HP Network Node Manager i Software

For the Windows®, Linux, HP-UX, and Solaris operating systems

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Online Help: Help for Administrators

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Contents

Chapter 1

Introduction for NNMi Administrators

As an NNMi administrator, you can use the console to configure the items described in the following table.

Configure NNMi

What You Can Configure	Description
Custom Polling	Using the **Custom Poller** option in the **Configuration** workspace, take a proactive approach to network management by using SNMP MIB Expressions to specify additional information that NNMi should poll. You can also specify States that should be assigned to polled MIB Expression values, including any thresholds that should be set and monitored.
Custom Correlation	Using the **Custom Correlation** option in the **Configuration** workspace, correlate groups of incidents under a Parent Incident. This feature is useful when you want to define a relationship between a number of incidents potentially from different network objects that form a logical set to identify a problem. The set of correlations is considered complete if all of the incidents arrive within a specified time window.
Device Profiles	HP provides well over three thousand pre-configured Device Profiles, one for each known sysObjectID at the time NNMi released. NNMi uses Device Profiles (which equate to sysObjectIDs) to control certain types of behavior. Using the **Device Profiles** option in the **Configuration** workspace, you can update Device Profile information. See "Configure Device Profiles" (on page 170)for more information.
Discovery	Using the **Discovery Configuration** option in the **Configuration** workspace, configure NNMi to discover only those devices that are important to you and your team. See "Discovering Your Network" (on page 144) for more information.
Filters	Using the **Node Groups** and **Interface Groups** options in the **Configuration** workspaces, define filters. These filters identify groups of devices. Use the filters to quickly locate information in views. See "Creating Groups of Nodes or Interfaces" (on page 229) for more information. You can also monitor the health of each group, see "Configure Monitoring Behavior" (on page 270).
Global Network Management	(*NNMi Advanced - Global Network Management feature*) Using the **Global Network Management** option in the **Configuration** workspace, you can configure NNMi to share the workload among multiple NNMi management servers in your network environment. See "Connecting Multiple NNMi Management Servers (NNMi Advanced)" (on page 71) .

What You Can Configure	Description
ICMP and SNMP Communication Protocols	Using the **Communication Configuration** option in the **Configuration** workspace, provide the SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c community strings (read and write) for your network environment, or provide the SNMPv3 User Names for your network environment. Configure NNMi settings for timeout, retry, and port usage for ICMP and SNMP traffic. See "Configuring Communication Protocol" (on page 92) for more information.
Incidents	Using the **Incidents** folder in the **Configuration** workspace, review the many predefined incident configurations provided by NNMi . Edit any of the configurations provided by NNMi or create your own . See "Configuring Incidents" (on page 454) for more information.
Interface Groups	Using the **Interface Groups** option in the **Configuration** workspace, identify important devices. Interface Groups are filters for interface and IP address views. Interface Groups can also control how NNMi monitors network devices. See "Create Interface Groups" (on page 248) for more information.
Interface Types	Interface Type definitions cover all known industry-standard IANA ifType-MIB variables at the time of the release of NNMi. Using the **IfTypes** option in the **Configuration** workspace, add a new interface type to the NNMi list of Interface Type definitions. This option is useful if your team acquires new devices that contain new interface types not yet provided by NNMi. See "Add New IfTypes (Interface Types) to the List" (on page 260)for more information.
Management Stations (6.x/7.x)	Using the **Management Stations (6.x/7.x)** option in the **Configuration** workspace, configure how events that are received from NNM 6.x or 7.x management stations are handled by NNMi . See "Configure Remote NNM 6.x and 7.x Management Stations" (on page 892) for more information.
MIB Expressions	Using the MIB Expressions option in the Configuration workspace, take a proactive approach to network management by using SNMP MIB Expressions to specify additional information that NNMi should poll. See "Configure MIB Expressions" (on page 1239) for more information.
Monitoring	Using the **Monitoring Configuration** option in the **Configuration** workspace, define how and how often important devices are monitored by NNMi . See "Monitoring Network Health" (on page 268) for more information.
Node Groups	Using the **Node Groups** option in the **Configuration** workspace, identify important devices. You can then filter node, interface, IP address, and incident views by Node Group. You can also specify Node Groups when configuring monitoring and incidents. See "Create Node Groups" (on page 229) for more information.
Node Group Map Settings	Using the **User Interface Configuration** option in the **Configuration** workspace, specify the Node Group map configuration including the Node Group and background image to be used in a Node Group map. See "Define Node Group Map Settings" (on page 353) for more information.
Route Analytic	(*NNMi Advanced*) Using the **RAMS Servers** option in the **Configuration**

What You Can Configure	Description
Management Servers (RAMS)	workspace, configure sources of Route Analytics Management Systems data for NNMi to use. See "Using Route Analytics Management Systems (RAMS) with NNMi Advanced" (on page 1177).
Security	Using the Security option in the Configuration workspace, control access to NNMi. See "Configuring Security" (on page 368) for more information. **Tip**: If your environment manages user names and passwords with a directory service, configure NNMi to use Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP). See "Configure Directory Service Usage" (on page 369).
Status	Using the **Status Configuration** option in the **Configuration** workspace, configure how Node Group Status is calculated. You can choose to assign the Node Group the most severe status of any Node Group member or configure the percentage thresholds for one or more Node Group target statuses. See "Configure Node Group Status" (on page 328)for more information.
Trap Forwarding	Using the **Trap Forwarding Configuration** option in the **Configuration** workspace, configure trap forwarding filters and destinations. See "Configuring Trap Forwarding" (on page 444) for more information.
User Interface	Using the **User Interface Configuration** option in the **Configuration** workspace, configure the following user interface features: • User accounts • Default map settings • Node Group map settings • Default Line Graph settings • Menus and menu items

NNMi provides a variety of tools to assist you with these configuration tasks. Each of these tools is described in the following table. You can extend NNMi using HP Network Node Manager i Software Smart Plug-ins (iSPIs) as described in "Extending NNMi Capabilities" (on page 1184).

NNMi Administrator Tools

Tool	Description
Configuration Workspaces	The console provides a workspace for each kind of item you can configure in NNMi . See the preceding "Configure NNMi " table for more information.
Lookup Fields	Provided in forms, fields that include the icon provide access to a list of all available attribute values, and in some locations enable you to create attribute values. See "Lookup Fields" (on page 36) for more information.
Actions	Used to perform automated tasks on a single object or on a group of objects. For example, you can use the Actions menu to change the Management Mode of one or more nodes from **Managed** to **Out of Service**.

Tool	Description
	Actions are available from table views, map views, and forms. See "Actions Provided by NNMi" (on page 39) for more information
NNMi Processes and Services	NNMi is built on a group of processes and services. You can list these processes and services. You can stop and start individual processes and services. See "NNMi Processes and Services" (on page 61) for more information.

Administrator Tools in the Console

When configuring settings for NNMi, you create configuration object instances. For example, to create a new URL action, you must create a new URL action instance. As another example, to specify configuration settings for discovery, you might create object instances that contain ranges of IP addresses that you want NNMi to use as hints for Spiral Discovery.

The console provides the following tools to assist you with configuration tasks:

- "Configuration Workspaces" (on page 32)
- "Lookup Fields" (on page 36)
- "Create a Configuration Object Instance Using the Form Toolbar" (on page 38)
- "Delete One or More Objects" (on page 1385)

Quick Start Configuration Wizard

Note: Before you use the Quick Start Configuration Wizard, complete the initial configuration checklist. See **Help** → **Documentation Library** → **Installation Guide** for more information.

The Quick Start Configuration Wizard automatically runs immediately after Network Node Manager (NNMi) installation completes. Use the Quick Start Configuration Wizard to configure NNMi in a limited (or test) environment. The Quick Start Configuration Wizard helps you to complete the following initial set up tasks:

- Provide the *read community strings* for your SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c environment to enable "Get" commands
- Provide the USM settings for your SNMPv3 environment
- Discover a limited range of network nodes
- Set up an initial administrator account

You can launch the wizard using the following URL:

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/quickstart/`

`<serverName>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

<portNumber> = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

Note: HP recommends that you run the Quick Start Configuration Wizard only one time immediately after NNMi installation.

After using the Quick Start Configuration Wizard to set up a test network, see "Configuration Workspaces" (on page 32) for information about completing additional NNMi configuration tasks.

Configuration Workspaces

NNMi administrators use the Configuration workspaces to configure the following items related to NNMi.

Note: On tables in configuration forms, if the cursor changes to indicate a hyperlink when you mouse over a column heading, you are able to sort the column's data. You cannot change the sort on some of the tables on the forms in the configuration workspace.

NNMi Configuration Workspaces

Name	Description
Communication Configuration	Use to configure how NNMi uses ICMP and SNMP in your network environment. See "Configuring Communication Protocol" (on page 92).
Discovery	Use to specify the devices to be discovered. See "Discovering Your Network" (on page 144).
Monitoring Configuration	Use to enable the NNMi State Poller. See "Monitoring Network Health" (on page 268).
Custom Poller Configuration	Use to configure SNMP MIB Expressions that specify additional information NNMi should poll. See "Configure Custom Polling" (on page 1249)
Incidents	Use to specify the information displayed with an incident, including its name, the message you want to be displayed, the way it should be categorized, its initial status, and how you want to identify duplicate traps. See "Configuring Incidents" (on page 454).
Trap Forwarding	Use to forward SNMP trap to other servers in your network environment. See "Configuring Trap Forwarding" (on page 444).
Custom Correlation	Use to correlate groups of incidents under a Parent Incident.

Name	Description
Status Configuration	Use to configure Node Group status calculations using either of the following methods: • Assign the Node Group the most severe status of any Node Group member. This is the default. • Configure the percentage thresholds for one or more Node Group target statuses. See "Configure Node Group Status" (on page 328).
Global Network Management	(*NNMi Advanced - Global Network Management feature*) Use to configure communication between Global Managers and Regional Managers in your network environment. See "Connecting Multiple NNMi Management Servers (NNMi Advanced)" (on page 71).
User Interface Configuration	Use to configure many user interface features: • The NNMi console time-out interval. • The initial view that you want NNMi to display. • Specify that NNMi users must provide one of the following in the URL for accessing NNMi: ▪ The Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) of the NNMi management server. ▪ Any hostname or IP address associated with the NNMi management server (NNMi automatically redirects these to the FQDN) • Whether NNMi displays unlicensed features that require a special license, such as NNMi Advanced. See "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345). **Default Map Settings** tab - Use to configure the default settings for map views. These settings can be overridden for a specific map using the Node Group Map Settings tab. See "Configure Maps" (on page 352). **Default Line Graph Settings** tab - Use to configure the SNMP MIB data that you want to make available to your network operators in a graph format. This graph is available through the Actions menu and displays in real time. See "Configure Default Settings for Line Graph" (on page 348). **Tip**: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu. **Node Group Map Settings** tab - Use to specify the Node Group and background image to be used in a Node Group map. Map settings include the following: • Node group name

Name	Description
	• The order in which Node Group maps should appear in the Topology workspace • Minimum User Group for saving edited locations for each node in the map • Refresh information • Connectivity information • Background image URL • Background image scale • The order in which Node Group maps should appear in the Topology workspace • Minimum User Group for saving edited locations for each node in the map • Refresh information • Connectivity information • Background image URL • Background image scale • The order in which Node Group maps should appear in the Topology workspace • Minimum User Group for saving edited locations for each node in the map • Refresh information • Connectivity information • Background image URL • Background image scale **Menu Items** tab - Use to make changes or additions to the items available in the Actions menu. See "Configure Menu Items" (on page 367).
Security	Use to map the following objects to control access to the network: • Users to User Groups • User Groups to Security Groups • Security Groups to Nodes
Node Groups	Use to group your devices for viewing and monitoring purposes. See "Create Node Groups" (on page 229).
Interface Groups	Use to group your devices for viewing and monitoring purposes. See "Create Interface Groups" (on page 248).

Name	Description
IfTypes	Use to determine the list of available interface types. NNMi administrators use these ifTypes to define Interface Groups. See "Add New IfTypes (Interface Types) to the List" (on page 260).
Device Profiles	Use to see and edit device profile information. Device profile information includes the SNMP object ID, model, and vendor. See "Configure Device Profiles" (on page 170).
Loaded MIBs	Use to determine the MIBs loaded on the NNMi management server. See "Examine Available MIBs and MIB Variables" (on page 1217).
MIB Expressions	Use to determine the MIB Expressions available for Custom Poller or Line Graphs. See "Create a Custom Poller Collection" (on page 1251) and "Configure SNMP Line Graph Actions" (on page 1205).
RAMS Servers	(*NNMi Advanced*) Use to configure sources of Route Analytics Management Systems data for NNMi to use. See "Using Route Analytics Management Systems (RAMS) with NNMi Advanced" (on page 1177).
Management Stations (6.x/7.x)	Use to configure NNMi to receive data from NNM 6.x or 7.x management stations in your network environment. See "Configure Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events" (on page 892).

Enable or Disable Configurations

Using the **Actions** menu, you can enable or disable one or more of the following configurations:

Note: When you enable or disable a configuration, NNMi assigns the value **Customer** as the Author name. See Author form for important information.

Enable or Disable NNMi Configurations

Configuration	Configuration Workspace Option
SNMP Traps	Incidents
Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events	Incidents
Management Events	Incidents
Pairwise	Pairwise Configuration
Menus	User Interface Configuration
Menu Items	User Interface Configuration

To enable an NNMi configuration:

1. Navigate to the table view of the configurations you want to change. For example, select **User Interface Configuration** from the **Configuration** workspace and select the **Menus** tab.
2. To enable a configuration, select the row representing the configuration you want to enable.
3. Select **Actions** → **Enable Configuration**.

If you are in the configuration form, NNMi selects Enabled.

If you are in the table view, NNMi displays a check in the Enabled column for each instance selected.

To disable an NNMi configuration:

1. Navigate to the table view of the configurations you want to change. For example, select **User Interface Configuration** from the **Configuration** workspace and select the **Menus** tab.
2. Do one of the following:
   a. To disable a configuration, select the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
   b. To disable more than one configuration, press CTRL-Click and select each row that represents a configuration instance that you want to disable.
3. Select **Actions** → **Disable Configuration**.

   If you are in the configuration form, NNMi removes the check mark from Enabled.

   If you are in the table view, NNMi removes the check mark in the Enabled column for each instance selected.

Lookup Fields

Lookup fields have the following icon: .

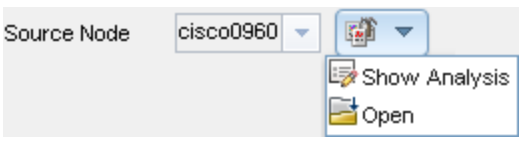
The Lookup field represents an associated object instance. For example, an Incident form has an associated Source Node attribute. Information about this source node is available in and accessed through the Lookup field.

Possible Drop-Down Menu Options in Lookup Fields

Option	Description
Show Analysis	Display Analysis Pane information for the selected object. (See Use the Analysis Pane for more information about the Analysis Pane.)
Quick Find	Display a list of valid choices for populating the current attribute field.
Open	Open the form for the related object instance that is currently selected in the lookup field. Review all attributes of the related object. Depending on your role, you can edit these attributes.
New	Create a new object instance to relate to the current object.

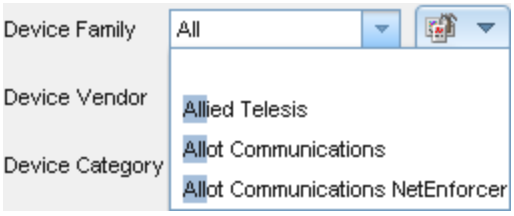
You can use Lookup fields in a variety of ways:

- **Read-only fields - to provide additional information about the associated object**. Click Show Analysis (Use the Analysis Pane) or Open to see the details of this object.

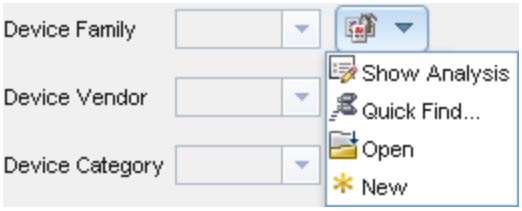


- **Selection fields - to change the association to another object instance**. Click Quick Find to select from a list of previously configured objects ("Use the Quick Find Window" (on page 37)).

Or type a case-sensitive string into the input box ("Use Autocomplete" (on page 38)).



- **Read-write fields - create an entirely new object instance for this association**. Click New. An empty form opens for you to fill in, creating a new object instance.



Use the Quick Find Window

The Quick Find option is available only in Lookup fields that are modifiable. Use the Quick Find option to see the list of available object instances appropriate for populating the current Lookup field.

To list all existing object instances that could be related to the current object:

1. From the lookup field of interest, click the Look up icon:

2. Select Quick Find.

   NNMi displays a table view of object instances that are available to associate with to the current object instance.

3. In the Quick Find window, do one of the following:

Clear	Click the **Clear** button to remove an association with this object. The Quick Find window closes, and the current lookup field is empty.

OK	Select a row in the table, and click the **OK** button. The Quick Find window closes, and the object instance you selected populates the current lookup field.
Cancel	Click the **Cancel** button to return to the previous form without making any changes

Use Autocomplete

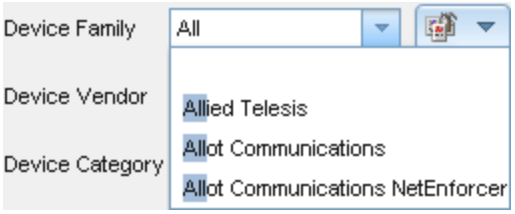
The autocomplete feature is available only in Lookup fields that are modifiable. As you type, NNMi lists the available object instances for populating the current Lookup field.

To use the autocomplete feature:

1. Start typing the first few letters (case-sensitive) of the name of the object you want to associate with the current one.

   The Lookup field displays a drop-down list below the input field. This list includes all potential existing objects with names that match the letters as you enter them.

2. Use the scroll arrows or the mouse to select from the displayed list.

   The selected object populates the Lookup field and is now associated with the current object.

Create a Configuration Object Instance Using the Form Toolbar

You can save time by generating a new form from within another form. The new form is based on the object type for the original form and contains only the default values set by NNMi for particular attributes for that object. Any attributes that have no default value appear blank.

This tool is useful when you want to create multiple object instances that have similar attribute values.

To create a new object instance using the form toolbar:

1. Open the form representing the object of interest.
2. From the form toolbar, click the Save and New icon.

   A new form appears that contains the default attribute values for the object type represented by the original form.

3. Select the **Save and Close** icon to save your changes and return to the view.

Delete One or More Objects

Each row in a table view and each symbol in a map view represents an instance of the object type being displayed. For example, in a node view, each row of the table represents an instance of a node in your network.

NNMi administrators can delete object instances. For example, you might need to delete a node that is no longer being managed. See "Delete Nodes" (on page 1383) for more information.

To delete an object instance:

1. Select the object of interest:
   - In a table view, select the row that represents the object.
   - In a map view, click the map symbol.
   - In a form, proceed to step 2.
2. To delete the object, click the Delete icon.

   The object is deleted from the NNMi database and removed from the current view.

To delete multiple object instances:

1. Select the objects of interest:
   - In a table view, press CTRL-Click and select each row that represents an object you want to delete.
   - In a map view, CTRL-Click each map symbol.
2. To delete the objects, click the Delete icon.

   Note: For Node objects, you can use this method to delete up to 20 nodes at one time. To delete more than 20 nodes, see the nnmnodedelete.ovpl Reference Page.

   Tip: For all other objects, you can delete any number.

   Each object is deleted from the NNMi database and removed from the current view.

Related Topics

Using Table Views

Using Map Views

"Configure Whether to Delete Unresponsive Objects" (on page 175)

Actions Provided by NNMi

Note: (*NNMi Advanced - Global Network Management feature*) If your NNMi console is a Global Manager and the selected node is being managed by a Regional Manager (another NNMi management server in your network environment), some actions are not available.

The following tables describe the actions provided by NNMi:

Actions Provided for Incidents

Actions Provided for Nodes

Actions Provided for Interfaces

Actions Provided for Addresses

Actions Provided for Cards

Actions Provided for Node Groups

Actions Provided for Interface Groups

Actions Provided for Custom Polled Instances

Actions Provided for Custom Poller Collections and Report Groups

Actions Provided for Router Redundancy Member, Tracked Object, and Node Component

As shown in the table, the actions available depend on the object selected.

Note: You can also use the Actions menu to access views and possibly NNM 6.x/7.x features. See Access NNM 6.x and 7.x Features for more information about the available NNM 6.x/7.x actions.

Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

Note the following:

- The Default NNMi Role determines the Actions displayed.
- The Default Object Access Privileges determines the Actions a user can execute.
- As the NNMi Adminsitrator, you determine a user's NNMi Role and Object Access Privileges. See "Configuring Security" (on page 368)for more information.

Actions Provided for Incidents

Action	Description	Default NNMi Role	Default Object Access Privilege
Node Actions	Provides access to all of the actions available for a the Incident's Source Node. See Actions Provided for Nodes for more information.	See Actions Provided for Nodes.	See Actions Provided for Nodes.
Interface Actions	**Only available for incidents with the Source Object attribute value set to Interface**. Provides access to all of the actions available for an interface. See Actions Provided for Interfaces for more information.	See Actions Provided for Interfaces.	See Actions Provided for Interfaces
IP Address Actions	**Only available for incidents with the Source Object attribute value set to IP Address.** Provides access to all of the actions available for an IP address. See Actions Provided for Addresses for more information.	See Actions Provided for IP Addresses .	See Actions Provided for IP Addresses
Node Group Map	**Maps → Node Group Map**	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1

Action	Description	Default NNMi Role	Default Object Access Privilege
	Displays the lowest level Node Group map to which the Source Node belongs. For example, if the node belongs to a *Child* Node Group, the *Child* Node Group displays. See Node Group Maps. If the Source Node is a member of more than one Node Group at the lowest level, NNMi prompts you to select the Node Group map you want to display. If the incident's Source Object is an Island Node Group, NNMi displays the Island Node Group map. See "Island Node Groups" (on page 263). **Note**: Incidents with the Source Object attribute value set to Island Node Group include **Remote site** in the incident message. See Island Node Group Map for more information. When the selected Source Node is not a member of any Node Group, and you select the **Node Group Map** action, NNMi displays an information message.		
Path View	**Maps** → **Path View** Displays a map showing the route between two specified nodes, using the Source Node as the starting point. **Note**: *NNMi Advanced*. Path View works only with IPv4 addresses. The NNMi Advanced IPv6 address values are not valid choices for Path View. Any devices in your network that are configured with IPv6 addresses cannot be displayed on Path View maps.	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1
Source Node	Displays the Node form of the Source Node object instance.	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1
Source Object	Displays the form of the source object instance.	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1
Node Group Members	*Island Node Group incidents only*. Displays a table of the nodes that are members of the Island Node Group that is the Source Object for the selected incident. See "Island Node Groups" (on page 263). **Note**: Incidents with the Source Object attribute	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1

Action	Description	Default NNMi Role	Default Object Access Privilege
	value set to Island Node Group include **Remote site** in the incident message.		
Graph Custom Poller Results	**Graph Custom Poller Results** Graphs all MIB expressions from each of the Custom Poller Collections associated with the selected incident's Source Node.	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1
Delete	Deletes the selected Incident object or objects (maximum 20). To delete more than 20 nodes, see the nnmnodedelete.ovpl Reference Page.	Administrator	Object Adminsitrator
In Progress	**Change Lifecycle → In Progress** Changes the lifecycle state to **In Progress** for the selected incident.	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1
Completed	**Change Lifecycle → Completed** Changes the lifecycle state to **Completed** for the selected incident.	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1
Close	**Change Lifecycle → Close** Changes the lifecycle state to **Closed** for the selected incident.	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1
Assign Incident	**Assign → Assign Incident** Displays a list of registered users to select from. This user name appears in the **Assigned To** column of the incident view.	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1
Own Incident	**Assign → Own Incident** Assigns the incident to the current user. This user name appears in the **Assigned To** column of the incident view.	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1
Unassign Incident	**Assign → Unassign Incident** Removes the user name from the **Assigned To** column of the incident view.	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1

Action	Description	Default NNMi Role	Default Object Access Privilege
Incident Configuration Reports	Displays a report of the configuration settings that define this Incident. See "View an Incident Configuration Report" (on page 1174) for more information.	Administrator	Object Adminsitrator
Open Incident Configuration	Displays the selected Incident's configuration form.	Administrator	Object Adminsitrator
Run Diagnostics (iSPI NET only)	(*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software*) When installed, NNM iSPI NET gathers diagnostic information from the Source Node.	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1

Actions Provided for Nodes

Action	Description	Default NNMi Role	Default Object Access Privilege
Graphs	Displays a pre-configured graph of real-time data for a selected node. NNMi provides a set of Line Graph that are configured to display real-time SNMP data. See Line Graphs Provided by NNMi for more information. Line Graph graphs can also come from the following sources: • Your NNMi administrator might configure additional graphs. • NNM iSPI software.	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1
Ping (from server)	**Node Access → Ping (from server)** Tests whether a node is reachable using the ping command. (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager: • Node managed by the Global Manager = Actions → Ping issues an ICMP request from the Global Manager (NNMi management server). • Node managed by a Regional Manager = Actions → Ping accesses that Regional Manager (NNMi management server) and issues the ICMP request. **Note**: You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1

Action	Description	Default NNMi Role	Default Object Access Privilege
	network environment enables Single Sign-On (SSO) to that Regional Manager through the Global Manager. For more information, see "Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).		
Open Web Page	Opens the default Web page for the selected node.	Guest	
Trace Route (from server)	**Node Access → Trace Route (from server)** Traces a route path from the using the traceroute command. (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager: • Node managed by the Global Manager = **Actions → Node Access → Trace Route** issues a request from the Global Manager (NNMi management server). • Node managed by a Regional Manager = **Actions → Node Access → Trace Route** accesses that Regional Manager (NNMi management server) and issues the request in a manner appropriate for the operating system in use on the Regional Manager. **Note**: You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your network environment enables Single Sign-On (SSO) to that Regional Manager through the Global Manager. For more information, see "Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1
Telnet (from client)	**Node Access → Telnet (from client)** Uses Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) protocol from the computer that launched your current browser (not the NNMi management server) to open a Telnet (teletype network) virtual terminal command-line interface from the selected node or Source Node of the selected object. See Establish Contact with a Node.	Operator Level 2	Object Operator Level 2
Secure Shell (from client)	**Node Access → Secure Shell (from client)** Uses Secure Shell (SSH) protocol from the computer that launched your current browser (not the NNMi management server) to open a Secure Shell virtual terminal command-line interface from the selected node or Source Node of the selected object. See Establish Contact with a Node.	Operator Level 2	Object Operator Level 2

Action	Description	Default NNMi Role	Default Object Access Privilege
Communication Settings	**Configuration Details → Communication Settings** Displays the communication configuration information for the selected node. (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager: • Node managed by the Global Manager = **Actions → Configuration Details → Communication Settings** displays a report, provided by the Global Manager (NNMi management server). • Node managed by a Regional Manager = **Actions → Configuration Details → Communication Settings** accesses that Regional Manager (NNMi management server) and requests the report. **Note**: You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your network environment enables Single Sign-On (SSO) to that Regional Manager through the Global Manager. For more information, see "Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).	Administrator	Object Administra
Monitoring Settings	**Configuration Details → Monitoring Settings** Displays the Monitoring Settings report about a particular node's SNMP Agent. (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager: • Node managed by the Global Manager = **Actions → Configuration Details → Monitoring Settings** displays a report, provided by the Global Manager (NNMi management server). • Node managed by a Regional Manager = **Actions → Configuration Details → Monitoring Settings** accesses that Regional Manager (NNMi management server) and requests the report. **Note**: You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your network environment enables Single Sign-On (SSO) to that Regional Manager through the Global Manager. For more information, see "Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1
List Supported MIBs	**MIB Information → List Supported MIBs**	Operator Level 2	Object Operator Level 2

Action	Description	Default NNMi Role	Default Object Access Privilege
	Display a list of the MIBs (Management Information Base) supported by a selected node. See "Determine the MIBs Supported for a Node (for Administrators)" (on page 1218) and Determine a Node's Supported MIBs (MIB Browser) for more information.		
Browse MIB	**MIB Information → Browse MIB** The MIB Browser displays the responses to NNMi's SNMP requests made to a particular node in your network environment.	Operator Level 2	Object Operator Level 2
Status Poll	**Polling → Status Poll** Instructs NNMi to gather real-time data for all the information that NNMi uses to calculate Status for each selected Node (maximum 10). A window for each Node displays with a report about which information was gathered. The NNMi administrator determines the list of information gathered by establishing Monitoring configuration settings. See "Monitoring Network Health" (on page 268) for more information. Note the following: • Status Poll might cause an object's Status to be updated.To see the resulting Node status, see Verify Current Status of a Device. • Using **Actions → Status Poll** does not affect the timing of the Polling interval configured for the device. **Tip**: The nnmstatuspoll.ovpl command line tool does the same thing as **Actions → Status Poll**. (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager: • Node managed by the Global Manager = Actions → Status Poll results are provided by the Global Manager (NNMi management server). • Node managed by a Regional Manager = Actions → Status Poll requests an updated *copy* of the configuration information from the Regional Manager, then the Global Manager displays the results. **Note**: You do not need to sign-in to the Regional Manager.	Operator Level 2	Object Operator Level 2
Configuration Poll	**Polling → Configuration Poll** Runs a real-time configuration check of the selected device to detect any changes since the last discovery cycle. (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager:	Operator Level 2	Object Operator Level 2

Action	Description	Default NNMi Role	Default Object Access Privilege
	• Node managed by the Global Manager = **Actions** → **Polling** → **Configuration Poll** results are provided by the Global Manager (NNMi management server). • Node managed by a Regional Manager = **Actions** → **Polling** → **Configuration Poll** requests an updated *copy* of the configuration information from the Regional Manager, then the Global Manager displays the results. **Note**: You do not need to sign-in to the Regional Manager.		
Open from Regional Manager	Issues a request to the Regional Manager (the NNMi management server that is responsible for monitoring the selected node) asking to display the Node form of the selected object. **Note**: You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your network environment enables Single Sign-On (SSO) to that Regional Manager through the Global Manager. For more information, see "Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1
Regional Manager Console	Issues a request to the Regional Manager (the NNMi management server that is responsible for monitoring the selected node) asking to display the NNMi console. **Note**: You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your network environment provides Single Sign-On (SSO) to that Regional Manager.	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1
Delete	Deletes the selected object or objects. (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager: • Node managed by the Global Manager = Actions → Delete removes the Node object (and all related object data) from the Global Manager's database. • Node managed by a Regional Manager = Actions → Delete removes the *copy of the Node object* (and all related object data) from the Global Manager's database. **Note**: If you need to delete this Node object from the Regional Manager's database, click Actions → Open from Regional Manager and delete the Node object. You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your network environment enables	Administrator	Object Administra

Action	Description	Default NNMi Role	Default Object Access Privilege
	Single Sign-On (SSO) to that Regional Manager through the Global Manager. For more information, see "Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).		
Manage	**Management Mode → Manage** Changes the Management Mode of the selected node to **Managed**. Leaves the Direct Management Mode of any contained interfaces and addresses unchanged. (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager: • Node managed by the Global Manager = Actions → Management Mode → Manage modifies the Node object in the Global Manager's database. • Node managed by a Regional Manager = Use Actions → Open from Regional Manager to set Management Mode on the Regional Manager that is responsible for this Node. **Note**: You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your network environment enables Single Sign-On (SSO) to that Regional Manager through the Global Manager. For more information, see "Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).	Operator Level 2	Object Operator Level 2
Manage (Reset All)	**Management Mode → Manage (Reset All)** Changes the Management Mode of the selected node to **Managed**. Sets the Direct Management Mode of all contained interfaces and addresses to **Inherited**. (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager: • Node managed by the Global Manager = Actions → Management Mode → Manage (Reset All) modifies the Node object plus all associated interface objects and address objects in the Global Manager's database. • Node managed by a Regional Manager = Use Actions → Open from Regional Manager to set Management Mode on the Regional	Operator Level 2	Object Operator Level 2

Action	Description	Default NNMi Role	Default Object Access Privilege
	Manager that is responsible for this Node. **Note**: You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your network environment enables Single Sign-On (SSO) to that Regional Manager through the Global Manager. For more information, see "Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).		
Not Managed	**Management Mode → Not Managed** Changes the Management Mode of the node to **Not Managed**. Leaves the Direct Management Mode of any contained interfaces and addresses unchanged. (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager: • Node managed by the Global Manager = Actions → Management Mode → Unmanage modifies the Node object in the Global Manager's database. • Node managed by a Regional Manager = Use Actions → Open from Regional Manager to set Management Mode on the Regional Manager that is responsible for this Node. **Note**: You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your network environment enables Single Sign-On (SSO) to that Regional Manager through the Global Manager. For more information, see "Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).	Operator Level 2	Object Operator Level 2
Out of Service	**Management Mode → Out of Service** Changes the Management Mode of the selected node to **Out of Service**. Leaves the Direct Management Mode of any contained interfaces or addresses unchanged. (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager: • Node managed by the Global Manager = Actions → Management Mode → Out of Service modifies the Node object in the Global Manager's database.	Operator Level 2	Object Operator Level 2

Action	Description	Default NNMi Role	Default Object Access Privilege
	• Node managed by a Regional Manager = Use Actions → Open from Regional Manager to set Management Mode on the Regional Manager that is responsible for this Node. **Note**: You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your network environment enables Single Sign-On (SSO) to that Regional Manager through the Global Manager. For more information, see "Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).		
Run Diagnostics (iSPI NET only)	(*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software*) When installed, NNM iSPI NET gathers diagnostic information on the current node.	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1
Show Attached End Nodes	Displays information about the end nodes that NNMi determines are attached to the specified switch. (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager: The results are based on the current information in the NNMi database of the Global Manager (which contains *copies of Node objects* from all Regional Managers).	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1

Actions Provided for Interfaces

Action	Description	Default NNMi Role	Default Object Access Privilege
Graphs	Displays a pre-configured graph of real-time data for a selected interface. NNMi provides a set of Line Graphs that are configured to display real-time SNMP data. See Line Graphs Provided by NNMi for more information. Line Graphs can also come from the following sources: • Your NNMi administrator might configure additional graphs. • NNMi SPI software.	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1
Monitoring Settings	**Configuration Details → Monitoring Settings** Displays the Monitoring Settings report about a particular interface. (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager:	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1

Action	Description	Default NNMi Role	Default Object Access Privilege
	• Node managed by the Global Manager = **Actions → Configuration Details → Communication Settings** displays a report, provided by the Global Manager (NNMi management server). • Node managed by a Regional Manager = **Actions → Configuration Details → Communication Settings** accesses that Regional Manager (NNMi management server) and requests the report. **Note**: You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your network environment enables Single Sign-On (SSO) to that Regional Manager through the Global Manager. For more information, see "Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).		
Manage	**Management Mode → Manage** Changes the Direct Management Mode of the interface to **Inherited**. Leaves the Direct Management Mode of any associated addresses unchanged. (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager: • Node managed by the Global Manager = Actions → Management Mode → Manage modifies the Node object in the Global Manager's database. • Node managed by a Regional Manager = Use Actions → Open from Regional Manager to set Management Mode on the Regional Manager that is responsible for this Node. **Note**: You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your network environment enables Single Sign-On (SSO) to that Regional Manager through the Global Manager. For more information, see "Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).	Operator Level 2	Object Operator Level 2
Manage (Reset All)	**Management Mode → Manage (Reset All)** Changes the Management Mode of the interface to **Inherited**. Changes the Direct Management Mode of any associated addresses to **Inherited**. (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager:	Operator Level 2	Object Operator Level 2

Action	Description	Default NNMi Role	Default Object Access Privilege
	• Node managed by the Global Manager = Actions → Management Mode → Manage (Reset All) modifies the Node object plus all associated interface objects and address objects in the Global Manager's database. • Node managed by a Regional Manager = Use Actions → Open from Regional Manager to set Management Mode on the Regional Manager that is responsible for this Node. **Note**: You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your network environment enables Single Sign-On (SSO) to that Regional Manager through the Global Manager. For more information, see "Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).		
Not Managed	**Management Mode → Not Managed** Changes the Management Mode of the interface to Not Managed. Leaves the Direct Management Mode of any associated addresses unchanged. (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager: • Node managed by the Global Manager = Actions → Management Mode → Unmanage modifies the Node object in the Global Manager's database. • Node managed by a Regional Manager = Use Actions → Open from Regional Manager to set Management Mode on the Regional Manager that is responsible for this Node. **Note**: You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your network environment enables Single Sign-On (SSO) to that Regional Manager through the Global Manager. For more information, see "Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).	Operator Level 2	Object Operator Level 2
Out of Service	**Management Mode → Out of Service** Changes the Management Mode of the interface to **Out of Service**. (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager:	Operator Level 2	Object Operator Level 2

Action	Description	Default NNMi Role	Default Object Access Privilege
	• Node managed by the Global Manager = Actions → Management Mode → Out of Service modifies the Node object in the Global Manager's database. • Node managed by a Regional Manager = Use Actions → Open from Regional Manager to set Management Mode on the Regional Manager that is responsible for this Node. **Note**: You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your network environment enables Single Sign-On (SSO) to that Regional Manager through the Global Manager. For more information, see "Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).		

Actions Provided for Addresses

Action	Description	Default NNMi Role	Default Object Access Privilege
Ping (from server)	**Node Access → Ping (from server)** Tests whether a node is reachable using the ping command. (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager: • Node managed by the Global Manager = Actions → Ping issues an ICMP request from the Global Manager (NNMi management server). • Node managed by a Regional Manager = Actions → Ping accesses that Regional Manager (NNMi management server) and issues the ICMP request. **Note**: You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your network environment enables Single Sign-On (SSO) to that Regional Manager through the Global Manager. For more information, see "Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1
Open Web Page	Opens the default Web page for the selected node.	Guest	

Action	Description	Default NNMi Role	Default Object Access Privilege
Trace Route (from sever)	**Node Access → Trace Route (from sever)** Traces a route path using the traceroute command. (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager: • Node managed by the Global Manager = **Actions → Node Access → Trace Route** issues a request from the Global Manager (NNMi management server). • Node managed by a Regional Manager = **Actions → Node Access → Trace Route** accesses that Regional Manager (NNMi management server) and issues the request in a manner appropriate for the operating system in use on the Regional Manager. **Note**: You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your network environment enables Single Sign-On (SSO) to that Regional Manager through the Global Manager. For more information, see "Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).	Operator Level 2	
Telnet (from client)	**Node Access → Telnet (from client)** Uses Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) protocol from the computer that launched your current browser (not the NNMi management server) to open a Telnet (teletype network) virtual terminal command-line interface from the selected node or Source Node of the selected object. See Establish Contact with a Node.	Operator Level 2	Object Operator Level 2
Secure Shell (from client)	**Node Access → Secure Shell (from client)** Uses Secure Shell (SSH) protocol from the computer that launched your current browser (not the NNMi management server) to open a Secure Shell virtual terminal command-line interface from the selected node or Source Node of the selected object. See Establish Contact with a Node.	Operator Level 2	Object Operator Level 2
Communication Settings	**Configuration Details → Communication Settings** Displays the communication configuration information for the Source node. (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager:	Administrator	Object Administrato

Action	Description	Default NNMi Role	Default Object Access Privilege
	• Node managed by the Global Manager = **Actions** → **Configuration Details** → **Communication Settings** displays a report, provided by the Global Manager (NNMi management server). • Node managed by a Regional Manager = **Actions** → **Configuration Details** → **Communication Settings** accesses that Regional Manager (NNMi management server) and requests the report. **Note**: You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your network environment enables Single Sign-On (SSO) to that Regional Manager through the Global Manager. For more information, see "Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).		
Monitoring Settings	**Configuration Details** → **Monitoring Settings** Displays the Monitoring Settings report about a particular IP address. (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager: • Node managed by the Global Manager = **Actions** → **Configuration Details** → **Monitoring Settings** displays a report, provided by the Global Manager (NNMi management server). • Node managed by a Regional Manager = **Actions** → **Configuration Details** → **Monitoring Settings** accesses that Regional Manager (NNMi management server) and requests the report. **Note**: You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your network environment enables Single Sign-On (SSO) to that Regional Manager through the Global Manager. For more information, see "Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1

Action	Description	Default NNMi Role	Default Object Access Privilege
Status Poll	**Polling → Status Poll** Instructs NNMi to gather real-time data for all the information that NNMi uses to calculate Status for each selected node (maximum 10). A window for each node displays with a report about which information was gathered. The NNMi administrator determines the list of information gathered by establishing Monitoring configuration settings. See "Monitoring Network Health" (on page 268) for more information.	Operator Level 2	Object Operator Level 2
Configuration Poll	**Polling → Configuration Poll** Runs a real-time configuration check of the selected device to detect any changes since the last discovery cycle. (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager: • Node managed by the Global Manager = **Actions → Polling → Configuration Poll** results are provided by the Global Manager (NNMi management server). • Node managed by a Regional Manager = **Actions → Polling → Configuration Poll** requests an updated *copy* of the configuration information from the Regional Manager, then the Global Manager displays the results. **Note**: You do not need to sign-in to the Regional Manager.	Operator Level 2	Object Operator Level 2
Manage	**Management Mode → Manage** Changes the Direct Management Mode of the address to **Inherited**. (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager: • Node managed by the Global Manager = Actions → Management Mode → Manage modifies the Node object in the Global Manager's database. • Node managed by a Regional Manager = Use Actions → Open from Regional Manager to set Management Mode on the Regional Manager that is responsible for this Node. **Note**: You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your network environment enables Single Sign-On (SSO) to that Regional Manager through the Global Manager. For more information, see “Configure Single Sign-On for Global	Operator Level 2	Object Operator Level 2

Action	Description	Default NNMi Role	Default Object Access Privilege
	Network Management" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).		
Not Managed	**Management Mode → Not Managed** Changes the management mode of the address to **Not Managed**. (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager: • Node managed by the Global Manager = Actions → Management Mode → Unmanage modifies the Node object in the Global Manager's database. • Node managed by a Regional Manager = Use Actions → Open from Regional Manager to set Management Mode on the Regional Manager that is responsible for this Node. **Note**: You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your network environment enables Single Sign-On (SSO) to that Regional Manager through the Global Manager. For more information, see "Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).	Operator Level 2	Object Operator Level 2
Out of Service	**Management Mode → Out of Service** Changes the management mode of the address to **Out of Service**. (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager: • Node managed by the Global Manager = Actions → Management Mode → Out of Service modifies the Node object in the Global Manager's database. • Node managed by a Regional Manager = Use Actions → Open from Regional Manager to set Management Mode on the Regional Manager that is responsible for this Node. **Note**: You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your network environment enables Single Sign-On (SSO) to that Regional Manager through the Global Manager. For more information, see "Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management" in the HP Network Node Manager i	Operator Level 2	Object Operator Level 2

Action	Description	Default NNMi Role	Default Object Access Privilege
	Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).		

Actions Provided for Cards

Action	Description	Default NNMi Role	Default Object Access Privilege
Monitoring Settings	**Configuration Details → Monitoring Settings** Displays the Monitoring Settings report about a particular card. (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager: • Node managed by the Global Manager = **Actions → Configuration Details → Monitoring Settings** displays a report, provided by the Global Manager (NNMi management server). • Node managed by a Regional Manager = **Actions → Configuration Details → Monitoring Settings** accesses that Regional Manager (NNMi management server) and requests the report. **Note**: You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your network environment enables Single Sign-On (SSO) to that Regional Manager through the Global Manager. For more information, see "Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1
Manage	**Management Mode → Manage** Changes the Direct Management Mode of the card to **Inherited**. (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager: • Node managed by the Global Manager = Actions → Management Mode → Manage modifies the Node object in the Global Manager's database. • Node managed by a Regional Manager = Use Actions → Open from Regional Manager to set Management Mode on the Regional Manager that is responsible for this Node.	Operator Level 2	Object Operator Level 2

Action	Description	Default NNMi Role	Default Object Access Privilege
	Note: You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your network environment enables Single Sign-On (SSO) to that Regional Manager through the Global Manager. For more information, see "Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).		
Not Managed	**Management Mode → Not Managed** Changes the management mode of the card to **Not Managed**. (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager: • Node managed by the Global Manager = Actions → Management Mode → Unmanage modifies the Node object in the Global Manager's database. • Node managed by a Regional Manager = Use Actions → Open from Regional Manager to set Management Mode on the Regional Manager that is responsible for this Node. **Note**: You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your network environment enables Single Sign-On (SSO) to that Regional Manager through the Global Manager. For more information, see "Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).	Operator Level 2	Object Operator Level 2
Out of Service	**Management Mode → Out of Service** Changes the management mode of the card to **Out of Service**. (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager: • Node managed by the Global Manager = Actions → Management Mode → Out of Service modifies the Node object in the Global Manager's database. • Node managed by a Regional Manager = Use Actions → Open from Regional Manager to set Management Mode on the Regional Manager that is responsible for this Node. **Note**: You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your network environment enables Single Sign-On (SSO) to that	Operator Level 2	Object Operator Level 2

Action	Description	Default NNMi Role	Default Object Access Privilege
	Regional Manager through the Global Manager. For more information, see "Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).		
Status Poll	**Polling → Status Poll** Instructs NNMi to gather real-time data for all the information that NNMi uses to calculate Status for each selected node (maximum 10). A window for each node displays with a report about which information was gathered. The NNMi administrator determines the list of information gathered by establishing Monitoring configuration settings. See "Monitoring Network Health" (on page 268) for more information.	Operator Level 2	Object Operator Level 2

Actions Provided for Node Groups

Action	Description	Default NNMi Role	Default Object Access Privilege
Node Group Map	**Maps → Node Group Map** Displays a current map of all nodes that belong to the selected Node Group.	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1
Show Members	**Node Group Details → Show Members** Displays a list of all nodes that belong to the selected Node Group.	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1
Show All Incidents	**Node Group Details → Show All Incidents** Checks for any Incidents associated with the selected Node Group.	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1
Show All Open Incidents	**Node Group Details → Show All Open Incidents** Checks for any open Incidents associated with the selected Node Group.	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1
Status Details	**Node Group Details → Status Details** Displays a report about the status of all members of the selected Node Group. See Check Status Details for a Node Group.	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1

Actions Provided for Interface Groups

Action	Description	Default NNMi Role	Default Object Access Privilege
Show Members	**Node Group Details → Show Members** Displays a list of all nodes that belong to the selected Node Group.	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1

Actions Provided for Custom Polled Instances

Action	Description	Default NNMi Role	Default Object Access Privilege
Graph Polled Instance	Graphs the line representing the Custom Poll results for the selected Custom Polled Instance. See Display an Line Graph for a Custom Polled Instance.	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1

Actions Provided for Custom Poller Collections and Report Groups (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software only)

Action	Description	Default NNMi Role	Default Object Access Privilege
Show Report Configuration	Displays the Report Collection configuration associated with the selected Custom Poller Collection or Report Group. See Create a Report Group and Create a Report Collection for more information..	Administrator	Object Administrator

Actions Provided for Router Redundancy Member, Tracked Object, and Node Component

Action	Description	Default NNMi Role	Default Object Access Privilege
Monitoring Settings	**Configuration Details → Monitoring Settings** Displays the Monitoring Settings report about the Router Redundancy Member, Tracked Object, or Node Component. See "Verify the Monitoring Settings" (on page 331) and View the Monitoring Configuration Details.	Operator Level 1	Object Operator Level 1

NNMi Processes and Services

NNMi is built on a group of processes and services. For information about each process or service, see the following:

- "About Each NNMi Process" (on page 62)
- "About Each NNMi Service" (on page 63)

To verify that everything is running properly, you can use the ovstatus command:

- "Verify that NNMi Processes Are Running" (on page 62)

About Each NNMi Process

HP Network Node Manager Processes

Process Name	Description
OVsPMD	The control process that manages all the other NNMi processes.
pmd	Event Post Master daemon. This process routes events from the producers to the consumers. Producers of events are NNM 6.x/7.x management stations and processes. Consumers of events are the event pipeline and third-party applications.
ovjboss	The process that controls the jboss application server that contains all of the NNMi Services (see "About Each NNMi Service" (on page 63) for more information).
nnmaction	The process that controls the Action Server. The NNMi Action Server runs any actions configured for incidents. See "Configure an Action for an Incident" (on page 584) for more information about incident actions. See also the nnmaction Reference Page for more information
nmsdbmgr	NMS Database Manager. Controls the NNMi embedded database, including periodic database connectivity testing.

Verify that NNMi Processes Are Running

After you install Network Node Manager, a group of processes run on the NNMi management server.

To verify that all NNMi processes are running, do one of the following:

1. Select **Tools** → **NNMi Status** to display a report.
2. At the command line, type: **ovstatus –c**

   See the ovstatus Reference Page for more information.

Review the list of processes to ensure that all are running. For more information about each process, see "About Each NNMi Process" (on page 62).

Stop or Start an NNMi Process

You can stop and start NNMi processes from the command line. See the ovstop and ovstart Reference Pages for more information.

Caution: If your NNMi management server participates in a high availability (HA) environment, under certain circumstances, you should not use `ovstop` or `ovstart`. See the *HP*

Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference before using either of these commands.

To stop or start an NNMi process:

At the command line, type the appropriate command (see "About Each NNMi Process" (on page 62)):

```
ovstop <process name>
```

```
ovstart <process name>
```

Note: If you use `ovstop` and `ovstart` without providing a process name, NNMi stops and starts all NNMi processes.

To generate a list of process names, see "Verify that NNMi Processes Are Running" (on page 62).

About Each NNMi Service

NNMi Services run inside the ovjboss process. The ovjboss process controls the jboss application server that contains all of the NNMi services.

HP Network Node Manager Services

ovjboss Service Name	Description
CommunicationModelService	Creates the cache for communication configuration and listens for changes.
CommunicationParametersStatsService	Tracks internal statistics for measuring SNMP and ICMP configuration performance.
CPListener	Custom Poller Listener. Starts and listens to all changes that affect Custom Poller, such as configuration and notification changes.
CustomPoller	Provides MIB instance polling to augment out-of-the-box state polling (performed by StatePoller). Enables users to create configurations based on dynamic grouping. Data collected by CustomPoller can be consumed by the HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software.
DatabaseMaintenance	Runs daily to clean up the embedded database using options in the postgres configuration file.
EventsCustomExportService	Starts and controls import and export functionalities.
ExtensionDeployer	Used by the extension adapter to deploy a component using extension services. **Note**: This service is used mainly by the HP Network Node Manager i Software Smart Plug-ins.
HealthAgent	NNMi Self-Monitoring service. Provides NNMi health information and captures important system information. Detects abnormal conditions and notifies the NNMi administrator of any detected issues.

ovjboss Service Name	Description
InstanceDiscoveryService	Custom Poller's Instance Service. This service is loaded at ovjboss startup and discovers Custom Poller instances. The first time NNMi validates a MIB Expression with discovery information, the results appear in a Polled Instance object. NNMi updates the Polled Instance object whenever a change in State occurs and includes the most recent polled value that caused the State to change.
IslandSpotterService	Automatically discovers any Island Node Groups using Layer 2 connectivity information in the topology. An Island Node Group is a group of fully-connected nodes discovered by NNMi, and NNMi determines this group is not connected to the rest of the topology.
KeyManager	Manages the keys used for database encryption.
LDAP	Log On Module (Service). Authenticates against a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP). NNMi communicates with the directory service using LDAP to verify authentication.
LicensingHealthAgent	Verifies licensing capacity for HP Software products integrated on the NNMi management server. Provides notification as part of the health report functionality.
LWSSO	Lightweight Single Sign-On (LWSSO). Provides single sign-on between NNM and other HP software products integrated on the NNMi management server that also support LWSSO.
ManagedNodeLicenseManager	Responsible for ensuring that the number of managed nodes does not exceed the NNMi licensed capacity limit.
ModelChangeNotificationAdapter	Emits notifications when certain model changes happen (discovery seeds, global settings, Spiral Discovery configuration, management node).
ModelChangeRegister	Responsible for registration items that are needed for interprocess communication.
MonitoringSettingsService	Calculates how to monitor each device based on the Monitoring Configuration settings.
NMSLogManager	Maintains configuration properties of the logging framework for the ovjboss application server.
NamedPoll	NMS Named Poll Service. Used to trigger immediate state polls for monitored objects. Used by the Causal Engine during neighbor analysis and interface

ovjboss Service Name	Description
	up/down investigations.
NetworkApplication	Tracks remote systems used in NNMi integration modules (for example, HP Operations Manager and HP Universal Configuration Management Database). Maintains the remote domain and system names used for these remote services.
NmsApa	NMS Active Problem Analyzer (APA) service determines the root cause of network problems and reports the root cause to the NMS Event Service. The Causal Engine is a key component of the NNMi APA service.
NmsCustomCorrelation	Custom Correlation Service. Enables the NNMi administrator to correlate one or more child incidents under an existing incident or a new parent incident.
NmsDisco	NMS Discovery Service. Adds new devices to the database and keeps the configuration of the managed devices up to date in the database by periodically rechecking the configuration of the devices. State Poller uses the Discovery service results to determine what to monitor. The Causal Engine depends on the Discovery service to monitor node configurations. The Causal Engine uses the configuration information when calculating status and root cause. NNMi uses the information provided by the Discovery service to maintain current device configuration information.
NmsEvents	NMS Events Service. Populates and manages the information displayed in the incident table. The information displayed comes from the other NNMi services that are running on your system. The incidents are filtered so you see only the most important information about your network.
NmsEventsConfiguration	Handles incident configuration changes.
NmsExtensionNotificationService	Responsible for applications that are integrated into NNM using the extension deployment model.
NmsModel	NMS Topology Model Service. Enables communication between NNMi services and the NNMi database.
NmsWorkManager	The Topology/Model service embedded in the Application Server. Schedules tasks such as threads

ovjboss Service Name	Description
	pools. This service also obtains a container-managed thread for executing the work objects.
NnmTrapService	NNMi traps receiver service. This service receives traps from managed devices. NmsTrapService is part of the NNMi incident subsystem.
PerformanceSpiConsumptionManager	Verifies licensing capacity for HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software.
PolicySynchronizer	Custom Poller's PolicySynchronizer service. Synchronizes Node Collections with Custom Poller polling policies at ovjboss startup.
SpmdjbossStart	The SpmdjbossStart service interacts with the OVsPMD process during startup (ovstart), shutdown (ovstop), and reporting on the status of the ovjboss services (ovstatus –v ovjboss). **Caution**: If your NNMi management server participates in a high availability (HA) environment, under certain circumstances, you should not use `ovstop` or `ovstart`. See the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference* before using either of these commands.
StagedIcmp	Used by the State Poller to ping IP addresses using the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP). Also used by auto-discovery if Ping Sweep is enabled.
StagedSnmp	Used by the State Poller and Discovery to perform Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) read-only queries.
StatePoller	NMS State Poller Service. State Poller collects measurements that assess the current state of discovered devices. This information is provided for the Causal Engine to use when calculating device health.
SystemMonitor	Monitors the application server and some system resources. This information is available to the NNMi Heath Monitoring Subsystem.
TrustManager	Manages the trust information that is used when making trust decisions. Decides whether credentials presented by a peer should be accepted.

HP Network Node Manager iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software Services (*NNM iSPI NET*)

ovjboss Service Name	Description
RbaManager	Used for diagnostics.

Verify that NNMi Services are Running

After you install Network Node Manager, a group of services run on the NNMi management server. For information about each service, see "About Each NNMi Service" (on page 63).

To verify that all NNMi services are running, do one of the following:

- Select **Tools** → **NNMi Status** to display a report.
- At the command line, type:

  ovstatus –v ovjboss

  See the ovstatus Reference Page for more information.

Review the list of services to ensure that all are running.

"`Service is started`" means this service is working properly.

"`Service is stopped`" means this service/process is not running.

If you see any of the messages in this list, investigate the log files and look for the keyword **Exception** (within the log file for the parent `ovjboss` process and the log file for the specific service, possible services are listed in the table below):

"Service is in created state"
"Service is in failed state"
"Service is in registered state"
"Service is in destroyed state"
"Service is in started state"
"Service is in starting state"
"Service is in stopped state"
"Service is in stopping state"
"Service is in unregistered state"

Log files are found in the following location. If your NNMi management server participates in a high availability (HA) environment, click here for more information:

1. Before opening the log file, first identify the `HA_MOUNT_POINT` for your NNMi environment.
2. At the command line, type:

   Windows:
   `%NnmInstallDir%/misc/nnm/ha/nnmhaclusterinfo.ovpl NNM -config -get HA_MOUNT_POINT`

   UNIX:
   `opt/OV/misc/nnm/ha/nnmhaclusterinfo.ovpl NNM -config -get HA_MOUNT_POINT`

3. At the command line, type the following (`/DataDir/` is the literal path):

   `<HA_MOUNT_POINT>/DataDir/log/nnm`

- **Windows:**
  `%NnmDataDir%\log\nnm\<name>.%g.%u.log`
- **UNIX:**
  `/var/opt/OV/log/nnm/<name>.%g.%u.log`

%g = Zero (0) for active log files. Any other number means an archived log file from previous restarts or from reaching log file size limits. See logging.properties for information about controlling the number of archives saved for each log file or for controlling the size of each log file.

%u = Zero (0) unless the parent `ovjboss` process failed during a logging session. While NNMi is logging information, it creates a file named `nnm.0.0.log.lck` (the lock file). NNMi deletes the lock file when it finishes logging. If a `nnm.0.0.log.lck` file already exists, NNMi creates `nnm.0.1.log.lck` file and writes to the `nnm.0.1.log` file.

The parent ovjboss process generates the following log files:

- `ovjboss.log` and `ovjboss.log.old`
- `jbossServer.log` and `jbossServer.<date>.log`

Note: Each restart creates a new `ovjboss.log` and overwrites the `ovjboss.log.old`. Each day a new `jbossServer.log` file is created, and the previous day's file is renamed by inserting a date stamp `jbossServer.<date>.log`

Stop or Start NNMi Services

You can stop or start all NNMi services at the same time. You cannot start and stop individual services. See the ovstop and ovstart Reference Page for more information.

Caution: If your NNMi management server participates in a high availability (HA) environment, under certain circumstances, you should not use `ovstop` or `ovstart`. See the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference* before using either of these commands.

To stop or start the NNMi services:

At the command line, type the command:

```
ovstop ovjboss
```

```
ovstart ovjboss
```

Chapter 2

Introduction to IPv6 in NNMi-Advanced

IPv6 upgrades IPv4 features and allows for vastly more address space, built-in security, and enhanced support for streaming media and peer-to-peer applications.

When your network environment includes both IPv4 and IPv6, your NNMi administrator can configure NNMi to automatically detect and monitor both types of addresses, whether devices are IPv4-only, IPv6-only, or dual-stack (both).

Note: The NNMi administrator must enable IPv6 with a setting in the `nms-jboss.properties` file. See the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`

If enabled for IPv6, NNMi-Advanced allows IPv6 addresses and address ranges in the following:

- SNMP communication (address ranges and specific addresses), see "Configuring Communication Protocol" (on page 92). The NNMi administrator specifies whether NNMi prefers IPv4 or IPv6 addresses when selecting the Management Address (see "Configure Default SNMP, Management Address, and ICMP Settings" (on page 93)).
- Discovering address information about devices in your network (Include or exclude address ranges and specific addresses. Use IPv6 for discovery seeds.). See "Discovering Your Network" (on page 144) and "IPv6 Addresses Prerequisite (NNMi Advanced)" (on page 161).

  Note: IPv6 addresses are automatically excluded from Ping Sweep if you configure NNMi to use Ping Sweep as a starting point for discovery. NNMi detects the IPv6 addresses later in the discovery process. IPv6 addresses cannot be used when manually configuring representations of subnet connections that NNMi cannot otherwise detect (the optional Subnet Connection Rules aspect of Discovery).
- Monitoring a subset of the discovered devices using Node Group and Interface Group filters (through address filters and specific address lists), see "Monitoring Network Health" (on page 268).
- NNMi uses ICMPv6 communication for IPv6 Address fault monitoring.
- Configure NNMi fault monitoring to generate incidents about a subset of the discovered devices using Node Group and Interface Group filters (address filters and specific addresses), see "Configuring Incidents" (on page 454).

NNMi documents the associations between IPv6 Addresses, Subnets, Interfaces, and Nodes and presents consolidated IPv4 and IPv6 information. See Accessing Device Details.

NNMi provides Layer 2 Neighbor Views, Layer 3 Neighbor Views, and Topology Maps of IPv4 and IPv6 devices combined.

Note: Path View does not include IPv6 addresses.

The NNMi console's **Actions → Node Access → Ping (from server)** and **Actions → Node Access → Trace Route (from server)** menu items work with both IPv4 and IPv6. See Test Node Access (Ping) and Find the Route (traceroute).

Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

Chapter 3

Use NNMi Help Anywhere, Anytime

The NNMi Help system can run independently from the console. Simply unzip the files into any convenient location.

To locate the NNMi Help files, on the NNMi management server, navigate to the location appropriate for the NNMi management server's operating system (see table).

Location of the NNMi Help System

Operating System	NNMi Help System Files
Windows	%NnmInstallDir%\nonOV\jboss\nms\server\nms\deploy\nnmDocs_en.war
UNIX	/opt/OV/nonOV/jboss/nms/server/nms/deploy/nnmDocs_en.war

To access Help independently from the console:

1. Copy the web archive file `nnmDocs_en.war` to any convenient location.
2. At the command prompt, navigate to the directory where you placed the `nnmDocs_en.war` file. To extract the help directory structure and files, type:

   `jar xvf nnmDocs_en.war` (You might need to specify the complete path to the `jar` command's location on your computer.)

   Tip: You can also use WinZip on Windows to decompress the `nnmDocs_en.war` file.
3. Navigate to and open the `/htmlHelp/nmHelp/nmHelp.html` file.
4. The NNMi Help system runs as usual in the default browser window.

To Access a PDF version of the NNMi online help:

Go to: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`

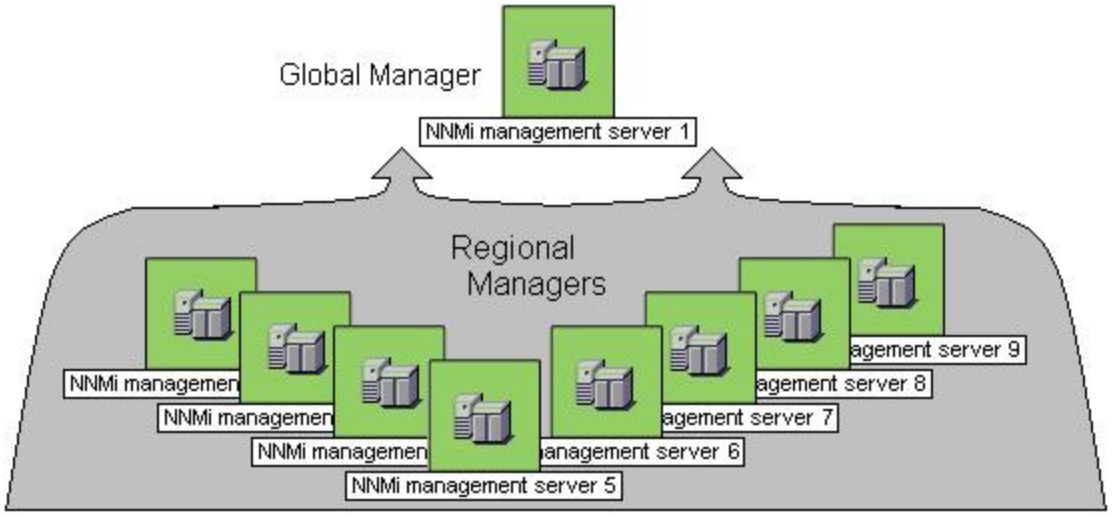
This site requires that you register for an HP Passport ID. To obtain an HP Passport ID, go to:

`http://h20229.www2.hp.com/passport-registration.html`

Chapter 4

Connecting Multiple NNMi Management Servers (*NNMi Advanced*)

The Global Network Management feature enables you to configure NNMi to share the workload among multiple NNMi management servers in your network environment. For more information about the Global Network Management feature, click here.



(*NNMi Advanced*) There are many benefits to using the NNMi Global Network Management feature:

- Provides safe and secure communication among multiple NNMi management servers.
- Provides a central big-picture view of your corporate-wide network on the Global Manager for 24-hour/7-days-per-week coverage.
- Easy to set up:
  - Each Regional Manager administrator specifies *all Node object data* or *a specific Node Group* for participation at the Global Manager level.
  - Each Global Manager administrator specifies which Regional Managers are allowed to contribute information.
- Automatically combines topology from multiple NNMi management servers on the Global Manager, but keeps management responsibilities separate. (No duplication, the responsible NNMi Management server is clearly identified per Node.)
- Generates and manages Incidents independently on each server (generated within the context of topology available on each server).
- Regional Manager administrators can configure specific SNMP traps or NNM 6.x/7.x Events to be forwarded from Regional Managers to Global Managers.

Review the Global Network Management deployment choices in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference* (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).

All NNMi management servers in your network environment that participate in Global Network Management (Global Managers and Regional Managers) or Single Sign-On (SSO) must have their internal time clocks synchronized in universal time. Use a Time Synchronization program, for example, the UNIX (HP-UX / Linux / Solaris) tool Network Time Protocol Daemon (NTPD) or one of the available Windows operating system tools.Review the Global Network Management deployment choices and "Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management" in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference* (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).

To configure Global Network Management, do the following:

1. Navigate to the **Global Network Management** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Global Network Management**.
2. Do one of the following:
   - **Global Manager**. If you are the NNMi administrator for the **Global Manager**, decide which Regional Managers are allowed to forward network information to that Global Manager (NNMi management server). See "Global Manager: Connect to a Regional Manager" (on page 80). Each Regional Manager retains management responsibilities for the forwarded nodes. The Global Manager might or might not directly manage a set of network devices.
   - **Regional Manager**. If you are the NNMi administrator for the **Regional Manager**, you control the following aspects of communication with the Global Manager:
     - Forward information about *all* Node object data or *only data about Nodes belonging to one Node Group*. See "Regional Manager: Create a Forwarding Filter (Limit the available Node information)" (on page 78).

       Note: Incidents associated with the specified Nodes are not forwarded to the Global Manager. *Each server maintains an independent group of incidents.*
     - Forward specific SNMP traps and NNM 6.x/7.x Events to the Global Manager. See "Configure Forward to Global Manager Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident (NNMi Advanced)" (on page 725) and "Configure Forward to Global Managers Settings for a Remote 6.x/7.x Event Incident (NNMi Advanced)" (on page 1007).
3. Click **Save and Close** to apply your changes.

After Global Network Management is set up in your network environment:

- To troubleshoot any issued with Global Network Management, see "Troubleshoot Global Network Management" (on page 86).
- To determine which Nodes are monitored by each NNMi management server, see View the NNMi Management Servers' Domain List.
- To determine which Incidents were forwarded to the Global Manager, see Monitor Incidents in a Global Network Management Environment (NNMi Advanced).

About Multi-Tenancy and Global Network Management

(*NNMi Advanced - Global Network Management feature*.) When configuring NNMi for multiple Tenants in a Global Network Management environment, note the following:

- All NNMi installations (NNMi Regional Managers and NNMi Global Managers) have a Tenant object named *Default* with the following UUID: 1b96011e-8829-4e5d-8ab7-f93b7b10ac79.
- If a Regional Manager's Node is *replicated* to the Global Manager, and that *replicated Node* is assigned to a Tenant UUID that is not yet defined on the NNMi Global Manager, NNMi creates an additional Tenant definition on the NNMi Global Manager.

  Note: Ideally, this would never happen, see "Tenant Best Practices for Global Network Management" (on page 73).
- If the NNMi Global Manager creates an additional Tenant object (based on a Regional Manager's replicated Node), NNMi uses the following attribute values for that new Tenant object:
  - **UUID**: The NNMi Global Manager uses the Regional Manager Tenant's *UUID* attribute value for the new Global Manager's Tenant definition.
  - **Name**: The NNMi Global Manager automatically uses the Regional Manager Tenant's *Name* for that new Global Manager's Tenant object. However, the NNMi administrator on the Global Manager can change that name, but the UUID maintains the relationship. See "Troubleshooting Tenants in Global Network Management" (on page 76).
  - **Initial Discovery Security Group**: The NNMi Global Manager automatically creates a new Security Group with the same *Name* as that newly created Tenant, and uses that newly created Security Group for this attribute value.

    Note: The NNMi Global Manager creates this new Security Group whether or not a Security Group by that name already exists, and that duplicate will have a unique UUID. To avoid duplicates, see "Tenant Best Practices for Global Network Management" (on page 73).

    The NNMi Regional Manager Tenant's *Initial Discovery Security Group* attribute value is not preserved on the Global Manager because the Security configuration on the Global Manager represents the needs of a different network environment. By creating a new Security Group, no operators or guests on the NNMi Global Manager can see those replicated nodes unless an NNMi administrator intentionally creates an appropriate Security Group Mapping. See "Configuring Security" (on page 368) for more information.

When additional Nodes from that Regional Manager are replicated to the NNMi Global Manager, for those Nodes, the NNMi Global Manager uses the same Tenant assigned by the Regional Manager (based on the *UUID* of the Tenant) and the *Initial Discovery Security Group* attribute value for that Tenant as defined on the Global Manager.

Tenant Best Practices for Global Network Management

NNMi Global Manager administrators and NNMi Regional Manager administrators need to *work together* to synchronize Tenants and Security Groups for replicated Nodes.

Note: If using HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software, HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Quality Assurance Software, or HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Traffic Software and you want to generate reports from the

Global Manager, this Best Practice procedure is a required part of the configuration (not optional).

See also "About Multi-Tenancy and Global Network Management" (on page 73) and "Troubleshooting Tenants in Global Network Management" (on page 76).

Best practice procedure for establishing Tenants in a Global Network Management environment:

1. The NNMi administrators work together to agree on a *naming strategy* for the Tenants assigned to replicated Nodes and the Initial Discovery Security Group attribute value for those Tenants.

   When a Tenant is assigned to a particular Node, the associated Security Group for that Tenant can be different on the Regional Manager and Global Manager:

Node Attribute	Original Node's Attribute Value on NNMi's Regional Manager	Replicated Node's Attribute Value on NNMi's Global Manager
Tenant	Name: *ABC*	→ Same Name as Regional Setting.
Security Group	Name: < *strategy* > (These names can be independent of the Security Group names required by the Global Manager. Use any logic that works for your team.)	Name: < *strategy* > (These names can be independent of the Security Group names required by any of the Regional Managers. For example, consider names that indicate *which* Regional Manager replicated the Node.)

2. The NNMi Global Manager's administrator does the following according to the new naming strategy (determined in step 1):

   - Defines all Security Groups required by the Global Manager.

     If your team plans to use certain Security Groups on *multiple* NNMi management stations (Regional Managers / Global Manager), defines all those shared Security Groups. This establishes the UUID assigned to each shared Security Group.

   - Defines all Tenants required by the Regional Managers and all Tenants required by the Global Manager. This establishes the UUID assigned to each Tenant. For each Tenant's *Initial Discovery Security Group* attribute value, use one of the Security Groups that are appropriate for the Global Manager (because this setting is independent of the Regional Manager's setting).

   - Uses the `nnmconfigexport.ovpl` command line tool to *export* the new Tenant object definitions and Security Group object definitions for importing into each Regional Manager's database. See the nnmconfigexport.ovpl Reference Page.

   - Updates each Node's Tenant assignment (to match the naming strategy determined in step 1):

     For *non-replicated* Nodes: Uses the `nnmsecurity.ovpl` command line tool to update Tenant assignments for each Node in the NNMi Global Manager's database to the newly created Tenants. See the nnmsecurity.ovpl Reference Page.

For *replicated* Nodes: After completing step 3, each *replicated* Node's *Tenant* assignment is automatically updated in the NNMi Global Manager's database (to match the Regional Manager's assignment the next time the Regional Manager forwards information about discovery and monitoring results to the Global Manager).

- Updates each Node's Security Group assignment (to match the naming strategy determined in step 1):

  Change existing Security Group assignments for *all* Nodes in the Global Manager's database using one of the following methods:

  - The Security Wizard. See "Using the Security Wizard View" (on page 385).
  - The `nnmsecurity.ovpl` command line tool. See the nnmsecurity.ovpl Reference Page.

  Note: These Security Group assignments can be different from the Regional Manager's assignments, and any changes to the Regional Manager's Security Group assignment for each Node are not replicated from Regional Managers to the Global Manager.

3. Each Regional Manager's NNMi administrator does the following according to the new naming strategy (determined in step 1):

   - Uses the `nnmconfigimport.ovpl -c security` command line tool to import the new Tenant object definitions and Security Group object definitions (the Global Manager's exported settings). See the nnmconfigimport.ovpl Reference Page.
   - *Optional*. Deletes any imported Tenants that are not relevant for *this* Regional Manager.
   - If not using *shared* Security Groups: Modifies each Tenant's *Initial Discovery Security Group* setting to one of the Security Groups that are appropriate for *this* Regional Manager.
   - *Optional*. Deletes any imported Security Groups that are not relevant for *this* Regional Manager.
   - Updates each Node's Tenant assignment (to match the naming strategy determined in step 1):

     Use the `nnmsecurity.ovpl` command line tool to change each Node's *Tenant* assignment to the appropriate imported Tenant. See the nnmsecurity.ovpl Reference Page.
   - Updates each Node's Security Group assignment (to match the naming strategy determined in step 1):

     Change existing Security Group assignments for *all* Nodes in the Regional Manager's database using one of the following methods:

     - The Security Wizard. See "Using the Security Wizard View" (on page 385).
     - The `nnmsecurity.ovpl` command line tool. See the nnmsecurity.ovpl Reference Page.

     Note: These Security Group assignments can be different from the Global Manager's assignments, and the changes to the Security Group assignments are not replicated to the Global Manager.
   - Repeat step 3 for each Regional Manager.

Troubleshooting Tenants in Global Network Management

You need to understand how NNMi determines the Tenant and Security Group setting per replicated Node. For more information, see "About Multi-Tenancy and Global Network Management" (on page 73).

The following scenarios explain the results of a potential series of changes when "Tenant Best Practices for Global Network Management" (on page 73) was not followed:

1. The first time the Regional Manager forwards information about discovery and monitoring results to the Global Manager. Click here for details.

   When a Regional Manager's Nodes are assigned to a custom Tenant (other than *Default*) and those Nodes are replicated to the Global Manager, if the Global Manager's database does not contain a Tenant object with the same *UUID*:

   - The Global Manager creates a new Tenant object with the same UUID and Name.
   - The Global Manager automatically creates a new Security Group with the same *Name* as the Tenant. This happens whether or not a Security Group by that name already exists (the duplicate has a unique UUID).

Node Attribute	Original Node's Attribute Value on NNMi's Regional Manager	Replicated Node's Attribute Value on NNMi's Global Manager
Tenant	UUID: uniqueTenant#one Name: MyCustomer	→ Same UUID as Regional Setting. → Same Name as Regional Setting.
Security Group	UUID: uniqueSecurityGrp#one Name: Tier1Support	NNMi creates a new Security Group with same *Name* as the Regional Manager's custom Tenant name. All other attributes of this Security Group have no relation to the Regional Manager's Tenant object. UUID: *uniqueSecurityGrp#two* Name: *MyCustomer*

2. Regional Manager's NNMi administrator changes the name of the *MyCustomer* Tenant object. Click here for details.

   Changes to the NNMi Regional Manager's Tenant *Name* or *Description* are not replicated to the NNMi Global Manager. (No change on the Global Manager.)

   Previously Replicated Node

Node Attribute	Original Node's Attribute Value on NNMi's Regional Manager	Replicated Node's Attribute Value on NNMi's Global Manager
Tenant	UUID: uniqueTenant#one Name: *MyNewestCustomer*	→ Same UUID as Regional Setting. Name: MyCustomer (name NNMi

Node Attribute	Original Node's Attribute Value on NNMi's Regional Manager	Replicated Node's Attribute Value on NNMi's Global Manager
		established during initial replication cycle, see 1).
Security Group	UUID: uniqueSecurityGrp#one Name: Tier1Support	UUID: uniqueSecurityGrp#two Name: MyCustomer

Newly Replicated Nodes

Node Attribute	Original Node's Attribute Value on NNMi's Regional Manager	Replicated Node's Attribute Value on NNMi's Global Manager
Tenant	UUID: uniqueTenant#one Name: *MyNewestCustomer*	→ Same UUID as Regional Setting. Name: MyCustomer (name NNMi established during initial replication cycle, see 1).
Security Group	UUID: uniqueSecurityGrp#one Name: Tier1Support	UUID: uniqueSecurityGrp#two Name: MyCustomer

3. Global Manager's NNMi administrator changes the assigned Security Group for a specific Replicated Node. Click here for details.

   (No change on the Regional Manager.)

Node Attribute	Original Node's Attribute Value on NNMi's Regional Manager	Replicated Node's Attribute Value on NNMi's Global Manager
Tenant	UUID: uniqueTenant#one Name: MyNewestCustomer	→ Same UUID as Regional Setting. Name: MyCustomer (name NNMi established during initial replication cycle, see 1).
Security Group	UUID: uniqueSecurityGrp#one Name: Tier1Support	UUID: *uniqueSecurityGrp#seven* Name: *Region1Security*

4. Regional Manager's NNMi administrator changes the assigned Security Group for a specific Node. Click here for details.

   (No change on the Global Manager.)

Node Attribute	Original Node's Attribute Value on NNMi's Regional Manager	Replicated Node's Attribute Value on NNMi's Global Manager
Tenant	UUID: uniqueTenant#one Name: MyNewestCustomer	→ Same UUID as Regional Setting. Name: MyCustomer (name NNMi

Node Attribute	Original Node's Attribute Value on NNMi's Regional Manager	Replicated Node's Attribute Value on NNMi's Global Manager
		established during initial replication cycle, see 1).
Security Group	UUID: *uniqueSecurityGrp#four* Name: *Building4*	UUID: uniqueSecurityGrp#seven Name: Region1Security

5. Global Manager's NNMi administrator changes the *MyCustomer* Tenant object's definition to have a different Initial Discovery Security Group: *RockyMountRegion*. Click here for details.

   Any Nodes replicated for the first time have Security Group set to the new Initial Discovery Security Group attribute value: *RockyMountRegion*.

   Newly Replicated Nodes

Node Attribute	Original Node's Attribute Value on NNMi's Regional Manager	Replicated Node's Attribute Value on NNMi's Global Manager
Tenant	UUID: uniqueTenant#one Name: MyNewestCustomer	→ Same UUID as Regional Setting. Name: MyCustomer (name NNMi established during initial replication cycle, see 1).
Security Group	UUID: uniqueSecurityGrp#four Name: Building4	UUID: *uniqueSecurityGrp#ten* Name: *RockyMountRegion*

   All previously replicated Node's Security Group settings remain unchanged (unless manually changed). NNMi does not change any Node settings when the Tenant object's Initial Discovery Security Group attribute value changes.

   Previously Replicated Node

Node Attribute	Original Node's Attribute Value on NNMi's Regional Manager	Replicated Node's Attribute Value on NNMi's Global Manager
Tenant	UUID: uniqueTenant#one Name: MyNewestCustomer	→ Same UUID as Regional Setting. Name: MyCustomer (name NNMi established during initial replication cycle, see 1).
Security Group	UUID: uniqueSecurityGrp#four Name: Building4	UUID: uniqueSecurityGrp#seven Name: Region1Security

Regional Manager: Create a Forwarding Filter (Limit the available Node information)

(*NNMi Advanced - Global Network Management feature*) As administrator of the Regional Manager, you can specify which Node object data Global Managers can access:

To provide all Node object data to Global Managers in your environment, click here.

Do nothing. NNMi automatically forwards all Node object data unless a Forwarding Filter is defined. Also see, "About Multi-Tenancy and Global Network Management" (on page 73)

To limit available Node object data by creating a Forwarding Filter, click here.

(*NNMi Advanced - Global Network Management feature*) The Global Manager and the Regional Manager maintain separate sets of data. Conclusions about each Node are derived from the available data and can sometimes be different. Regional Managers forward the results of each Auto-Discovery cycle to the Global Manager. The Regional Manager can have a Node Group filter configured to limit the amount of data that is forwarded to the Global Manager. Filters are usually unnecessary for Global Network Management. Do not filter out nodes that are important for connectivity in your network environment to ensure NNMi has the data needed for accurate root cause analysis.

1. Navigate to the **Global Network Management** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select the **Global Network Management** form.
2. Select the **Forwarding Filter** tab.
3. Click the **Node Group** Lookup icon and select one of the options from the drop-down menu:
   - Show Analysis to view Analysis Pane information for the currently selected Node Group name. (See Use the Analysis Pane for more information about the Analysis Pane.)
   - Quick Find to view and select from the list of all existing Node Groups (for more information see "Use the Quick Find Window" (on page 37)).
   - Open to display the details of the currently configured (selected) Node Group (see Node Group form for more information).
   - New to create a new Node Group (see "Create Node Groups" (on page 229) for more information).
4. Click **Save and Close**.
5. Global Managers in your network environment can now access only information about the Nodes in the specified Node Group. If any Global Managers have previously gathered a wider range of Node object data, that extra data is automatically removed from the Global Managers database.

   To verify that your Forwarding Filter is working as expected, wait until the next NNMi rediscovery cycle finishes on your NNMi management server and then log on to the Global Manager. Follow the directions in View the NNMi Management Servers' Domain List. You should see only the members of the Node Group specified as your Forwarding Filter.

Incidents associated with the specified Nodes are not forwarded to the Global Manager. *Each server maintains an independent group of incidents.*

Regional Manager administrators can make exceptions to this for SNMP traps and NNM 6.x/7.x events. The administrator must specifically configure forwarding to the Global Managers:

- "Configure Forward to Global Manager Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident (NNMi Advanced)" (on page 725)
- "Configure Forward to Global Managers Settings for a Remote 6.x/7.x Event Incident (NNMi Advanced)" (on page 1007)

To identify these specifically forwarded SNMP traps and NNM 6.x/7.x events on the Global Manager, see Monitor Incidents in a Global Network Management Environment (NNMi Advanced).

Global Manager: Connect to a Regional Manager

(*NNMi Advanced - Global Network Management feature*) As administrator, you can set up this NNMi management server as a Global Manager that displays information from other NNMi management servers (Regional Managers).

Tip: If the group of nodes being managed by a Regional Manager overlaps with the nodes already being managed by the Global Manager, the duplicate information from the Regional Manager is not imported into the Global Manager's database. If two Regional Managers are managing the same node, only the first instance to be forwarded is added to the Global Manager's database. Also see, "About Multi-Tenancy and Global Network Management" (on page 73)

To enable communication from this NNMi management server to another in your network:

1. Prerequisite:

   All NNMi management servers in your network environment that participate in Global Network Management (Global Managers and Regional Managers) or Single Sign-On (SSO) must have their internal time clocks synchronized in universal time. Use a Time Synchronization program, for example, the UNIX (HP-UX / Linux / Solaris) tool Network Time Protocol Daemon (NTPD) or one of the available Windows operating system tools.

   Review the Global Network Management deployment choices and “Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management” in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference* (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).

2. Complete the required steps described in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference* (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`), then navigate to the **Global Network Management** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select the **Global Network Management** form.
3. Select the **Regional Manager Connections** Tab.
4. Do one of the following:
   - To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   - To edit a configuration, click the Open icon in the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
   - DO NOT delete a configuration (the Delete icon). See "Disconnect Communication with a Regional Manager" (on page 84) for more information.

5. In the **Regional Manager** form, provide the basic configuration settings (see basic settings table).
6. From the Connection tab, navigate to the **Regional Manager Connection** form (see "Global Manager: Configure the Regional Manager Connection" (on page 82) for more information). Do one of the following:
   - To create a new connection, click the New icon.
   - To edit a connection, select a row, click the Open icon.
   - To delete a connection configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
7. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Regional Manager form.
8. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Global Network Management form.
9. Click **Save and Close**. NNMi establishes communication with the specified Regional Manager. That NNMi management server now forwards information about discovery and monitoring results to this NNMi management server.

Tip: To verify that the connection is working, see "Determine the State of the Connection to a Regional Manager" (on page 88).

Basic Settings for this Regional Manager (NNMi Management Server)

Attribute	Description
Name	Type a meaningful name for this configuration record about the Regional NNMi management server. For example: • The name your team uses to refer to the Regional NNMi management server. • The company site being managed by the Regional Manager. • The geographic area (Japan or Germany) being managed by the Regional Manager. The text you type appears in the Node view and NNMi Management Server view. This text string also appears in the Nodes by Management Server view's drop-down filter. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed. No spaces are allowed. **Note**: Communicate this Name attribute value to your team so they understand the relationship between this name and the NNMi management server's DNS name (used to log on to that NNMi management server).
Description	*Optional*. Provide any description that would be useful for communication purposes within your team. Type a maximum of 255 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+) are allowed.

Global Manager: Configure the Regional Manager Connection

(*NNMi Advanced - Global Network Management feature*) As administrator, you configure how this NNMi management server communicates with another NNMi management server in your network environment (the Regional Manager).

Tip: If the group of nodes being managed by a Regional Manager overlaps with the nodes already being managed by the Global Manager, the duplicate information from the Regional Manager is not imported into the Global Manager's database. If two Regional Managers are managing the same node, only the first instance to be forwarded is added to the Global Manager's database.

To configure the communication connection to another NNMi management server:

1. Prerequisite:

   All NNMi management servers in your network environment that participate in Global Network Management (Global Managers and Regional Managers) or Single Sign-On (SSO) must have their internal time clocks synchronized in universal time. Use a Time Synchronization program, for example, the UNIX (HP-UX / Linux / Solaris) tool Network Time Protocol Daemon (NTPD) or one of the available Windows operating system tools.

   Review the Global Network Management deployment choices and "Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management" in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference* (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).

2. Navigate to the **Regional Manager Connection** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select the **Global Network Management** form
   c. Select the **Regional Manager Connections** tab.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
      - To edit a configuration, click the Open icon in the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
      - DO NOT delete a configuration (the Delete icon). See "Disconnect Communication with a Regional Manager" (on page 84) for more information.
   e. In the **Regional Manager** form, navigate to the Connections tab. Do one of the following:
      - To create a new connection, click the New icon.
      - To edit a connection, select a row, click the Open icon.
      - To delete a connection configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
3. Provide the connection configuration settings (see connection configuration settings table).

   Note: If the Regional Manager participates in a high-availability (HA) environment, enter configuration settings for each server in the high-availability group (application fail-over).

4. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Regional Manager form.
5. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Global Network Management form.

6. Click **Save and Close**. NNMi establishes communication with the Regional NNMi management server. The Regional Manager forwards information about discovery and monitoring results.

Tip: To verify that the connection is working, see "Determine the State of the Connection to a Regional Manager" (on page 88).

Connection Configuration Settings for a Regional NNMi Management Server

Attribute	Description
Hostname	The official *fully-qualified-domain-name* of the Regional Manager (the NNMi management server). To verify the correct value, do one of the following: • Log on to the Regional Manager, select **Help** → **System Information**, and navigate to the **Server** tab. Use the value displayed in the Official Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) field. • Use the nnmofficialfqdn.ovpl command. **Note**: If you want NNMi to use secure sockets layer encryption (HTTPS) to access this Regional NNMi management server, the value must match the hostname as specified in that server's SSL Certificate. For information about establishing the required trust relationship, see the "Global Network Management" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`. NNMi uses this hostname for communication with the Regional NNMi management server and to construct URL Actions. See "Authentication Requirements for URLs Access" (on page 1285). See also "Actions Provided by NNMi" (on page 39) and read about these actions: • **Actions** → **Regional Manager Console** (opens the NNMi console) • **Actions** → **Open from Regional Manager** (opens the Node form)
Use Encryption	If disabled, NNMi uses hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) and plain sockets to access this Regional NNMi management server. If enabled, NNMi uses secure sockets layer encryption (HTTPS/SSL) to access this Regional NNMi management server.
HTTP(S) Port	The Global Manager initiates all communication sockets. The Global Manager needs access to the following default TCP ports on each Regional Manager: **Non-Encrypted** • jboss.http.port = 80 • jboss.bisocket.port = 4457 • jboss.jmsControl.port = 4458 **Encrypted**

Attribute	Description
	• jboss.https.port = 443 • jboss.sslbisocket.port = 4459 • jboss.ssljmsControl.port = 4460 To determine the current port number configuration or change port settings, access the Regional Manager and look in the nms-local.properties file. See the nnm.ports Reference Page for more information. If ☐ Use Encryption is disabled (previous attribute), enter the port number for HTTP access to the NNMi console on the Regional NNMi management server. For example `http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/` If ☑ Use Encryption is enabled (previous attribute), enter the port number for HTTPS access to the NNMi console on the Regional NNMi management server. For example `https://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/`
User Name	Type the user name required for NNMi sign-in for the **system** account on this Regional NNMi management server.
User Password	Type the password for the NNMi **system** account on this Regional NNMi management server. **Note**: NNMi encrypts the password and displays asterisks for this attribute. If you want to change the password, first clear the asterisks displayed in the Password attribute and enter the new Password value.
Ordering	A numeric value. NNMi checks for configuration settings in the order you define (lowest number first). NNMi uses the first match found for each address. Provide a unique connection ordering number for each Regional Manager configuration. Any duplicate Ordering numbers are checked in random order, for example that group of Regional Manager Connections can be checked in any order during each discovery cycle. **Tip**: It is recommended that ordering numbers are incremented by 10s or 100s to provide flexibility over time.

Disconnect Communication with a Regional Manager

(*NNMi Advanced - Global Network Management feature*) As administrator, you can disconnect communication between a Global Manager (NNMi management server) and a Regional Manager (another NNMi management server within your network environment).

To disconnect communication with a Regional Manager:

1. On the Global Manager (NNMi management server), navigate to the **Global Network Management** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select the **Global Network Management** form.

2. Select the **Regional Manager Connections** tab.
3. Click the Open icon in the row representing the configuration you want to edit.

   In the **Regional Manager** form, delete all Connection objects:

   a. Select the **Connections** tab.

   b. Select all Connection records, and click the Delete icon.
4. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Global Network Management form. NNMi disables communication from this Global Manager (NNMi management server) to that Regional Manager (NNMi management server).
5. In the **Regional Manager Connections** tab, note the **Name** attribute value for that connection configuration (case-sensitive). You need to type this text string to replace <*RegionalNNMiServerName*> in a later step.
6. Click **Save and Close**.
7. On the Global Manager (NNMi management server), at the command line, type the following command (see "Delete Nodes" (on page 1383) and nnmnodedelete.ovpl for more information):

   Note: The original *node records* on the Regional Manager (NNMi management server) are not affected. Only the *copy of the node records* will be deleted from the Global Manager's database.

   If you do not want to enter an NNMi User Name attribute value and an NNMi Password attribute value at the command line, you can use the nnmsetcmduserpw.ovpl command to specify the valid user name and password (instead of `-u` and `-p`). The credentials set using the `nnmsetcmduserpw.ovpl` command are valid for command execution by the same user. See "Set Up Command Line Access to NNMi" (on page 433) for more information.

   Windows:
   `%NnmInstallDir%\bin\nnmnodedelete -rm <RegionalNNMiServerName> -u <NNMiadminUserName> -p <NNMiadminPassword>`

   UNIX:
   `/opt/OV/bin/nnmnodedelete -rm <RegionalNNMiServerName> -u <NNMiadminUserName> -p <NNMiadminPassword>`

   NNMi searches the Global Manager's database for all nodes that this Regional Manager is responsible for monitoring in your network environment. NNMi removes the node records from the Global Manager's database (these node records represent information *forwarded from* the Regional Manager). NNMi removes all associated data:

   - Any interface or IP address information belonging to a deleted node.
   - Any discovery seeds that match the name or IP address of a deleted node (unless you use the `nmnodedelete -keepSeed` option).

   Each Incident associated with the deleted Node is modified in the following ways, but not deleted from the NNMi database: The **Status** attribute changes to **Closed**. The **Correlation Notes** indicate the deletion of the associated node, interface, or address. The **RCA State** attribute changes to **FALSE**. **Note**: Incidents generated from SNMP traps or NNM 6.x/7.x Events (received from the deleted Node) appear in the Incident views, but remain unresolved.

To remove the Incidents from your NNMi database, follow the instructions in "Archive and Delete Incidents" (on page 1380) to delete "Closed" Incidents. You will be deleting all "Closed" Incidents, not just the "Closed" Incidents associated with this Regional Manager.

8. On the Global Manager (NNMi management server), remove the configuration record for this Regional Manager.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select the **Global Network Management** form.
   c. Select the **Regional Manager Connections** tab.
   d. Select the row that represents the Regional Manager (NNMi management server) that should no longer communicate with this NNMi management server (the Global Manager), and click the Delete icon.
   e. Click **Save and Close**.
9. NNMi no longer requests information about discovery and monitoring results from that Regional Manager.

Note: The NNMi management server that is no longer one of the Regional Managers is still fully-functioning, but communication between the two NNMi management servers is now disabled.

Note: Traps from that Regional Manager are still forwarded to the Global Manager if configured to do so, see "Configure Trap Forwarding Destinations" (on page 449). Disable any trap forwarding that you no longer need.

Troubleshoot Global Network Management

(*NNMi Advanced - Global Network Management feature*) The Global Manager and the Regional Manager maintain separate sets of data. Conclusions about each Node are derived from the available data and can sometimes be different. Regional Managers forward the results of each Auto-Discovery cycle to the Global Manager. The Regional Manager can have a Node Group filter configured to limit the amount of data that is forwarded to the Global Manager. Filters are usually unnecessary for Global Network Management. Do not filter out nodes that are important for connectivity in your network environment to ensure NNMi has the data needed for accurate root cause analysis.

- The Global Manager might know information about why a connection from one site to another is down, but the Regional Manager just knows that the router connected to that remote site has an interface that is down. Use **Actions** → **Regional Manager Console** to see the other perspective.
- When troubleshooting a Node on the Global Manager, you can use **Actions** → **Open from Regional Manager** to see the latest Node information on the Regional Manager.

(*NNMi Advanced - Global Network Management feature*) This group of help topics can help you troubleshoot any problems with Global Network Management:

- "Clock Synchronization Issues (SSO / Global Network Management)" (on page 87)
- "Determine the State of the Connection to a Regional Manager" (on page 88)
- "Check the Health of Global Managers and Regional Managers" (on page 88)

Watch for these Incidents (error messages):

- "Error Messages About Regional Managers (NNMi Advanced)" (on page 90)
- $hostName Message Queue Size Exceeded Limit
- Forwarded Incident Rate Exceeded Limit
- $queueName Queue Size Exceeded Limit

If you suspect problems, see the following NNMi log file on each NNMi management station for details about any communication problems between the Global Manager and Regional Manager:

- **Windows:**
  `%NnmDataDir%\log\nnm\nnm.0.0.log`
- **UNIX:**
  `/var/opt/OV/log/nnm/nnm.0.0.log`

See also these topics in NNMi Help for Operators:

- Is the Global Network Management Feature Enabled?
- View the NNMi Management Servers' Domain List

Clock Synchronization Issues (SSO / Global Network Management)

(Single Sign-On and *NNMi Advanced - Global Network Management feature*)

All NNMi management servers in your network environment that participate in Global Network Management (Global Managers and Regional Managers) or Single Sign-On (SSO) must have their internal time clocks synchronized in universal time. Use a Time Synchronization program, for example, the UNIX (HP-UX / Linux / Solaris) tool Network Time Protocol Daemon (NTPD) or one of the available Windows operating system tools.

Review the Global Network Management deployment choices and “Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management” in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference* (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).

- For clock issues when creating Regional Manager Connections, click here.

  If you see the following message at the bottom of the NNMi console:

  ```
  NNMi is not connected to 1 Regional Manager. See Help → System
  Information, Global Network Management.
  ```

  Check the `nnm.0.0.log` file on the Global Manager for the following message:

  ```
  WARNING: Not connecting to system <serverName> due to clock
  difference of <number of seconds>. Remote time is <date/time>.
  ```

- If Regional Manager Connections break after running successfully, click here.

  Perhaps the clocks have drifted apart. Check the `nnm.0.0.log` file on the Global Manager for the following message:

  ```
  WARNING: Not connecting to system <serverName> due to clock
  difference of <number of seconds>. Remote time is <date/time>.
  ```

Within a few minutes of this warning, NNMi disconnects the Regional Manager Connection. And the following message appears at the bottom of the NNMi console:

```
NNMi is not connected to 1 Regional Manager. See Help → System
Information, Global Network Management.
```

Determine the State of the Connection to a Regional Manager

(*NNMi Advanced - Global Network Management feature*) NNMi provides the **Connection State** attribute to help you track the health of communication connections between Global Managers and Regional Managers in your network environment. The table below describes each possible Connection State value.

To verify the state of the communication connection between NNMi management servers:

1. Open the NNMi console on the Global Manager (NNMi management server).
2. Navigate to the **Global Network Management** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select the **Global Network Management** form.
3. Select the **Regional Manager Connections** tab.
4. Locate the **Connection State** column in this view.
5. Check the Connection State value for each Regional NNMi management server.

   Tip: To verify the list of Nodes being managed by each NNMi management server, see View the NNMi Management Servers' Domain List.

Possible States for Regional Manager Connections

Connection State	Description
Not Established	The connection configuration was recently saved, and NNMi is attempting to establish the connection.
Partial Connection	The connection state is transitioning between states due to a recent change in your network environment or a change in NNMi configuration settings.
Connected	Communication between the two NNMi management servers is working properly.
Not Connected	An error occurred and the connection failed. Check the Regional Management Server configuration settings. Perhaps one of the designated port numbers is not correct? See "Global Manager: Connect to a Regional Manager" (on page 80). Perhaps the Regional NNMi management server is currently down? See "Troubleshoot Global Network Management" (on page 86).

Check the Health of Global Managers and Regional Managers

Do one of the following to check the health of the Global Network Management feature:

- Log on to the Global Manager as an NNMi administrator, and open the NNMi console on the Global Manager (NNMi management server). Click here for more information.
  a. Click the **Help** → **System Information**.
  b. Click the **Global Network Management** tab.
  c. In the **Regional Managers Reporting to this Global Manager** section, review the list of all Regional Managers that report to this Global Manager:
     - **Name**: The current value of the Name attribute for this Regional NNMi management server (as specified in the Remote Manager Connection form).
     - **Connection State**: The current state of communication between the Global Manager and Regional Manager. There are four possible values:
       - **Not Established** — A new Regional Manager Connection is not yet fully functional. This state is brief unless NNMi encounters a problem.
       - **Connected** — Data is flowing between the Global Manager and the Remote Manager.
       - **Not connected** — A previously established connection is no longer working. See "Clock Synchronization Issues (SSO / Global Network Management)" (on page 87).

         All NNMi management servers in your network environment that participate in Global Network Management (Global Managers and Regional Managers) or Single Sign-On (SSO) must have their internal time clocks synchronized in universal time. Use a Time Synchronization program, for example, the UNIX (HP-UX / Linux / Solaris) tool Network Time Protocol Daemon (NTPD) or one of the available Windows operating system tools.

         Review the Global Network Management deployment choices and “Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management” in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference* (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).
     - **Node Count**: The number of nodes in the Global Manager's database that are being managed by this Regional Manager.
- Log on to the Regional Manager as an NNMi administrator, and open the NNMi console on the Regional Manager (NNMi management server).click here for more information..
  a. Click the **Help** → **System Information**.
  b. Click the **Global Network Management** tab.
  c. Scroll down to the **Reporting to Global Managers** section, and review the list of all Global Managers that receive data from this Regional Manager:
     - **Name**: The fully-qualified DNS hostname of the Global Manager (NNMi management server).

       Note: If you see something other than a fully-qualified DNS hostname in the Name column, the Global Manager is down and has been down since this Regional Manager was last restarted (see "Stop or Start an NNMi Process" (on page 62) or "Stop or Start NNMi Services" (on page 68) for more information).

- **Messages Currently in Queue**: The current number of messages that need to be sent to the Global Manager.

  Messages are automatically sent to the Global Manager. If the number of messages in the queue continually increases and never decreases, or if the number of messages in the queue consistently exceeds 10,000, then there might be a problem.

  Note: If the Global Manager is down for maintenance for a few hours, the queue size naturally increases until the Global Manager is back online.

  Queue size over 100,000 indicates a serious issue. Consider disconnecting that global manager and removing the subscription until the issue can be resolved..

- NNMi administrators can use the command line on any NNMi management server to generate a report about NNMi health. See the nnmhealth.ovpl Reference Page for more information.

There are two ways to log on to a Regional Manager:

- Directly log on to the Regional Manager (NNMi management server).
- From the Global Manager, select any Node being managed by the Regional Manager and click **Actions** → **Regional Manager Console**. See "Actions Provided by NNMi" (on page 39).

Error Messages About Regional Managers (*NNMi Advanced*)

(*NNMi Advanced - Global Network Management feature*) A special set of incidents keeps the Global Manager informed of any problems with the Regional Manager:

- Licensing issues
  - License Expired
  - License Mismatch
  - License Node Count Exceeded
- Application fail-over health issues
  - Nnm Cluster Failover
  - Nnm Cluster Lost Standby
  - Nnm Cluster Startup
  - Nnm Cluster Transfer
- Traffic volume issues
  - Snmp Trap Limit Critical
  - Snmp Trap Limit Major
  - Snmp Trap Limit Warning
  - Trap Storm

These incidents are generated on the Regional Manager (NNMi management server). The Regional Manager forwards a copy of these incidents to the Global Manager. NNMi dynamically closes these incidents on the Regional Manager when the issue is resolved. The NNMi administrator for the Global Manager (NNMi management server) must manually close the forwarded copy.

From any Incident view, you can identify the forwarding server or servers (`cia.remotemgr`). Use the Custom Incident Attribute tab on the Incident form for the selected incident. NNMi uses Custom Incident Attributes (CIAs) to attach additional information to incidents.

Chapter 5

Configuring Communication Protocol

NNMi uses the following protocols to discover your network and monitor the health of your network environment:

- Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c)
  - Read-only queries, also known as "Get" commands.

    SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c require the use of a read community string to authenticate messages that are sent between NNMi and SNMP agents. NNMi cannot discover information about the SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c devices in your network environment until you provide the appropriate read community strings. During discovery and monitoring, NNMi uses the read community strings you provide in the Communication Configurations option of the Configuration workspace. When a device is first discovered, NNMi tries all appropriate read community strings and makes a record of the first read community string that works. To keep network traffic to a minimum, from then on NNMi uses the recorded read community string when communicating with that device using SNMP. If at some point the device no longer responds to the recorded read community string, NNMi tries all appropriate read community strings and makes a record of the first read community string that now works.
  - Write commands, also known as "Set" commands.

    SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c require the use of a write community string to authenticate messages that are sent between the nnmsnmpset.ovpl command and SNMP agents.
- SNMPv3 requires the use of user-based security model (USM) user names instead of *SNMPv1/SNMPv2c community strings* to authenticate messages that are sent between NNMi and SNMP agents. NNMi cannot discover information about the SNMPv3 devices in your network environment until you provide the appropriate user name and authentication. During discovery and monitoring, NNMi uses the *SNMPv3 User Name* attribute value and authentication that the NNMi administrator provides in the Communication Configuration workspace. When a device is first discovered, NNMi tries all appropriate USM user names and makes a record of the first USM user name that works. To keep network traffic to a minimum, from then on NNMi uses the recorded *SNMPv3 User Name* attribute value when communicating with that device using SNMP. If at some point the device no longer responds to the recorded *SNMPv3 User Name* attribute value, NNMi tries all appropriate USM user names and makes a record of the one that now works.
- Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) ping commands

Note: If NNMi discovers a device for which no SNMP authentication was provided in the Communication Configuration workspace, that device is treated as a non-SNMP device.

You control the amount of traffic NNMi generates on your network. You can modify the settings to meet your needs.

To configure the way NNMi uses ICMP and SNMP protocols, do the following:

1. Navigate to the **Communication Configuration** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select the **Communication Configuration**.
2. Make your configuration choices. The Communication Configuration settings determine whether each NNMi Rediscovery cycle automatically detects the best SNMP choice (v1, v2, or v3) for each Node (automatically detects any upgrade to the SNMP agent on each Node), or uses only the SNMP version that you specify.

   Click here for a list of choices .
3. Click **Save and Close** to apply your changes.

   Note: You control the amount of network traffic generated by NNMi by designating the **Rediscovery Interval** setting (see "Adjust the Rediscovery Interval" (on page 174) for more information) and making choices when you "Configure Monitoring Behavior" (on page 270).

Configure Default SNMP, Management Address, and ICMP Settings

NNMi generates network traffic using ICMP and SNMP protocols to discover and monitor your network environment. Default settings for the use of these protocols are provided, for example timeout and retry behavior settings.

To configure the default communication protocol settings for your environment:

1. Navigate to the **Communication Configuration** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select the **Communication Configuration**.
2. Locate the **Default Settings** groups.
3. Make your configuration choices (see the Default SNMP Settings table, Management Address Selection table, and Default ICMP Settings table).

   For an explanation of how NNMi implements timeout and retry configurations, see "Timeout / Retry Behavior Example for SNMP" (on page 99) and "Timeout / Retry Behavior Example for ICMP" (on page 101).
4. Click **Save and Close** to apply your changes.

Default SNMP Settings Attributes

Attribute	Description
Enable SNMP Address Rediscovery	**Note**: The NNMi administrator can over-ride this setting for a Region or on a per-node basis. See "Communication Region Form" (on page 109)and "Specific Node Settings Form (Communication Settings)" (on page 125). If enabled, NNMi automatically identifies which management address (SNMP agent) to use for each device. If the initially configured address becomes unreachable, NNMi automatically locates another address, if possible, and changes the management address attribute value. Click here for more information. When NNMi first discovers a node, the *seed address* (provided by the NNMi administrator) or discovered address (for non-seeded nodes) becomes the initial address used for SNMP communication. After NNMi builds an inventory of all IP addresses associated with the node (see "How Spiral Discovery Works" (on page 145)), NNMi follows a set of rules to determine which address is the best choice for each node's Management Address: **Note**: With NNMi Advanced, the NNMi administrator specifies whether NNMi prefers IPv4 or IPv6 addresses when selecting the Management Address. See Configure Default SNMP, Management Address, and ICMP Settings. 1. NNMi ignores the following addresses when determining which Management Address is most appropriate: ▪ Any address of an administratively-down interface. ▪ Any address that is virtual (HSRP/VRRP).

Attribute	Description
	▪ Any IPv4 **Anycast Rendezvous Point IP Address**[1] or IPv6 Anycast address. ▪ Any address in the reserved loopback network range. IPv4 uses 127/24 (`127.*.*.*`) and IPv6 uses `::1`. ▪ Any IPv6 **link-local address**[2]. 2. If the NNMi Administrator specifies Enable SNMP Address Rediscovery in Communication Configuration, NNMi prefers the last-known Management Address (if any). 3. If the Management Address does not respond and the NNMi Administrator specifies Enable SNMP Address Rediscovery in Communication Configuration, NNMi uses the Communication Configuration settings for *Management Address Selection*. The NNMi Administrators chooses the order in which NNMi checks the following: ▪ Seed IP address - If the NNMi Administrator specifies one of the node's addresses as a Discovery Seed, NNMi uses that address. ▪ Lowest Loopback - If a node supports multiple **loopback address**[3], NNMi queries each loopback addresses, starting with the lowest number. NNMi uses the loopback address with the lowest number from which the SNMP agent responds (for example, 10.16.42.197 is a lower number than 10.16.197.42). ▪ Highest Loopback - If a node supports multiple **loopback address**[4],

[1]Rendezvous Point addresses are loopback addresses used for routers in multi-cast network configurations.
[2]A non-routable IPv6 unicast address only used for communication with other nodes on the same link (LAN or VLAN). Link local addresses cannot be used for communication that must be forwarded through a router. IPv6 auto-configuration automatically assigns a unique link local address in the fe80::/10 address space to each IPv6-enabled interface on a system.
[3]The address associated with the loopback interface. The loopback interface is a virtual interface on a device that provides a route for internal communication. Many vendors provide a specially configured loopback for management purposes. Exact details of how loopbacks are configured varies by vendor and model. See each device's documentation for details. NNMi identifies these loopback addresses by using IfType 24, softwareloopback from the IANA ifType-MIB.
[4]The address associated with the loopback interface. The loopback interface is a virtual interface on a device that provides a route for internal communication. Many vendors provide a specially configured loopback for management purposes. Exact details of how loopbacks are configured varies by vendor and model. See each device's documentation for details. NNMi identifies these loopback addresses by using IfType 24, softwareloopback from the IANA ifType-MIB.

Attribute	Description
	NNMi queries each loopback addresses, starting with the highest number. NNMi uses the loopback address with the highest number from which the SNMP agent responds. ▪ Interface Matching - The NNMi Administrator chooses which interface MIB variable NNMi queries to detect changes. NNMi can use the following MIB-II attribute values: `ifIndex`, `ifName`, `ifDescr`, `ifAlias`, or a combination of these (`ifName` or `ifDescr`, `ifName` or `ifDescr` or `ifAlias`). 4. If no response, NNMi queries any remaining IP addresses in the node's IP address inventory, starting with the lowest number. NNMi uses the address with the lowest number from which the SNMP agent responds. 5. If no response, NNMi might be configured to repeat the sequence using SNMPv1, SNMPv2c, or SNMPv3 in the order specified by the NNMi administrator (Communication Configurations *SNMP Minimum Security Level* settings). 6. When all else fails, NNMi retains the last known Management Address (if any) and automatically changes the State of that SNMP Agent object to Critical. This process is repeated during each Auto-Discovery cycle, and the Management Address can change. For example, NNMi's inventory of addresses for the node expands, or the current Management Address does not respond to SNMP queries due to network problems or node reconfiguration. The NNMi administrator can prevent changes to the management address using the Communication Configurations *Enable SNMP Address Rediscovery* or *Preferred Management Address* setting. If ☐ disabled, when the current management address (SNMP agent) becomes unreachable, NNMi reclassifies the node as a non-SNMP node until the previously configured management address is available again.
Enable SNMP GetBulk	*Applies only to SNMPv2 or higher.* If you have devices in your network environment that have trouble responding to `GetBulk` commands, you can instruct NNMi to use `Get` or `GetNext` instead of `GetBulk`. If ☑ enabled, NNMi uses the SNMPv2c `GetBulk` command to gather information from devices in your network environment. If ☐ disabled, NNMi uses the SNMP `Get` or `GetNext` command to gather information from devices in your network environment (requesting responses for one SNMP OID at a time).

Attribute	Description
SNMP Timeout	(Seconds:Milliseconds) Maximum 1 millisecond less than a minute: 59 seconds 999 milliseconds. Time that NNMi waits for a response to an SNMP query before reissuing the request. Both the Discovery Process and the State Poller Service use this setting. For an explanation of how NNMi implements timeout and retry configurations, see "Timeout / Retry Behavior Example for SNMP" (on page 99).
SNMP Retries Count	Maximum number of retries that NNMi issues for an SNMP query before determining the query result to be "unresponsive". Zero means no retries. Both the Discovery Process and the State Poller Service use this setting.
SNMP Port	Default is 161. Specifies the NNMi management server's port that NNMi uses when generating SNMP traffic. Both the Discovery Process and the State Poller Service use this setting.
SNMP Proxy Address	*Optional*. IP address of the your SNMP Proxy Server (for example, a proxy that gathers data from non-SNMP devices and can use that data to respond to NNMi SNMP requests). To enable a proxy, you must also provide the port number of your SNMP Proxy Server. See SNMP Proxy Port (next attribute).
SNMP Proxy Port	*Optional*. Port number of the SNMP Proxy Server. To enable a proxy, you must also provide the IP address of your SNMP Proxy Server. See SNMP Proxy Address (previous attribute).
SNMP Minimum Security Level	This setting determines whether each NNMi Rediscovery cycle automatically detects the best SNMP choice (v1, v2, or v3) for each Node (automatically detects any upgrade to the SNMP agent on each Node), or uses only the SNMP version that you specify. For SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c, configure NNMi to use Community Strings in your network environment: • Community Only (SNMPv1) NNMi tries only SNMPv1 settings. • Community Only (SNMPv1 or v2c) NNMi first tries to use SNMPv2c settings, and, if that fails, NNMi tries SNMPv1 settings. • Community NNMi first tries to use SNMPv2c settings, and, if that fails, NNMi tries SNMPv1 settings. If both SNMPv2c and SNMPv1 fail, NNMi tries SNMPv3 settings if any are available. For SNMPv3, configure NNMi to use the User-based Security Module (USM) level of security required in your network environment (if your environment also uses SNMPv1/SNMPv2c, select Community):

Attribute	Description
	• No Authentication, No Privacy • Authentication, No Privacy • Authentication, Privacy See"Timeout / Retry Behavior Example for SNMP" (on page 99) for an explanation of NNMi behavior with each of these choices.

Note: NNMi needs to know which SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c community strings (read/write) are used in your environment (see "Configure Default Community Strings (SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c)" (on page 101)) and which SNMPv3 USM settings are used in your environment (see "Configure Default SNMPv3 Settings" (on page 105)).

Management Address Selection Settings

Attribute	Description
First Choice	Configure how NNMi chooses the Management Address for Nodes, if possible: • Seed IP address (only used during initial Discovery) See "Discovery Seeds (as a starting point)" (on page 151) for more information. • Lowest Loopback IP address (**loopback address**[1]) • Highest Loopback IP address • Interface Matching (instead of addresses)
Second Choice	Configure how NNMi choose the Management Address for Nodes when the First Choice is not available.
Third Choice	Configure how NNMi choose the Management Address for Nodes when the First Choice and Second Choice are not available.
Interface Matching	*Optional*. When First, Second, or Third Choice is set to **Interface Matching**, provide the appropriate values for the following SNMP MIB-II attributes. Provide more than one value by separating each with a comma. Space characters are allowed within values. No wildcards or quotes allowed within values:

[1]The address associated with the loopback interface. The loopback interface is a virtual interface on a device that provides a route for internal communication. Many vendors provide a specially configured loopback for management purposes. Exact details of how loopbacks are configured varies by vendor and model. See each device's documentation for details. NNMi identifies these loopback addresses by using IfType 24, softwareloopback from the IANA ifType-MIB.

Attribute	Description
	• `ifIndex` values (for example, 4) • `ifAlias` values (for example, Vlan99) • `ifName` values (for example, lo0) • `ifDescr` values (for example, 1000Gbic Port 9/27) NNMi searches current interface data for an exact match in this order: index, alias, name, and description.
IP Version Preference	(*NNMi Advanced*) Specify which type of address NNMi should prefer for management address selection: • IPv4 • IPv6 • Any (no preference)

Default ICMP Settings

Attribute	Description
ICMP Timeout	(Seconds:Milliseconds) Maximum 1 millisecond less than a minute: 59 seconds 999 milliseconds. Time that NNMi waits for a response to an ICMP query before reissuing the request. For an explanation of how NNMi implements timeout and retry configurations, see "Timeout / Retry Behavior Example for ICMP" (on page 101).
ICMP Retries Count	Maximum number of retries that NNMi issues for an ICMP query before logging an error. Zero means no retries.

Related Topics:

"Configure Default Community Strings (SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c)" (on page 101)

"Configure Regions (Communication Settings)" (on page 108)

"Configure Specific Nodes (Communication Settings)" (on page 124).

Timeout / Retry Behavior Example for SNMP

When NNMi attempts to contact a device, your configuration settings for Timeout and Retry influence NNMi behavior.

NNMi attempts to obtain information about a hostname/IP-address using SNMP, then waits the configured timeout interval for a response. If not successful, NNMi increments the timeout interval before trying again. This process repeats until one of the following is true:

- The device responds to SNMP.
- The maximum configured number of SNMP Retries fails. For example, if your timeout is 2 seconds and your retry is 4:
  - NNMi attempts to communicate with a device and waits 2 seconds for a response.
  - If unsuccessful, NNMi tries again and waits 4 seconds for a response.
  - If unsuccessful, NNMi tries again and waits 6 seconds for a response.
  - If unsuccessful, NNMi tries again and waits 8 seconds for a response.

  If no response, NNMi repeats this process using the next configured SNMP level.
- NNMi exhausts all possibilities. NNMi considers the hostname/IP-address to be a *non-SNMP* device until the next Discovery or Monitoring cycle.

Tip: It is best to use the same timeout/retry numbers for both ICMP and SNMP.

Your choice of SNMP Minimum Security Level determines the range of possibilities:

- If your SNMP Minimum Security Level is **Community Only (SNMPv1)**, NNMi uses only SNMPv1 to locate SNMP agents.
- If your SNMP Minimum Security Level is **Community Only (SNMPv1 or v2c)**, NNMi cycles through the following until successful:

  SNMPv2c

  SNMPv1
- If your SNMP Minimum Security Level is **Community**, NNMi cycles through the following until successful:

  SNMPv2c

  SNMPv1

  SNMPv3 *No Authentication, No Privacy* settings (if any matching configurations, otherwise skip).

  SNMPv3 *Authentication, No Privacy* settings (if any matching configurations, otherwise skip).

  SNMPv3 *Authentication, Privacy* settings (if any matching configurations).
- If your SNMP Minimum Security Level is **No Authentication, No Privacy**, NNMi cycles through the following until successful:

  SNMPv3 *No Authentication, No Privacy* settings (if any matching configurations at this, otherwise skip)

  SNMPv3 *Authentication, No Privacy* settings (if any matching configurations, otherwise skip).

  SNMPv3 *Authentication, Privacy* settings (if any matching configurations).
- If your SNMP Minimum Security Level is **Authentication, No Privacy**, NNMi cycles through the following until successful:

  SNMPv3 *Authentication, No Privacy* settings (if any matching configurations, otherwise skip).

  SNMPv3 *Authentication, Privacy* settings (if any matching configurations).

- If your SNMP Minimum Security Level is **Authentication, Privacy**, NNMi cycles through the following until successful:

  SNMPv3 *Authentication, Privacy* settings (if any matching configurations).

Timeout / Retry Behavior Example for ICMP

When NNMi attempts to contact a device, your configuration settings for Timeout and Retry influence NNMi behavior.

NNMi attempts to contact the device using ICMP, then waits the configured timeout interval for a response. If not successful, NNMi increments the timeout interval before trying again. This process repeats until one of the following is true:

- The device responds to ICMP.
- The maximum configured number of ICMP Retries fails. NNMi considers the device unreachable through ICMP until the next Discovery or Monitoring cycle. For example, if your timeout is 2 seconds and your retry is 4:
  - NNMi attempts to communicate with a device and waits 2 seconds for a response.
  - If unsuccessful, NNMi tries again and waits 4 seconds for a response.
  - If unsuccessful, NNMi tries again and waits 6 seconds for a response.
  - If unsuccessful, NNMi tries again and waits 8 seconds for a response.

Tip: It is best to use the same timeout/retry numbers for both ICMP and SNMP.

Configure Default Community Strings (SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c)

Use the Default Community Strings tab to provide default SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c community strings. For each address, NNMi checks the communication configuration settings in this order: communication protocols for Specific Nodes, communication protocols for Network Regions, and if no match is found, NNMi tries these default community strings. If NNMi discovers a device for which no SNMP settings are provided, that device is treated as a Non-SNMP device.

During initial discovery, NNMi tries many community strings until a match is found. After a match is identified for a node, the information is recorded to prevent future authentication errors.

Note: If you provide a read community string for a specific device, NNMi honors your choice and does not try any Region or Default community strings for that device.

NNMi uses SNMP read-only queries (Get commands) for ongoing discovery and monitoring of your network environment. SNMP read community strings are the validation passwords used to authenticate messages sent from NNMi to an SNMP agent. NNMi uses SNMP to gather useful information about the devices in your network environment. After receiving an SNMP request, an SNMP agent compares the read community string in the request to the read community strings that are configured for that SNMP agent. The SNMP agent responds to the request only when the request is accompanied by a valid community string.

During NNMi installation, any community strings that were provided are automatically stored in the table on the Default Community Strings tab.

Provide any number of additional community strings that are used broadly in your environment (for example, by default). The order in which your read community string settings appear in the table does not matter. NNMi checks all Default read community strings in parallel.

Tip: Having a large number of default community strings can negatively impact discovery performance. Instead of entering many default community strings, consider fine tuning the community string configuration for particular areas of your network by using the Regions or Specific Nodes settings.

NNMi uses the SNMPv2c settings to discover the SNMPv2c information about your network. This also determines whether NNMi *receives or discards incoming* SNMPv2c traps. Click here for more information.

- If the *incoming* trap's Source Node (and sometimes Source Object, such as card or interface) has not yet been discovered by NNMi, NNMi discards the trap. See "Handle Unresolved Incoming Traps" (on page 605) for additional information. See also "Configure Network Devices to Send SNMP Notifications to NNMi" (on page 601).
- If the Source Node was not discovered using SNMv3, NNMi discards any incoming SNMPv3 traps from that Node.
- NNMi discards traps that have no incident configuration or with an incident configuration set to Disabled. To ensure that NNMi retains all received Trap instances when your network environment includes SNMP agents using a variety of SNMPv1, SNMPv2c, and SNMPv3 protocol, you must configure two Incidents: one for the SNMPv1 version and one for the SNMPv2c/3 version of that trap. See "Configure SNMP Trap Incidents" (on page 610).
- If either the Source Node or Source Object has *Management Mode* set to **Not Managed** or **Out of Service** in the NNMi database, NNMi always discards the incoming trap. See "Understand the Effects of Setting the Management Mode to Not Managed or Out of Service " (on page 343).

  NNMi provides the Management Mode workspace so that you can quickly view lists of all nodes, interfaces, cards, addresses, or node components that NNMi is not currently discovering or monitoring. For information about these views:
- NNMi discards most incoming traps from network objects that are not monitored. For example, you can configure NNMi to exclude specified interfaces from being monitored. See "Monitoring Network Health" (on page 268) for more information.

Note: If you want the NNMi management server to *forward* SNMPv2c traps to other machines in your network environment, see "Configuring Trap Forwarding" (on page 444) for additional configuration steps.

To configure default SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c community strings for your environment:

1. Navigate to the **Communication Configuration** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select the **Communication Configuration**.
2. Locate the **Default SNMPv1/v2c Community Strings** tab.
3. To provide a default *read community string*, navigate to the **Read Community Strings** table and do one of the following:

- To establish a community string setting, click the New icon. In the Default Read Community String form, provide the required information (see table).
- To edit a community string setting, click the Open icon in the row representing the community string setting you want to edit. In the Default Read Community String form, provide the required information (see table).
- To delete a community string setting, select a row and click the Delete icon.

4. To provide a default *write community string*, navigate to **the Write Community String** attribute (see table).
5. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Communication Configuration form.
6. Click **Save and Close** to apply your changes.

Default SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c Community Strings

Attribute	Description
Read Community String	The SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c "get" (read-only) community string that is used for this region (case-sensitive). Many proxy vendors use the *read community string* for specifying remote target information. NNMi supports substitution parameters within read community strings for SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c proxy environments. Click here for more information. Copy and paste these codes at the end of your read community string to provide the values required by your proxy environment. NNMi substitutes the actual attribute values from the NNMi database at runtime: ${contextName} = Used for specifying VLAN context for switches (VLAN associated with the remote target node) ${managementAddress} = Node form, Management Address attribute value (the remote target node) ${snmpPort} = SNMP Agent form, UDP Port attribute value (SNMP agent associated with the remote target node)
Write Community String	The SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c "set" (write) community string that is used for this region (case-sensitive). *Optional*. For use with the nnmsnmpset.ovpl command line tool. SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c require that you know the SNMP agent's *write community string* before you can change settings on any device. The nnmsnmpset.ovpl command can use the value you provide here, rather than requiring that you type the write community string each time you invoke the command.

Default Read Community String Form

For each IP address, NNMi checks the communication configuration settings in this order: communication protocols for Specific Devices, communication protocols for Network Regions, and

if no match is found, NNMi tries the default community strings. If NNMi discovers a device for which no community string is provided, that device is treated as a Non-SNMP device.

To provide a default community string for your environment:

1. Navigate to the **Default Read Community String** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select the **Communication Configuration**.
   c. Navigate to the **Default SNMPv1/v2c Community Strings** tab.
   d. Navigate to the **Read Community Strings** table.
   e. Do one of the following:
      - To establish a community string setting, click the New icon.
      - To edit a community string setting, select a row, click the Open icon in the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
2. Provide the read community string (see table).

   Provide any number of additional SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c read community strings that are used broadly in your environment (for example, by default). The order in which your read community string settings appear in this table does not matter. NNMi checks all Default read community strings in parallel.
3. Click either:
   - **Save and Close** to return to the Communication Configuration form.
   - Save and New to add another community string.
4. Click **Save and Close** to apply your changes.

Default Read Community String

Attribute	Description
Read Community String	The SNMP "get" (read-only) community string that is used in your network environment (case-sensitive). Many proxy vendors use the *read community string* for specifying remote target information. NNMi supports substitution parameters within read community strings for SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c proxy environments. Click here for more information. Copy and paste these codes at the end of your read community string to provide the values required by your proxy environment. NNMi substitutes the actual attribute values from the NNMi database at runtime: ${contextName} = Used for specifying VLAN context for switches (VLAN associated with the remote target node) ${managementAddress} = Node form, Management Address attribute value (the remote target node) ${snmpPort} = SNMP Agent form, UDP Port attribute value (SNMP agent associated with the remote target node)

Configure Default SNMPv3 Settings

Use the Default SNMPv3 Settings tab to provide default SNMPv3 user-based security model (USM) settings. For each address, NNMi checks the communication configuration settings in this order: communication protocols for Specific Nodes, communication protocols for Network Regions, and if no match is found, NNMi tries these default user-based security model (USM) settings. If NNMi discovers a device for which no SNMP settings are provided, that device is treated as a Non-SNMP device.

During initial discovery, NNMi tries many SNMP configuration settings until a match is found. After a match is identified for a Node, the information is recorded to prevent future authentication errors.

Note: If you provide SNMPv3 user-based security model (USM) settings for a specific device, NNMi honors your choice and does not try any Region or Default settings for that device.

NNMi uses SNMP queries for ongoing discovery and monitoring of your network environment. SNMPv3 user-based security model (USM) settings are used to authenticate messages sent from NNMi to an SNMP agent. NNMi uses SNMP to gather useful information about the devices in your network environment. After receiving an SNMP request, an SNMP agent compares the SNMPv3 user-based security model (USM) settings in the request to the SNMPv3 user-based security model (USM) settings that are configured for that SNMP agent. The SNMP agent responds to the request only when the request is accompanied by valid SNMPv3 user-based security model (USM) settings.

Provide any number of additional SNMPv3 user-based security model (USM) settings that are used broadly in your environment (for example, by default). The order in which your SNMPv3 user-based security model (USM) settings appear in this table does not matter. NNMi checks all Default SNMPv3 Settings at a particular security level in parallel.

NNMi uses Default SNMPv3 user-based security model (USM) settings to access devices.

To view the current list of default SNMPv3 USM settings:

1. Navigate to the **Default SNMPv3 Settings** tab.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Communication Configuration**.
   c. Navigate to the **Default SNMPv3 Settings** tab.
2. The displayed table lists the Unique Name of each default SNMPv3 USM setting.

   Note: NNMi tries to use the Specific Node SNMPv3 Settings. If none match, NNMi tries the Region SNMPv3 Settings. If none match, NNMi tries the default SMNPv3 settings provided here.
3. You can do the following:
   - To establish a new setting, click the New icon. See "Default SNMPv3 Settings form" (on page 106).

     Click **Save and Close** to return to the Default SNMPv3 Settings form.
   - To edit an existing setting, select a row, click the Open icon. See "Default SNMPv3

Settings form" (on page 106).

Click **Save and Close** to return to the Default SNMPv3 Settings form.

- To delete an existing setting from the Default list, select a row and click the Delete icon.

  Note: The record remains in the database for possible use elsewhere and is simply removed from the Default list.

4. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Communication Configuration form.
5. Click **Save and Close** to apply your changes.

Default SNMPv3 Settings form

NNMi can use SNMPv3 user-based security model (USM) settings to access devices.

NNMi tries to use the current SNMPv3 Settings attribute value from Specific Node Settings. If none match, NNMi tries the Region SNMPv3 Settings. If none match, NNMi tries the default SMNPv3 settings provided here.

To configure a Default SNMPv3 Setting:

1. Navigate to the **Default SNMPv3 Settings** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select the **Communication Configuration**.
   c. Navigate to the **Default SNMPv3 Settings** tab.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create default SNMPv3 Setting definition, click the New icon.
      - To edit a default SNMPv3 Setting, select a row, click the Open icon.
2. Click the SNMPv3 Settings Lookup icon and select one of the options from the drop-down menu:
   - Show Analysis to display Analysis Pane information for the currently configured (selected) SNMPv3 Setting name. (See Use the Analysis Pane for more information about the Analysis Pane.)
   - Quick Find to view and select from the list of all existing SNMPv3 Settings (for more information see "Use the Quick Find Window" (on page 37)).
   - Open to display the details of the currently configured (selected) SNMPv3 Setting (see "SNMPv3 Settings Form" for more information).
   - New to create a new SNMPv3 Setting (see "SNMPv3 Settings Form" for more information).
3. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Default SNMPv3 Settings form.
4. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Communication Configuration form.
5. Click **Save and Close** to apply your changes.

Configure the Default Device Credentials (*NNM iSPI NET*)

HP Network Node Manager iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software uses the Default Credentials setting to access devices when running Diagnostics either automatically or when the **Actions → Run Diagnostics (iSPI NET only)** option is used. (See "Configure Diagnostics for an Incident (NNM iSPI NET)" (on page 592) and Node Form: Diagnostics Tab for more information.)

Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

NNM iSPI NET uses Secure Shell (SSH) to establish a secure connection with devices in your network environment, using the credentials provided here. If the SSH attempt fails, If the SSH attempt fails, NNMi uses Telnet protocol as the communication method.

To provide the default credentials setting:

1. Navigate to the **Default Device Credentials** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Communication Configuration**.
   c. Navigate to the **Default Device Credentials** tab.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To establish a credential setting, click the New icon, and continue.
      - To edit a credential setting, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      - To delete a credential setting, select a row and click the Delete icon
2. Provide *one* setting for the default attribute values (see table).

   Caution: Populate only one row in this table.

   Note: NNMi tries to use the Specific Node Device Credentials. If none match, NNMi tries the Region Device Credentials. If none match, NNMi tries the default credential settings provided here.
3. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Communication Configuration form.
4. Click **Save and Close** to apply your changes.

Default Device Credential Attributes

Attribute	Description
User Name	Type the user name that you want NNMi to use for logging into devices by default (when no Region or Specific Node settings work).
Password	Type the password that you want NNMi to use for logging into devices by default (when no Region or Specific Node settings work). **Note**: NNMi encrypts the password and displays asterisks for this attribute. If you want to change the password, first clear the asterisks displayed in the Password attribute and enter the new Password value.

Configure Regions (Communication Settings)

Configuring communication protocols for regions is optional.

Note: If you provide an SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c *read community string* or an SNMPv3 USM Setting for a specific device, NNMi honors your choice and does not try any Region or Default settings for that device.

Use the Regions tab to fine tune communication protocol usage and settings for particular regions of your network (for example, buildings, floors within those buildings, workgroups within a particular floor, or **private IP addresses**[1]). When you leave a field blank in a region definition, NNMi uses the next applicable configuration setting in the following order:

- The value for each field as defined in the first Region definition that matches, Regions are checked according to the Ordering number. The match with the lowest Ordering number applies.
- If no Region definition provides a value for an attribute, the default value is used.

Note: NNMi enables you to set up one or more SNMP Proxy Servers when an SNMP node is otherwise unreachable (for example, when a node you want to manage is behind a firewall). To enable NNMi to use the SNMP Proxy Server, when you configure communication protocols for network regions, you must include the IP address and port number on the SNMP Proxy Server. See "Communication Region Form" (on page 109) for more information.

If your communication protocol usage is too complex for Region definitions, see "Configure Specific Nodes (Communication Settings)" (on page 124).

To configure communication protocols for a particular region of your network:

1. Navigate to the **Communication Region** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select the **Communication Configuration**.
   c. Navigate to the **Regions** tab.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To establish a region definition, click the New icon, and continue.
      - To edit a region definition, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      - To delete a region definition, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Provide the required information. Define the regions with wildcard address, wildcard device names, or literal addresses and names . See "Communication Region Form" (on page 109).
3. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Communication Configuration form.
4. Click **Save and Close** to apply your changes.

[1] These are IPv4 addresses that can be reused in home and office local area networks (LANs). Following the standards set by RFC 1918 and RFC 4193 (10.*.*.*, 169.254.*.*, 172.16-31.*.*, and 192.168.*.*)

Related Topics:

"Configure Default SNMP, Management Address, and ICMP Settings" (on page 93)

"Configure Default Community Strings (SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c)" (on page 101)

"Configure Specific Nodes (Communication Settings)" (on page 124)

Communication Region Form

To configure communication regions:

1. Navigate to the **Communication Region** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select the **Communication Configuration**.
   c. Navigate to the **Regions** tab.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To establish a region definition, click the New icon.
      - To edit a region definition, select a row, click the Open icon.
2. Provide the basic communication region definition (see the Regional Basic Settings table, Regional SNMP Settings table, and Regional ICMP Settings table).
3. Make your configuration choices. Click here for a list of choices .
4. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Communication Configuration form.
5. Click **Save and Close** to apply your changes.

Regional Basic Settings

Attribute	Description
Name	A name for this region.
Ordering	A numeric value. NNMi checks for configuration settings in the order you define (lowest number first). NNMi uses the first match found for each address. No duplicate Ordering numbers are allowed. Each Communication Region ordering number must be unique. **Tip**: It is recommended that ordering numbers are incremented by 10s or 100s to provide flexibility when adding new regions over time.
Description	*Optional*. Provide any description that would be useful for communication purposes within your team. Type a maximum of 255 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.

Regional SNMP Settings

Attribute	Description
Enable SNMP Communication	If ☑ enabled, the Discovery Process and State Poller Service generate network traffic with SNMP protocol to discover and monitor your network devices in this region. If ☐ disabled, NNMi does not generate any SNMP traffic on your network in this region. **Caution**: At least one IP Address in each node must have SNMP enabled, otherwise no SNMP data is collected from that Node. With no SNMP data, Spiral Discovery interprets each IP Address as a separate node, Causal Engine calculates Status based only on IP address State, previously discovered Interfaces show a State attribute value of "Not Polled" and a Status attribute value of "No Status" with the Interface map-symbol color set to beige, and no new Interfaces are discovered. **Note**: See "Monitoring Network Health" (on page 268) for information about enabling/disabling SNMP communication specifically for the State Poller Service.
Enable SNMP Address Rediscovery	**Note**: The NNMi administrator can over-ride this setting on a per-node basis. See "Specific Node Settings Form (Communication Settings)" (on page 125). If ☑ enabled, NNMi automatically identifies which management address (SNMP agent) to use for each device. If the initially configured address becomes unreachable, NNMi automatically locates another address, if possible, and changes the management address attribute value. Click here for more information.

Attribute	Description
	When NNMi first discovers a node, the *seed address* (provided by the NNMi administrator) or discovered address (for non-seeded nodes) becomes the initial address used for SNMP communication. After NNMi builds an inventory of all IP addresses associated with the node (see "How Spiral Discovery Works" (on page 145)), NNMi follows a set of rules to determine which address is the best choice for each node's Management Address: **Note**: With NNMi Advanced, the NNMi administrator specifies whether NNMi prefers IPv4 or IPv6 addresses when selecting the Management Address. See Configure Default SNMP, Management Address, and ICMP Settings. 1. NNMi ignores the following addresses when determining which Management Address is most appropriate: ▪ Any address of an administratively-down interface. ▪ Any address that is virtual (HSRP/VRRP). ▪ Any IPv4 **Anycast Rendezvous Point IP Address**[1] or IPv6 Anycast address. ▪ Any address in the reserved loopback network range. IPv4 uses 127/24 (`127.*.*.*`) and IPv6 uses `::1`. ▪ Any IPv6 **link-local address**[2]. 2. If the NNMi Administrator specifies Enable SNMP Address Rediscovery in Communication Configuration, NNMi prefers the last-known Management Address (if any).

[1]Rendezvous Point addresses are loopback addresses used for routers in multi-cast network configurations.
[2]A non-routable IPv6 unicast address only used for communication with other nodes on the same link (LAN or VLAN). Link local addresses cannot be used for communication that must be forwarded through a router. IPv6 auto-configuration automatically assigns a unique link local address in the fe80::/10 address space to each IPv6-enabled interface on a system.

Attribute	Description
	3. If the Management Address does not respond and the NNMi Administrator specifies Enable SNMP Address Rediscovery in Communication Configuration, NNMi uses the Communication Configuration settings for *Management Address Selection*. The NNMi Administrators chooses the order in which NNMi checks the following: ▪ Seed IP address - If the NNMi Administrator specifies one of the node's addresses as a Discovery Seed, NNMi uses that address. ▪ Lowest Loopback - If a node supports multiple **loopback address**[1], NNMi queries each loopback addresses, starting with the lowest number. NNMi uses the loopback address with the lowest number from which the SNMP agent responds (for example, 10.16.42.197 is a lower number than 10.16.197.42). ▪ Highest Loopback - If a node supports multiple **loopback address**[2], NNMi queries each loopback addresses, starting with the highest number. NNMi uses the loopback address with the highest number from which the SNMP agent responds. ▪ Interface Matching - The NNMi Administrator chooses which interface MIB variable NNMi queries to detect changes. NNMi can use the following MIB-II attribute values: `ifIndex`, `ifName`, `ifDescr`, `ifAlias`, or a combination of these (`ifName` or `ifDescr`, `ifName` or `ifDescr` or `ifAlias`). 4. If no response, NNMi queries any remaining IP addresses in the node's IP address inventory, starting with the lowest number. NNMi uses the address with the lowest number from which the SNMP agent responds. 5. If no response, NNMi might be configured to repeat the sequence using SNMPv1, SNMPv2c, or SNMPv3 in the order specified by the NNMi administrator (Communication Configurations *SNMP Minimum Security Level* settings). 6. When all else fails, NNMi retains the last known Management Address (if any) and automatically changes the State of that SNMP Agent object to Critical.

[1]The address associated with the loopback interface. The loopback interface is a virtual interface on a device that provides a route for internal communication. Many vendors provide a specially configured loopback for management purposes. Exact details of how loopbacks are configured varies by vendor and model. See each device's documentation for details. NNMi identifies these loopback addresses by using IfType 24, softwareloopback from the IANA ifType-MIB.
[2]The address associated with the loopback interface. The loopback interface is a virtual interface on a device that provides a route for internal communication. Many vendors provide a specially configured loopback for management purposes. Exact details of how loopbacks are configured varies by vendor and model. See each device's documentation for details. NNMi identifies these loopback addresses by using IfType 24, softwareloopback from the IANA ifType-MIB.

Attribute	Description
	This process is repeated during each Auto-Discovery cycle, and the Management Address can change. For example, NNMi's inventory of addresses for the node expands, or the current Management Address does not respond to SNMP queries due to network problems or node reconfiguration. The NNMi administrator can prevent changes to the management address using the Communication Configurations *Enable SNMP Address Rediscovery* or *Preferred Management Address* setting. If ☐ disabled, when the current management address (SNMP agent) becomes unreachable, NNMi reclassifies the node as a non-SNMP node until the previously configured management address is available again.
Enable SNMP GetBulk	*Applies only to SNMPv2 or higher.* If you have devices in your network environment that have trouble responding to `GetBulk` commands, you can instruct NNMi to use `Get` or `GetNext` instead of `GetBulk`. If ☑ enabled, NNMi uses the SNMPv2c `GetBulk` command to gather information from devices in this Region of your network environment. If ☐ disabled, NNMi uses the SNMP `Get` or `GetNext` command to gather information from devices in this Region of your network environment (requesting responses for one SNMP OID at a time).
SNMP Timeout	(Seconds:Milliseconds) Maximum 1 millisecond less than a minute: 59 seconds 999 milliseconds. Time that NNMi waits for a response to an SNMP query before reissuing the request. Both the Discovery Process and the State Poller Service use this setting in this region. For an explanation of how NNMi implements timeout and retry configurations, see "Timeout / Retry Behavior Example for SNMP" (on page 99).
SNMP Retries Count	Maximum number of retries that NNMi issues for an SNMP query before determining the query result to be "unresponsive". Zero means no retries. Both the Discovery Process and the State Poller Service use this setting in this region.
SNMP Port	Default is 161. Specifies the management server's port that NNMi uses when generating SNMP traffic. Both the Discovery Process and the State Poller Service use this setting in this region.
SNMP Proxy Address	*Optional*. IP address of the your SNMP Proxy Server (for example, a proxy that gathers data from non-SNMP devices and can use that data to respond to NNMi SNMP requests). To enable a proxy, you must also provide the port number of your SNMP Proxy Server. See SNMP Proxy Port (next attribute).
SNMP Proxy Port	*Optional*. Port number of the SNMP Proxy Server. To enable a proxy, you must also provide the IP address of your SNMP Proxy Server. See SNMP Proxy Address (previous attribute).

Attribute	Description
SNMP Minimum Security Level	This setting determines whether each NNMi Rediscovery cycle automatically detects the best SNMP choice (v1, v2, or v3) for each Node (automatically detects any upgrade to the SNMP agent on each Node), or uses only the SNMP version that you specify. For SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c, configure NNMi to use Community Strings in your network environment: • Community Only (SNMPv1) NNMi tries only SNMPv1 settings. • Community Only (SNMPv1 or v2c) NNMi first tries to use SNMPv2c settings, and, if that fails, NNMi tries SNMPv1 settings. • Community NNMi first tries to use SNMPv2c settings, and, if that fails, NNMi tries SNMPv1 settings. If both SNMPv2c and SNMPv1 fail, NNMi tries SNMPv3 settings if any are available. For SNMPv3, configure NNMi to use the User-based Security Module (USM) level of security required in your network environment (if your environment also uses SNMPv1/SNMPv2c, select Community): • No Authentication, No Privacy • Authentication, No Privacy • Authentication, Privacy See"Timeout / Retry Behavior Example for SNMP" (on page 99) for an explanation of NNMi behavior with each of these choices.

Regional ICMP Settings

Attribute	Description
Enable ICMP Communication	If  enabled, NNMi generates network traffic with ICMP protocol in this region. If  disabled, NNMi does not generate any ICMP traffic on your network in this region: • Addresses in this Region (both previously discovered and newly discovered) have a State attribute value of "Not Polled" and a Status attribute value of "No Status" with the IP Address map-symbol color set to beige. • Nodes with all IP addresses and interfaces showing a Status attribute value of "No Status" have a map-symbol background shape color set to beige. However, it is possible for a node to have IP addresses in multiple regions with multiple Status values.

Attribute	Description
	Note: See "Monitoring Network Health" (on page 268) for information about enabling/disabling ICMP communication specifically for the State Poller Service.
ICMP Timeout	(Seconds:Milliseconds) Maximum 1 millisecond less than a minute: 59 seconds 999 milliseconds. Time that NNMi waits for a response to an ICMP query before reissuing the request in this region. For an explanation of how NNMi implements timeout and retry configurations, see "Timeout / Retry Behavior Example for ICMP" (on page 101).
ICMP Retries Count	Maximum number of retries that NNMi issues for an ICMP query in this region before logging an error. Zero means no retries.

Configure Address Ranges for Regions

To configure an address range for this region:

1. Navigate to the **Region Included Address Range** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Communication Configuration**.
   c. Navigate to the **Regions** tab.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To establish a region definition, click the New icon.
      - To edit a region definition, select a row, click the Open icon.
   e. In the **Communication Region** form, navigate to the **Included Address Regions** tab.
   f. Do one of the following:
      - To establish an address range setting, click the New icon.
      - To edit an address range setting, select a row, click the Open icon.
      - To delete an address range setting, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Provide address range definition (see table).

   If you provide multiple IP address ranges for a region, each device must pass at least one to meet the criteria.

   Tip: If you provide both IP address ranges and hostname wildcards, each device must pass at least one in either category (not both) to meet the criteria.
3. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Communication Region form.
4. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Communication Configuration form.
5. Click **Save and Close** to apply your changes.

Address Range Definition Attribute

Attribute	Description

IP Range	To specify a range of IP addresses for this Communications Region, use one of the following. Pick one address notation style, combinations of wildcards and CIDR notation are not allowed within one address range. You can provide multiple address range settings:
	• **IPv4 address wildcard notation**.
	An IPv4 Address range is a modified dotted-notation where each octet is one of the following:
	▪ A specific octet value between 0 and 255
	▪ A low-high range specification for the octet value (for example, "112-119")
	▪ An asterisk (*) wildcard character which is equivalent to the range expression "0-255"
	Note: The following two IPv4 addresses are considered invalid: `0.0.0.0` and `127.0.0.0`
	Examples of valid IPv4 address wildcards include:
	`10.1.1.*`
	`10.*.*.*`
	`10.1.1.1-99`
	`10.10.50-55.*`
	`10.22.*.4`
	`10.1-9.1-9.1-9`
	• **IPv4 Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) notation**.
	The CIDR notation specifies the number of consecutive bits in the IPv4 address that must match.
	For example, `10.2.120.0/21`
	Note: NNMi does not support CIDR subnet mask notation such as, `10.2.120.0/255.255.248.0`

Example IPv4 Prefix Length Values	Number of Usable IPv4 Addresses
28	14 (16-2=14)*
29	6 (8-2=6)*
30	2 (4-2=2)*
31	2

* Two IPv4 addresses are reserved in each subnet. The first IPv4 address is used for the network itself and the last IPv4 address is reserved for broadcast.

Attribute	Description

	• **IPv6 address wildcard notation**
	Separate each 16-bit value of the IPv6 address with a colon. The 16-bit value can be any of the following:
	▪ A specific hexadecimal value between `0` and `FFFF` (case insensitive).
	▪ A low-high range specification of the hexadecimal value (for example, `1-1fe`).
	▪ An asterisk (`*`) wildcard character (equivalent to the range expression `0-ffff`).
	Note: The standard IPv6 short-hand notation (`::`) is allowed to express one or more 16-bit elements of zero (`0`) values. However, the mixed IPv6/IPv4 dot-notation (for example, `2001:d88::1.2.3.4`) is not allowed as an IPv6 address range.
	Valid examples of ranges in modified IPv6 address notation include the following:
	`2001:D88:0:A00-AFF:*:*:*:*`
	`2001:D88:1:*:*:*:*:*`
	`2001:D88:2:0:a07:ffff:0a01:3200-37ff`
	• **IPv6 Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) notation**
	The CIDR notation specifies the number of consecutive bits in the IPv6 address that must match.
	`2001:d88:a00::/44` (equivalent to modified IPv6 address notation `2001:d88:a00-a0f:*:*:*:*:*`)
	For example, valid IPv6 address ranges in CIDR notation include the following:
	`2001:d88:0:a00::/56` (equivalent to modified IPv6 address notation `2001:D88:0:A00-AFF:*:*:*:*`)
	`2001:d88:1::/48` (equivalent to modified IPv6 address notation `2001:D88:1:*:*:*:*:*`)

Configure Hostname Filters for Regions

Define the Communication Region with hostname patterns.

To establish a Hostname Filter setting:

1. Navigate to the **Region Hostname Filter** form.
   - From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   - Select the **Communication Configuration**.
   - Navigate to the **Regions** tab.
   - Do one of the following:
     - To create a region definition, click the New icon.
     - To edit a region definition, select a row, click the Open icon.

- In the **Communication Region** form, access the **Hostname Filters** tab.
- Do one of the following:
  - To create a hostname wildcard definition, click the New icon.
  - To edit a hostname wildcard definition, select a row, click the Open icon.
  - To delete a hostname wildcard setting, select a row and click the Delete icon.

2. Type an appropriate hostname filter (see table).

   If you provide multiple hostname wildcard expressions for a region, each device must pass at least one to meet the criteria for the Region.

   Tip: If you provide both hostname wildcards and IP address ranges, each device must pass at least one in either category (not both) to meet the criteria for the Region.

3. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Communication Region form.
4. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Communication Configuration form.
5. Click **Save and Close** to apply your changes. See "Discovering Your Network" (on page 144) and Verify Device Configuration Details.

Node Hostname Filter Definition

Attribute	Description
Hostname Filter	Enter a wildcard expression using the following characters as wildcards: • ? = one character • * = multiple characters Wildcard expressions are *not case-sensitive*. So a wildcard of ABC* would match devices with hostnames beginning with ABC*, abc*, and Abc* **Caution**: The Hostname attribute value on the Node form of the discovered node must match (not case-sensitive) what is entered here. NNMi follows a set of rules to dynamically generate the value stored in the NNMi database for each Node's Hostname. Click here for details. **Note**: The actual Hostname *might be converted* to all uppercase or all lowercase before it is added to the NNMi database (depending on how the NNMi administrator configured settings in the `nms-topology.properties` file). See the "Modifying NNMi Normalization Properties"section of the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`. • If the Node supports SNMP, NNMi requests the Hostname using the IP Address of the associated SNMP agent (the Management Address attribute value on the

Attribute	Description
	Node form). If the NNMi administrator chooses **Enable SNMP Address Rediscovery** in the Communication Configuration: ▪ If the SNMP Agent does not respond, NNMi checks for another Management Address to request the Hostname, and the Hostname could change. ▪ If the SNMP Agent associated with the node changes, the Management Address and Hostname could change. If the NNMi administrator disables **Enable SNMP Address Rediscovery** in the Communication Configuration: ▪ If the SNMP Agent does not respond, NNMi uses the previously gathered Management Address attribute value to request the Hostname. ▪ If the SNMP Agent associated with the node changes, NNMi uses the previously gathered Management Address attribute value to request the Hostname. • If the Node does not support SNMP, no Management Address is available. NNMi requests a Hostname starting with the lowest IP Address associated with the node (a Discovery Seed value or an IP address value gathered from a neighboring device). NNMi uses the first Hostname provided. The Hostname might change during a future discovery cycle.

Configure SNMPv1/v2c Community Strings for Regions

If more than one SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c "get" community string is used within this region, repeat this step any number of times. Order does not matter because all community strings defined for this Region are checked in parallel.

During initial discovery, NNMi tries many community strings until a match is found. After a match is identified for a Node, the information is recorded to prevent future authentication errors.

NNMi uses the SNMPv2c settings to discover the SNMPv2c information about your network. This also determines whether NNMi *receives or discards incoming* SNMPv2c traps. Click here for more information.

- If the *incoming* trap's Source Node (and sometimes Source Object, such as card or interface) has not yet been discovered by NNMi, NNMi discards the trap. See "Handle Unresolved Incoming Traps" (on page 605) for additional information. See also "Configure Network Devices to Send SNMP Notifications to NNMi" (on page 601).
- If the Source Node was not discovered using SNMv3, NNMi discards any incoming SNMPv3 traps from that Node.
- NNMi discards traps that have no incident configuration or with an incident configuration set to Disabled. To ensure that NNMi retains all received Trap instances when your network environment includes SNMP agents using a variety of SNMPv1, SNMPv2c, and SNMPv3

protocol, you must configure two Incidents: one for the SNMPv1 version and one for the SNMPv2c/3 version of that trap. See "Configure SNMP Trap Incidents" (on page 610).

- If either the Source Node or Source Object has *Management Mode* set to **Not Managed** or **Out of Service** in the NNMi database, NNMi always discards the incoming trap. See "Understand the Effects of Setting the Management Mode to Not Managed or Out of Service " (on page 343).

  NNMi provides the Management Mode workspace so that you can quickly view lists of all nodes, interfaces, cards, addresses, or node components that NNMi is not currently discovering or monitoring. For information about these views:

- NNMi discards most incoming traps from network objects that are not monitored. For example, you can configure NNMi to exclude specified interfaces from being monitored. See "Monitoring Network Health" (on page 268) for more information.

Note: If you want the NNMi management server to *forward* SNMPv2c traps to other machines in your network environment, see "Configuring Trap Forwarding" (on page 444) for additional configuration steps.

To provide a community string for this region:

1. Navigate to the **Communication Region** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Communication Configuration**.
   c. Navigate to the **Regions** tab.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To establish a region definition, click the New icon.
      - To edit a region definition, select a row, click the Open icon.
2. In the **Communication Region** form, navigate to the **SNMPv1/v2c Community Strings** tab.
3. To provide a *read community string*, navigate to the **Read Community Strings** table and do one of the following:

   Note: If you do not provide any community strings, NNMi uses the Default Community Strings.

   - To establish a community string setting, click the New icon, and provide the required information (see table).
   - To edit a community string setting, select a row, click the Open icon, and provide the required information (see table)
   - To delete a community string setting, select a row and click the Delete icon
4. To provide a *write community string* for this region, navigate to **the Write Community String** attribute (see table).

   Note: If you do not provide any community strings, NNMi uses the Default Community Strings.

5. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Communication Region form.

6. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Communication Configuration form.
7. Click **Save and Close** to apply your changes.

SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c Community String for this Region

Attribute	Description
Read Community String	The SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c "get" (read-only) community string that is used for this region (case-sensitive). **Tip**: If no values appear in this table, the default settings are used (see "Configure Default Community Strings (SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c)" (on page 101)). Many proxy vendors use the *read community string* for specifying remote target information. NNMi supports substitution parameters within read community strings for SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c proxy environments. Click here for more information. Copy and paste these codes at the end of your read community string to provide the values required by your proxy environment. NNMi substitutes the actual attribute values from the NNMi database at runtime: ${contextName} = Used for specifying VLAN context for switches (VLAN associated with the remote target node) ${managementAddress} = Node form, Management Address attribute value (the remote target node) ${snmpPort} = SNMP Agent form, UDP Port attribute value (SNMP agent associated with the remote target node)
Write Community String	*Optional*. For use with the nnmsnmpset.ovpl command line tool. SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c require that you know the SNMP agent's *write community string* before you can change settings on any device. The nnmsnmpset.ovpl command can use the value you provide here, rather than requiring that you type the write community string each time you invoke the command. **Tip**: If no value is provided here, the default settings are used (see "Configure Default Community Strings (SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c)" (on page 101)).

Configure SNMPv3 Settings for Regions

NNMi can use SNMPv3 user-based security model (USM) settings to access devices.

To view the current list of SNMPv3 USM settings for a Region:

1. Navigate to the **SNMPv3 Settings** tab on the Communication Region form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select the **Communication Configuration**.
   c. Navigate to the **Regions** tab.

d. Do one of the following:

- To create a region definition, click the New icon.
- To edit a region definition, select a row, click the Open icon.

e. In the **Communication Region** form, access the **SNMPv3 Settings** tab.

2. The displayed table lists the Unique Name of each SNMPv3 USM setting for this region.

Note: NNMi tries to use the Specific Node SNMPv3 Settings. If none match, NNMi tries the Region SNMPv3 Settings provided here. If none match, NNMi tries the default SMNPv3 settings.

3. You can also do the following:

- To establish a new setting, click the New icon. See "Communication Region SNMPv3 Settings form" (on page 122).

  Click **Save and Close** to return to the Communication Region form.

- To edit an existing setting, select a row, click the Open icon. See "Communication Region SNMPv3 Settings form" (on page 122).

  Click **Save and Close** to return to the Communication Region form.

- To delete a setting from the Region's list, select a row and click the Delete icon.

  Note:The record remains in the database for possible use elsewhere and is simply removed from this Communication Region's list.

4. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Communication Configuration form.
5. Click **Save and Close** to apply your changes.

Communication Region SNMPv3 Settings form

NNMi can use SNMPv3 user-based security model (USM) settings to access devices.

NNMi tries to use the current SNMPv3 Settings attribute value from Specific Node Settings. If none match, NNMi tries the Region SNMPv3 Settings provided here. If none match, NNMi tries the default SMNPv3 settings.

To configure an SNMPv3 Setting for a Region:

1. Navigate to the **Communication Region SNMPv3 Settings** form.

a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.

b. Select the **Communication Configuration**.

c. Navigate to the **Regions** tab.

d. Do one of the following:

- To create a region definition, click the New icon.
- To edit a region definition, select a row, click the Open icon.

e. In the **Communication Region** form, navigate to the **SNMPv3 Settings** tab.

f. Do one of the following:

- To create an SNMPv3 Setting definition, click the New icon.
- To edit an SNMPv3 Setting, select a row, click the Open icon.
- To remove an SNMPv3 Setting from this Region, select a row, click the Delete icon.

  Note: The record remains in the database for possible use elsewhere and is simply removed from this Communication Region's list.

2. Click the SNMPv3 Settings Lookup icon and select one of the options from the drop-down menu:

- Show Analysis to display Analysis Pane information for the currently configured (selected) SNMPv3 Setting name. (See Use the Analysis Pane for more information about the Analysis Pane.)
- Quick Find to view and select from the list of all existing SNMPv3 Settings (for more information see "Use the Quick Find Window" (on page 37)).
- Open to display the details of the currently configured (selected) SNMPv3 Setting (see "SNMPv3 Settings Form" for more information).
- New to create a new SNMPv3 Setting (see "SNMPv3 Settings Form" for more information).

3. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Communication Region SNMPv3 Settings form.
4. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Communication Region form.
5. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Communication Configuration form.
6. Click **Save and Close** to apply your changes.

Configure Credential Settings for Regions (*NNM iSPI NET*)

The HP Network Node Manager iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software uses Default Credential Settings to access devices when running Diagnostics either automatically or when the **Actions** → **Run Diagnostics** option is used. (See "Configure Diagnostics for an Incident (NNM iSPI NET)" (on page 592) and Node Form: Diagnostics Tab for more information.)

Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

NNM iSPI NET uses Secure Shell (SSH) to establish a secure connection with devices in your network environment, using the credentials provided here. If the SSH attempt fails, NNMi uses Telnet protocol as the communication method.

To provide credential settings for this region:

1. Navigate to the **Region Device Credentials** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Communication Configuration**.

c. Navigate to the **Regions** tab.

d. Do one of the following:

- To establish a region definition, click the New icon.
- To edit a region definition, select a row, click the Open icon.

e. In the **Communication Region** form, navigate to the **Device Credentials** tab.

f. Do one of the following:

- To establish a credential setting, click the New icon, and continue.
- To edit a credential setting, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
- To delete a credential setting, select a row and click the Delete icon.

2. Provide the attribute values of credentials for this region (see table).

   Note: NNMi tries to use the Specific Node Device Credentials. If none match, NNMi tries the Region Device Credential settings provided here. If none match, NNMi tries the Default Device Credentials.

3. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Communication Region form.
4. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Communication Configuration form.
5. Click **Save and Close** to apply your changes.

Device Credential Attributes for this Region

Attribute	Description
User Name	Type the user name that you want NNMi to use for logging into devices in this Communication Region.
Password	Type the password that you want NNMi to use for logging into devices in this Communication Region. **Note**: NNMi encrypts the password and displays asterisks for this attribute. If you want to change the password, first clear the asterisks displayed in the Password attribute and enter the new Password value.

Configure Specific Nodes (Communication Settings)

Configuring communication protocols for specific devices is optional.

Use the Specific Node Settings tab to fine tune communication protocol usage and settings for a particular device within your environment. For example, provide settings for your most important devices, or disable communication with the least important devices.

When you leave a field blank, NNMi uses the next applicable configuration setting for that field in the following order:

- The value configured for a Region that includes this device. If multiple Region definitions include this device (for example, buildings, floors within those buildings, or workgroups within a particular floor), the first match applies (the matching region with the lowest Ordering number) . See "Configure Regions (Communication Settings)" (on page 108).
- The default value for this field (see "Configure Default SNMP, Management Address, and ICMP Settings" (on page 93), "Configure Default Community Strings (SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c)" (on page 101), "Configure the Default Device Credentials (NNM iSPI NET)" (on page 107), and "Configure Default SNMPv3 Settings" (on page 105).

Note: NNMi enables you to set up one or more SNMP Proxy Servers in the cases where an SNMP node is otherwise unreachable (for example, when a node you want to manage is behind a firewall). To enable NNMi to use the SNMP Proxy Server, when you configure communication protocols for specific devices, you must include the IP address and port number on the SNMP Proxy Server. See "Specific Node Settings Form (Communication Settings)" (on page 125) for more information.

To configure specific devices, you have two choices:

- "Specific Node Settings Form (Communication Settings)" (on page 125).
- "Load Specific Node Settings from a File" (on page 137)

Specific Node Settings Form (Communication Settings)

Create specific node settings to control the way NNMi monitors your most important devices or least important devices.

Tip: If no value is provided for an attribute in the Communication Node form, NNMi uses the applicable Region settings and if none match, NNMi uses the default settings.

If configuring Specific Node Settings, see the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference* for additional considerations: http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals.

To configure communication protocol settings for a specific node:

1. Access the **Specific Node Settings** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select the **Communication Configuration**.
   c. Navigate to the **Specific Node Settings** tab.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To establish settings for a node, click the New icon, and continue.
      - To edit settings for a node, select a row, click the Open icons, and continue.
      - To delete settings for a node, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Provide the communication protocol settings for the node (see the Basic Settings table, SNMP Settings table, and ICMP Settings table).

   For an explanation of how NNMi implements timeout and retry configurations, see "Timeout / Retry Behavior Example for SNMP" (on page 99) and "Timeout / Retry Behavior Example for ICMP" (on page 101).

3. *Optional*. Make additional configuration choices. Click here for a list of choices .
4. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Communication Configuration form.
5. Click **Save and Close** to apply your changes.

Basic Settings for this Device

Attribute	Description
Target Hostname	The *case-sensitive* Hostname attribute value from the Node form of the discovered node must match what is entered here. NNMi follows a set of rules to dynamically generate the value stored in the NNMi database for each Node's Hostname. Click here for details. **Note**: The actual Hostname *might be converted* to all uppercase or all lowercase before it is added to the NNMi database (depending on how the NNMi administrator configured settings in the `nms-topology.properties` file). See the "Modifying NNMi Normalization Properties"section of the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`. • If the Node supports SNMP, NNMi requests the Hostname using the IP Address of the associated SNMP agent (the Management Address attribute value on the Node form). If the NNMi administrator chooses **Enable SNMP Address Rediscovery** in the Communication Configuration: ▪ If the SNMP Agent does not respond, NNMi checks for another Management Address to request the Hostname, and the Hostname could change. ▪ If the SNMP Agent associated with the node changes, the Management Address and Hostname could change. If the NNMi administrator disables **Enable SNMP Address Rediscovery** in the Communication Configuration: ▪ If the SNMP Agent does not respond, NNMi uses the previously gathered Management Address attribute value to request the Hostname. ▪ If the SNMP Agent associated with the node changes, NNMi uses the previously gathered Management Address attribute value to request the Hostname. • If the Node does not support SNMP, no Management Address is available. NNMi requests a Hostname starting with the lowest IP Address associated with the node (a Discovery Seed value or an IP address value gathered from a neighboring device). NNMi uses the first Hostname provided. The Hostname might change during a future discovery cycle.
Preferred Management Address	Do one of the following:

Attribute	Description
	• Specify the address you want NNMi to use for SNMP communications with this device. If you enter an invalid or unreachable address, the device is not discovered or monitored. • Leave this attribute empty. NNMi dynamically selects the management address, based on responses from the device's SNMP agent. **Note**: The NNMi administrator can over-ride this setting. See the Enable SNMP Communication attribute and the Enable SNMP Address Rediscovery attribute settings.
Description	*Optional*. Provide a description for this configuration that would be useful for communication purposes within your team. Type a maximum of 255 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+) are allowed.

SNMP Settings for this Device

Attribute	Description
Enable SNMP Communication	If enabled, the Discovery Process and State Poller Service generate network traffic with SNMP protocol to discover and monitor this device. **Note**: Your choice might be overridden if Monitoring Configuration settings disable SNMP usage for the State Poller Service, see "Set Global Monitoring" (on page 271) or "Configure Monitoring Behavior" (on page 270). If disabled, NNMi does not generate any SNMP traffic to this device. **Caution**: With no SNMP data, Spiral Discovery interprets each IP Address as

Attribute	Description
	a separate node, Causal Engine calculates Status based only on IP address State, previously discovered Interfaces show a State attribute value of "Not Polled" and a Status attribute value of "No Status" with the Interface map-symbol color set to beige, and no new Interfaces are discovered.
Enable SNMP Address Rediscovery	**Note**: The NNMi administrator can over-ride this setting. See the Enable SNMP Communication and the Preferred Management Address attributes. If  enabled, NNMi automatically identifies which management address (SNMP agent) to use for each device. If the initially configured address becomes unreachable, NNMi automatically locates another address, if possible, and changes the management address attribute value. Click here for more information. When NNMi first discovers a node, the *seed address* (provided by the NNMi administrator) or discovered address (for non-seeded nodes) becomes the initial address used for SNMP communication. After NNMi builds an inventory of all IP addresses associated with the node (see "How Spiral Discovery Works" (on page 145)), NNMi follows a set of rules to determine which address is the best choice for each node's Management Address: **Note**: With NNMi Advanced, the NNMi administrator specifies whether NNMi prefers IPv4 or IPv6 addresses when selecting the Management Address. See Configure Default SNMP, Management Address, and ICMP Settings.

Attribute	Description
	1. NNMi ignores the following addresses when determining which Management Address is most appropriate: ▪ Any address of an administratively-down interface. ▪ Any address that is virtual (HSRP/VRRP). ▪ Any IPv4 **Anycast Rendezvous Point IP Address**[1] or IPv6 Anycast address. ▪ Any address in the reserved loopback network range. IPv4 uses 127/24 (`127.*.*.*`) and IPv6 uses `::1`. ▪ Any IPv6 **link-local address**[2]. 2. If the NNMi Administrator specifies Enable SNMP Address Rediscovery in Communication Configuration, NNMi prefers the last-known Management Address (if any). 3. If the Management Address does not respond and the NNMi Administrator specifies Enable SNMP Address Rediscovery in Communication Configuration, NNMi uses the Communication Configuration settings for *Management Address Selection*. The NNMi Administrators chooses the order in which NNMi checks the following: ▪ Seed IP address - If the NNMi Administrator specifies one of the node's addresses as a Discovery Seed, NNMi uses that address. ▪ Lowest Loopback - If a node supports multiple **loopback address**[3],

[1]Rendezvous Point addresses are loopback addresses used for routers in multi-cast network configurations.
[2]A non-routable IPv6 unicast address only used for communication with other nodes on the same link (LAN or VLAN). Link local addresses cannot be used for communication that must be forwarded through a router. IPv6 auto-configuration automatically assigns a unique link local address in the fe80::/10 address space to each IPv6-enabled interface on a system.
[3]The address associated with the loopback interface. The loopback interface is a virtual interface on a device that provides a route for internal communication. Many vendors provide a specially configured loopback for management purposes. Exact details of how loopbacks are configured varies by vendor and model. See each device's documentation for details. NNMi identifies these loopback addresses by using IfType 24, softwareloopback from the IANA ifType-MIB.

Attribute	Description
	NNMi queries each loopback addresses, starting with the lowest number. NNMi uses the loopback address with the lowest number from which the SNMP agent responds (for example, 10.16.42.197 is a lower number than 10.16.197.42). ▪ Highest Loopback - If a node supports multiple **loopback address**[1], NNMi queries each loopback addresses, starting with the highest number. NNMi uses the loopback address with the highest number from which the SNMP agent responds. ▪ Interface Matching - The NNMi Administrator chooses which interface MIB variable NNMi queries to detect changes. NNMi can use the following MIB-II attribute values: `ifIndex`, `ifName`, `ifDescr`, `ifAlias`, or a combination of these (`ifName` or `ifDescr`, `ifName` or `ifDescr` or `ifAlias`). 4. If no response, NNMi queries any remaining IP addresses in the node's IP address inventory, starting with the lowest number. NNMi uses the address with the lowest number from which the SNMP agent responds. 5. If no response, NNMi might be configured to repeat the sequence using SNMPv1, SNMPv2c, or SNMPv3 in the order specified by the NNMi administrator (Communication Configurations *SNMP Minimum Security Level* settings). 6. When all else fails, NNMi retains the last known Management Address (if any) and automatically changes the State of that SNMP Agent object to Critical. This process is repeated during each Auto-Discovery cycle, and the Management Address can change. For example, NNMi's inventory of addresses for the node expands, or the current Management Address does not respond to SNMP queries due to network problems or node reconfiguration. The NNMi administrator can prevent changes to the management address using the Communication Configurations *Enable SNMP Address Rediscovery* or *Preferred Management Address* setting. If ☐ disabled, when the current management address (SNMP agent) becomes unreachable, NNMi reclassifies the node as a non-SNMP node until the previously configured management address is available again.
Enable SNMP GetBulk	*Applies only to SNMPv2 or higher.* If you have devices in your network environment that have trouble responding to `GetBulk` commands, you can instruct NNMi to use `Get` or `GetNext` instead of `GetBulk`.

[1]The address associated with the loopback interface. The loopback interface is a virtual interface on a device that provides a route for internal communication. Many vendors provide a specially configured loopback for management purposes. Exact details of how loopbacks are configured varies by vendor and model. See each device's documentation for details. NNMi identifies these loopback addresses by using IfType 24, softwareloopback from the IANA ifType-MIB.

Attribute	Description
	If enabled, NNMi uses the SNMPv2c `GetBulk` command to gather information from this device. If disabled, NNMi uses the SNMP `Get` or `GetNext` command to gather information from this device (requesting responses for one SNMP OID at a time).
SNMP Timeout	(Seconds:Milliseconds) Maximum 1 millisecond less than a minute: 59 seconds 999 milliseconds. Time that NNMi waits for a response to an SNMP query before reissuing the request. Both the Discovery Process and the State Poller Service use this setting for this device. For an explanation of how NNMi implements timeout and retry configurations, see "Timeout / Retry Behavior Example for SNMP" (on page 99).
SNMP Retries Count	Maximum number of retries that NNMi issues for an SNMP query before determining the query result to be "unresponsive". Zero means no retries. Both the Discovery Process and the State Poller Service use this setting for this device.
SNMP Port	Default is 161. Specifies the management server's port that NNMi uses when generating SNMP traffic. Both the Discovery Process and the State Poller Service use this setting for this device.
SNMP Proxy Address	*Optional*. IP address of the your SNMP Proxy Server (for example, a proxy that gathers data from non-SNMP devices and can use that data to respond to NNMi SNMP requests). To enable a proxy, you must also provide the port number of your SNMP Proxy Server. See SNMP Proxy Port (next attribute).
SNMP Proxy Port	*Optional*. Port number of the SNMP Proxy Server. To enable a proxy, you must also provide the IP address of your SNMP Proxy Server. See SNMP Proxy Address (previous attribute).
SNMP Preferred Version	This setting determines whether each NNMi Rediscovery cycle automatically detects the best SNMP choice (v1, v2, or v3) for this Node (automatically detects any upgrade to the SNMP agent on each Node), or uses only the SNMP version that you specify. Specifies the SNMP version that NNMi should use when communicating with a device. Select one of the following options: 1 — Indicates you want NNMi to try only SNMPv1 settings. **Tip**: Use this option when you do not want NNMi to use `GetBulk` commands on the device. 2 — Indicates you want NNMi to use SNMPv2c settings, and, if that fails, try SNMPv1 settings. If both SNMPv2c and SNMPv1 fail, NNMi tries

Attribute	Description
	SNMPv3 settings if any are available.SNMPv3 settings if any are available.SNMPv3 settings if any are available.
	3 — Indicates you want NNMi to use SNMPv3 settings for this device. NNMi uses the **SNMPv3 Settings** configuration to determine which of the following User-based Security Module (USM) levels of security to provide: • No Authentication, No Privacy • Authentication, No Privacy • Authentication, Privacy See "Configure Default SNMP, Management Address, and ICMP Settings" (on page 93) for more information.

Note: The SNMP Minimum Security Level is determined by the settings on the Communication Configurations' Specific Node Settings form, **SNMPv3 Settings** tab where SNMPv3 Settings for this Node are established.

ICMP Settings for this Device

Attribute	Description
Enable ICMP Communication	If enabled, NNMi generates network traffic with ICMP protocol to this device. If disabled, NNMi does not generate any ICMP traffic to this device: • Addresses in this Node (both previously discovered and newly discovered) have a State attribute value of "Not Polled" and a Status attribute value of "No Status" with the IP Address map-symbol color set to beige. • If both ICMP and SNMP are disabled, the Node has a Status attribute value of "No Status" have a map-symbol background shape color set to beige. **Note**: Your choice might be overridden if Monitoring Configuration settings disable ICMP usage for the State Poller Service, see "Set Global Monitoring" (on page 271) or "Configure Monitoring Behavior" (on page 270).
ICMP Timeout	(Seconds:Milliseconds) Maximum 1 millisecond less than a minute: 59 seconds 999 milliseconds. Time that NNMi waits for a response to an ICMP query before reissuing the request to this device. For an explanation of how NNMi implements timeout and retry configurations, see "Timeout / Retry Behavior Example for ICMP" (on page 101).
ICMP Retries Count	Maximum number of retries that NNMi issues for an ICMP query to this device before logging an error. Zero means no retries.

Related Topics:

"Configure Default SNMP, Management Address, and ICMP Settings" (on page 93)

"Configure Default Community Strings (SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c)" (on page 101)

"Configure Regions (Communication Settings)" (on page 108)

Configure SNMPv1/v2c Community Strings for a Specific Node

Optional. Configure the SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c community strings for each node.

NNMi uses the SNMPv2c settings to discover the SNMPv2c information about your network. This also determines whether NNMi *receives or discards incoming* SNMPv2c traps. Click here for more information.

- If the *incoming* trap's Source Node (and sometimes Source Object, such as card or interface) has not yet been discovered by NNMi, NNMi discards the trap. See "Handle Unresolved Incoming Traps" (on page 605) for additional information. See also "Configure Network Devices to Send SNMP Notifications to NNMi" (on page 601).
- If the Source Node was not discovered using SNMv3, NNMi discards any incoming SNMPv3 traps from that Node.
- NNMi discards traps that have no incident configuration or with an incident configuration set to Disabled. To ensure that NNMi retains all received Trap instances when your network environment includes SNMP agents using a variety of SNMPv1, SNMPv2c, and SNMPv3 protocol, you must configure two Incidents: one for the SNMPv1 version and one for the SNMPv2c/3 version of that trap. See "Configure SNMP Trap Incidents" (on page 610).
- If either the Source Node or Source Object has *Management Mode* set to **Not Managed** or **Out of Service** in the NNMi database, NNMi always discards the incoming trap. See "Understand the Effects of Setting the Management Mode to Not Managed or Out of Service " (on page 343).

  NNMi provides the Management Mode workspace so that you can quickly view lists of all nodes, interfaces, cards, addresses, or node components that NNMi is not currently discovering or monitoring. For information about these views:
- NNMi discards most incoming traps from network objects that are not monitored. For example, you can configure NNMi to exclude specified interfaces from being monitored. See "Monitoring Network Health" (on page 268) for more information.

Note: If you want the NNMi management server to *forward* SNMPv2c traps to other machines in your network environment, see "Configuring Trap Forwarding" (on page 444) for additional configuration steps.

To provide SNMPv1/v2c community strings for a specific device:

1. Navigate to the **Specific Node Settings** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Communication Configuration**.
   c. Navigate to the **Specific Node Settings** tab.

d. Do one of the following:

- To establish a node definition, click the New icon.
- To edit a node definition, select a row, click the Open icon.

2. Navigate to the **SNMPv1/v2c Community Strings** tab.
3. To provide a *read community string*, navigate to the **Read Community String** attribute and provide the appropriate string (see table).

   Tip: If you do not provide any read community string, NNMi uses the applicable Region settings and if none match, NNMi uses the default settings .
4. To provide a *write community string*, navigate to **the Write Community String** attribute and provide the appropriate string (see table).

   Tip: If you do not provide any write community string, NNMi uses the applicable Region setting and if none match, NNMi uses the default setting .
5. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Communication Configuration form.
6. Click **Save and Close** to apply your changes.

SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c Community String for this Device

Attribute	Description
Read Community String	The SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c "get" (read-only) community string that is used for this device (case-sensitive). **Tip**: If you do not provide any read community string, NNMi uses the applicable Region settings and if none match, NNMi uses the default settings . Many proxy vendors use the *read community string* for specifying remote target information. NNMi supports substitution parameters within read community strings for SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c proxy environments. Click here for more information. Copy and paste these codes at the end of your read community string to provide the values required by your proxy environment. NNMi substitutes the actual attribute values from the NNMi database at runtime: ${contextName} = Used for specifying VLAN context for switches (VLAN associated with the remote target node) ${managementAddress} = Node form, Management Address attribute value (the remote target node) ${snmpPort} = SNMP Agent form, UDP Port attribute value (SNMP agent associated with the remote target node)
Write Community String	The SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c "set" (write) community string that is used for this device (case-sensitive). *Optional*. For use with the nnmsnmpset.ovpl command line tool.

Attribute	Description
	SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c require that you know the SNMP agent's *write community string* before you can change settings on any device. The nnmsnmpset.ovpl command can use the value you provide here, rather than requiring that you type the write community string each time you invoke the command. **Tip**: If you do not provide any write community string, NNMi uses the applicable Region setting and if none match, NNMi uses the default setting.

Configure SNMPv3 Settings for a Specific Node

NNMi can use SNMPv3 user-based security model (USM) settings to access devices.

NNMi uses the current SNMPv3 Settings provided for a node, if available.

To configure an SNMPv3 Settings for a specific node:

1. Navigate to the **Specific Node Settings** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Communication Configuration**.
   c. Navigate to the **Specific Node Settings** tab.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To establish a node definition, click the New icon, and continue.
      - To edit a node definition, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
2. Navigate to the **SNMPv3 Settings** tab.
3. Click the SNMPv3 Settings Lookup icon and select one of the options from the drop-down menu:
   - Show Analysis to display Analysis Pane information for the currently configured (selected) SNMPv3 Setting name. (See Use the Analysis Pane for more information about the Analysis Pane.)
   - Quick Find to view and select from the list of all existing SNMPv3 Settings (for more information see "Use the Quick Find Window" (on page 37)).
   - Open to display the details of the currently configured (selected) SNMPv3 Setting (see "SNMPv3 Settings Form" for more information).
   - New to create a new SNMPv3 Setting (see "SNMPv3 Settings Form" for more information).
4. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Specific Node Settings form.
5. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Communication Configuration form.
6. Click **Save and Close** to apply your changes.

Configure Credential Settings for a Specific Node (*NNM iSPI NET*)

HP Network Node Manager iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software uses Default Credential Settings to access devices when running Diagnostics either automatically or when the **Actions** → **Run Diagnostics (iSPI NET only)** option is used. (See "Configure Diagnostics for an Incident (NNM iSPI NET)" (on page 592) and Node Form: Diagnostics Tab for more information.)

Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

NNM iSPI NET uses Secure Shell (SSH) to establish a secure connection with devices in your network environment, using the credentials provided here. If the SSH attempt fails, NNMi uses Telnet protocol as the communication method.

To provide credential settings for a specific node:

1. Navigate to the **Specific Node Device Credentials** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Communication Configuration**.
   c. Navigate to the **Specific Node Settings** tab.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To establish a definition, click the New icon.
      - To edit a definition, click the Open icon in the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
   e. In the **Specific Nodes Settings** form, navigate to the **Device Credentials** tab.
   f. Do one of the following:
      - To establish a credential setting, click the New icon, and continue.
      - To edit a credential setting, click the Open icon in the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
      - To delete a credential setting, select a row and click the Delete icon
2. Provide the attribute values of credentials for this node (see table).

   Note: NNMi tries to use the Specific Node Device Credentials provided here. If none match, NNMi tries the Region Device Credential settings. If none match, NNMi tries the Default Device Credentials.
3. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Specific Node Settings form.
4. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Communication Configuration form.
5. Click **Save and Close** to apply your changes.

Specific Node Device Credential Attributes

Attribute	Description
User	Type the user name that you want NNMi to use for logging into this device.

Attribute	Description
Name	
Password	Type the password that you want NNMi to use for logging into this device. **Note**: NNMi encrypts the password and displays asterisks for this attribute. If you want to change the password, first clear the asterisks displayed in the Password attribute and enter the new Password value.

Load Specific Node Settings from a File

Import a list of devices, using a command line command. You also have the option of importing the SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c community strings (read and write) or the SNMPv3 USM settings for each device. This is useful when your SNMP is managed by a change control mechanism. You can bulk insert the SNMP assignments into NNMi. Each assignment shows up as an individual entry in the table on the **Communication Configuration** form's **Specific Node Settings** tab.

If configuring Specific Node Settings, see the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference* for additional considerations: http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals.

To import SNMP assignments:

1. On the NNMi management server's hard drive, create a text file according to the specifications in the nnmcommload.ovpl reference page. Create one line for each device. For more information, see nnmcommload.ovpl

   To add comments to your file, place a # character at the beginning of each comment line.

   Note: When you load this file, the data in the file overwrites any previously entered information about each Hostname (*case-sensitive*).

2. Use the following command line command to load the information into the NNMi database:

   If you do not want to enter an NNMi User Name attribute value and an NNMi Password attribute value at the command line, you can use the nnmsetcmduserpw.ovpl command to specify the valid user name and password (instead of `-u` and `-p`). The credentials set using the `nnmsetcmduserpw.ovpl` command are valid for command execution by the same user. See "Set Up Command Line Access to NNMi" (on page 433) for more information.

   Windows:
   `%NnmInstallDir%\bin\nnmcommload.ovpl -u <NNMiadminUserName> -p <NNMiadminPassword> -file <path/filename>`

   UNIX:
   `/opt/OV/bin/nnmcommload.ovpl -u <NNMiadminUserName> -p <NNMiadminPassword> -file <path/filename>`

3. Verify that the import worked properly:

   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.

   b. Select **Communication Configuration**.

   c. Access the **Specific Node Settings** tab.

4. Review each entry in the table to verify that the import was successful.

To verify the SNMP configuration for an IP Address, at the command line, type:

Note: For more information, see nnmcommconf.ovpl

If you do not want to enter an NNMi User Name attribute value and an NNMi Password attribute value at the command line, you can use the nnmsetcmduserpw.ovpl command to specify the valid user name and password (instead of `-u` and `-p`). The credentials set using the `nnmsetcmduserpw.ovpl` command are valid for command execution by the same user. See "Set Up Command Line Access to NNMi" (on page 433) for more information.

Windows:
```
%NnmInstallDir%\bin\nnmcommconf.ovpl -u <NNMiadminUsername> -p
<NNMiadminPassword> -proto snmp -host <node IP address>
```

UNIX:
```
/opt/OV/bin/nnmcommconf.ovpl -u <NNMiadminUsername> -p
<NNMiadminPassword> -proto snmp -host <node IP address>
```

To verify the ICMP configuration for an IP Address, at the command line, type:

Note: For more information, see nnmcommconf.ovpl

If you do not want to enter an NNMi User Name attribute value and an NNMi Password attribute value at the command line, you can use the nnmsetcmduserpw.ovpl command to specify the valid user name and password (instead of `-u` and `-p`). The credentials set using the `nnmsetcmduserpw.ovpl` command are valid for command execution by the same user. See "Set Up Command Line Access to NNMi" (on page 433) for more information.

Windows:
```
%NnmInstallDir%\bin\nnmcommconf.ovpl -u <NNMiadminUsername> -p
<NNMiadminPassword> -proto icmp -host <node IP address>
```

UNIX:
```
/opt/OV/bin/nnmcommconf.ovpl -u <NNMiadminUsername> -p
<NNMiadminPassword> -proto icmp -host <node IP address>
```

Troubleshooting Communication Settings

After you configure your communication settings and wait until Auto-Discovery completes at least one cycle, you can verify your Communication Settings:

- "Verify That All Nodes Support SNMP" (on page 139)
- "Verify a Node's Communication Settings" (on page 139)
- "Verify Communication Settings" (on page 141)
- "Resolve Authentication Errors" (on page 142)

You can fine tune NNMi's SNMP/ICMP traffic in the following ways:

- Minimize timeouts and retries.

  When NNMi attempts to contact a node using ICMP / SNMP during an Auto-Discovery cycle, the Communication Configuration settings determine what information NNMi can gather. If the correct ICMP / SNMP settings are not provided or if NNMi discovers non-SNMP devices (see "Verify That All Nodes Support SNMP" (on page 139)), NNMi resorts to timeouts and retries.

Large timeout values or a high number of retries can degrade overall performance of discovery. If your network environment contains nodes that you know respond slowly to ICMP / SNMP requests, consider using the Regions or Specific Nodes settings to fine tune the number of timeouts and retries NNMi uses during each Auto-Discovery cycle.

- Limit the number of *default* SNMPv1/SNMPv2c Community Strings to ensure efficient Auto-Discovery performance. See "Configure Default Community Strings (SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c)" (on page 101).
- Limit the number of *default* SNMPv3 user-based security model (USM) settings to ensure efficient Auto-Discovery performance. See "Configure Default SNMPv3 Settings" (on page 105).

Verify That All Nodes Support SNMP

After you configure your communication settings and wait until Auto-Discovery completes at least one cycle, check for any nodes that do not respond to SNMP:

1. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Inventory** workspace.
2. Select the **Nodes** view.
3. Right-click the **Device Profile** column, and select **Create Filter**.
4. Select "contains", and type the following text into **Enter a string**: `No SNMP`.
5. NNMi displays a list of all nodes in your network environment that did not respond to SNMP during Auto-Discovery.
6. Verify that the resulting list is valid.
7. To troubleshoot unexpected results, see:
   - "Verify a Node's Communication Settings" (on page 139)
   - "Verify Communication Settings" (on page 141)
   - "Resolve Authentication Errors" (on page 142)

Verify a Node's Communication Settings

After you configure your communication settings and wait until Auto-Discovery completes at least one cycle, you can check to determine what settings NNMi is using to communicate with a node of interest.

NNMi provides a report about the communication configuration information for a selected node, including the SNMP and ICMP configuration information.

To display a report of a node's current communication settings:

Note: The User Account must be assigned to the **NNMi Administrators** User Group to use this action.

1. Do one of the following:

   Navigate to a table view and select a node:

   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the workspace of interest. For example,

Inventory.

b. Select the view that contains the node with communication settings you want to check. For example, **Nodes**.

c. Select the row representing the node with communication settings you want to check.

Navigate to a map view and select a node:

a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the workspace of interest; for example, **Topology Maps**.

b. Click the view that contains the node with communication settings you want to check; for example **Initial Discovery Progress** or **Network Overview** map.

c. From the map view, click the node with communication settings you want to check.

Navigate to a Node form:

- From a table view, double-click the row representing the node of interest.
- From a map view, click the node of interest on the map and click the Open icon.

2. Select **Actions** → **Polling** → **Communication Settings**.

Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

Sometimes a device is temporarily not responding properly to SNMP during NNMi's initial discovery, so NNMi makes the wrong decision about which version of SNMP to use. Or perhaps you deployed upgrades to the SNMP agents in your network environment.

To update NNMi's choice of SNMP version used for a Node or Nodes:

Note: The User Account must be assigned to the **NNMi Administrators** User Group to use this action.

1. From the workspace navigation panel, select **Inventory**.
2. Select the **Custom Nodes** view.
3. Click the **Protocol Version** column heading to sort the view according to SNMP version currently being used by NNMi for communications with each SNMP agent in your network environment.
4. Select all rows that you want NNMi to check for SNMP upgrades or changes.
5. select **Actions** → **Polling** → **Configuration Poll**.

   NNMi reconfigures the SNMP Communication settings by verifying the highest SNMP version available to the SNMP Agent assigned to the node (according to your Communication Configuration settings).
6. Click the **Protocol Version** column heading to resort the view according to SNMP version.
7. Verify that NNMi made the expected changes.

   If still receiving unexpected results, see "Verify Communication Settings" (on page 141).

See "Configuring Communication Protocol" (on page 92) for information about configuring communication settings.

Related Topics

nnmcommconf.ovpl

Verify Communication Settings

To verify your Communication Configuration settings:

Note: The User Account must be assigned to the **NNMi Administrators** User Group to use this action.

1. Do one of the following:

   Navigate to a table view and select a node:

   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the workspace of interest. For example,  **Inventory**.

   b. Select the view that contains the node with communication settings you want to check. For example, **Nodes**.

   c. Select the row representing the node with communication settings you want to check.

   Navigate to a map view and select a node:

   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the workspace of interest; for example,  **Topology Maps**.

   b. Click the view that contains the node with communication settings you want to check; for example **Initial Discovery Progress** or **Network Overview** map.

   c. From the map view, click the node with communication settings you want to check.

   Navigate to a Node form:

   - From a table view, select the row representing the node of interest.
   - From a map view, click the node of interest on the map and click the  Open icon.

2. Select **Actions** → **Configuration Details** → **Communication Settings**.

   Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

   NNMi displays a report showing ICMP and SNMP communication configuration settings for this node's SNMP Agent.

   (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager:

   - Node managed by the Global Manager = **Actions** → **Configuration Details** → **Communication Settings** displays a report, provided by the Global Manager (NNMi management server).
   - Node managed by a Regional Manager = **Actions** → **Configuration Details** → **Communication Settings** accesses that Regional Manager (NNMi management server) and requests the report.

Note: You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your network environment enables Single Sign-On (SSO) to that Regional Manager through the Global Manager. For more information, see "Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).

Resolve Authentication Errors

To create a list of authentication errors:

1. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Incident Browsing** workspace.
2. Select an Incident view.
3. Right-click the **Category** column, and select **Create Filter**.
4. Select "equals", and select **Security**.
5. NNMi displays a list of all incidents related to authentication errors; for example an SNMP authentication failure (see also Node Down).

If NNMi generates incidents related to *authentication failure* during discovery, there are several configuration settings that influence authentication errors:

- Communication Configuration.

  Each Node's Management Address is the address NNMi uses to communicate with the Node's SNMP agent. The NNMi administrator can control NNMi behavior:

  - Specify the Management Address for a node (in the Communications Configuration, Specific Nodes settings).
  - Otherwise, let NNMi choose an address from all IP addresses associated with each node. This NNMi behavior can be fine-tuned by the NNMi administrator in the Discovery configuration settings.

  Consider configuring smaller Regions with more focused lists of possible access credentials. Or configure Specific Nodes to avoid requiring NNMi to try multiple possible settings.

- Discovery Configuration.

  The following Discovery Configuration fields influence NNMi's use of SNMP (see "Configure Basic Settings for the Auto-Discovery Rule" (on page 182)):

  - **Discover Any SNMP Device** field.

    If disabled, NNMi discovers only Routers and Switches that respond to SNMP.

    If enabled, NNMi discovers all devices that respond to SNMP.

  - **Discover Non-SNMP Devices** field.

    If disabled, when there is no SNMP response from the device, NNMi does not discover information about the device or add a record of that device to the NNMi database.

    If enabled,NNMi discovers devices that do not respond to SNMP and assigns the Device Profile named No SNMP as the basis of the database record.

NNMi's access to SNMP agents is also influenced by the set of rules for choosing management addresses and settings to exclude certain addresses.

- Device Profiles.

  The Device Profiles' **Force Device** attribute setting influences NNMi's use of SNMP (see Device Profile form).

- Monitoring Configuration.

  NNMi discovers and monitors devices in an ongoing basis (see "Monitoring Network Health" (on page 268)). For example, when previously discovered SNMP agents quit responding (such as when you reconfigure the device's SNMP agent), NNMi detects the alternatives.

  To control management address rediscovery after the first NNMi discovery cycle, use Communication Configuration's **Enable SNMP Address Rediscovery** field:

  - If  disabled, NNMi reports the device as Node Down and does not attempt to find another Communication Configuration setting that works.
  - If  enabled, NNMi retries any configured values in search of one that works.

Chapter 6

Discovering Your Network

Configure NNMi to discover only the nodes that are important to you and your team.

Using a wide range of protocols and techniques, NNMi Spiral Discovery gathers a wealth of information about your network inventory, ascertains the relationships between devices (such as subnets and VLANs), and accurately maps out the connectivity between those devices. The NNMi Causal Engine determines the current status of each device (plus each associated interfaces and addresses within that device) and proactively notifies you when NNMi detects any trouble or potential trouble.

This dynamic discovery process continues over time. When things change in your network management domain, Spiral Discovery automatically updates information according to a schedule that you set. The topology maps always reflect accurate and timely information about any changes within your network.

Note: Review and complete the prerequisites before configuring discovery, "Prerequisites for Discovery" (on page 158).

You decide which nodes are discovered and how often NNMi checks for new devices in your network (see "Determine Your Approach to Discovery" (on page 161) for ideas). The steps required depend on what you want to do:

- "Adjust the Rediscovery Interval" (on page 174) – *Optional*. The time NNMi waits between the discovery cycles that keep your network information current. By default, NNMi updates information about devices and connections every 24 hours.
- "Configure the Node Name Strategy" (on page 179) – *Optional*. Choose the node naming strategy for NNMi to use for the map icons and in the Name column of the table views.
- "Configure Auto-Discovery Rules" (on page 180) – *Optional*. Specify whether you want NNMi to automatically discover groups of network devices (identified by IP address ranges and MIB-II sysObjectIDs). NNMi extends discovery by using requests for Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) cache information about neighbors. NNMi uses a variety of protocols to gather information from all neighbor devices. See "Auto-Discovery Rules" (on page 153) for more details.

  Specify whether NNMi uses Ping Sweep (ICMP ping) or your Discovery Seeds as starting points for gathering information about neighboring devices. Note that Ping Sweep works only with IPv4 addresses.

  NNMi discovers any devices that comply with your rule configurations, and creates a record of each device in the NNMi database. If the device supports SNMP, all addresses for that device are combined into one Node object. If the device does not support SNMP, NNMi queries DNS to determines the hostname. If this hostname matches another non-SNMP node, NNMi merges the information to create only one node with multiple associated addresses.
- "Configure an Excluded IP Addresses Filter" (on page 196) – *Optional*. Specify addresses that you do not want NNMi to discover.

- "Specify Discovery Seeds: Initial Routers or Specific Nodes to be Discovered" (on page 199) – *Optional*. Use Discovery Seeds to accomplish either of the following purposes:
  - Limit Spiral Discovery to only the seeds that you specify.
  - Provide seeds as starting points for your Auto-Discovery Rules.

For details about how Spiral Discovery works:

For a list of the types of things NNMi can discover, see About Map Symbols.

From the information collected, NNMi constructs a model of your network configuration in the database, and displays this information in the map views. See View Maps of Network Connectivity for more information about the available map views.

How Spiral Discovery Works

NNMi uses a variety of network protocols (read-only queries) within your defined network management domain to gather information about each discovered device. You see the real-time accumulation of information as it is collected, rather than waiting until NNMi discovers your entire network environment.

Spiral Discovery dynamically gathers two categories of information from each discovered node:

1. Information about the node — NNMi gathers detailed information about each device. You can review this data on the device's Node form. Examples of configuration details include IP address, subnet information, sysObjectID, number of interfaces, and version of SNMP supported.
2. Conectivity details — NNMi gathers information about how devices are connected to each other on **Layer 2**[1] and **Layer 3**[2] of your network.

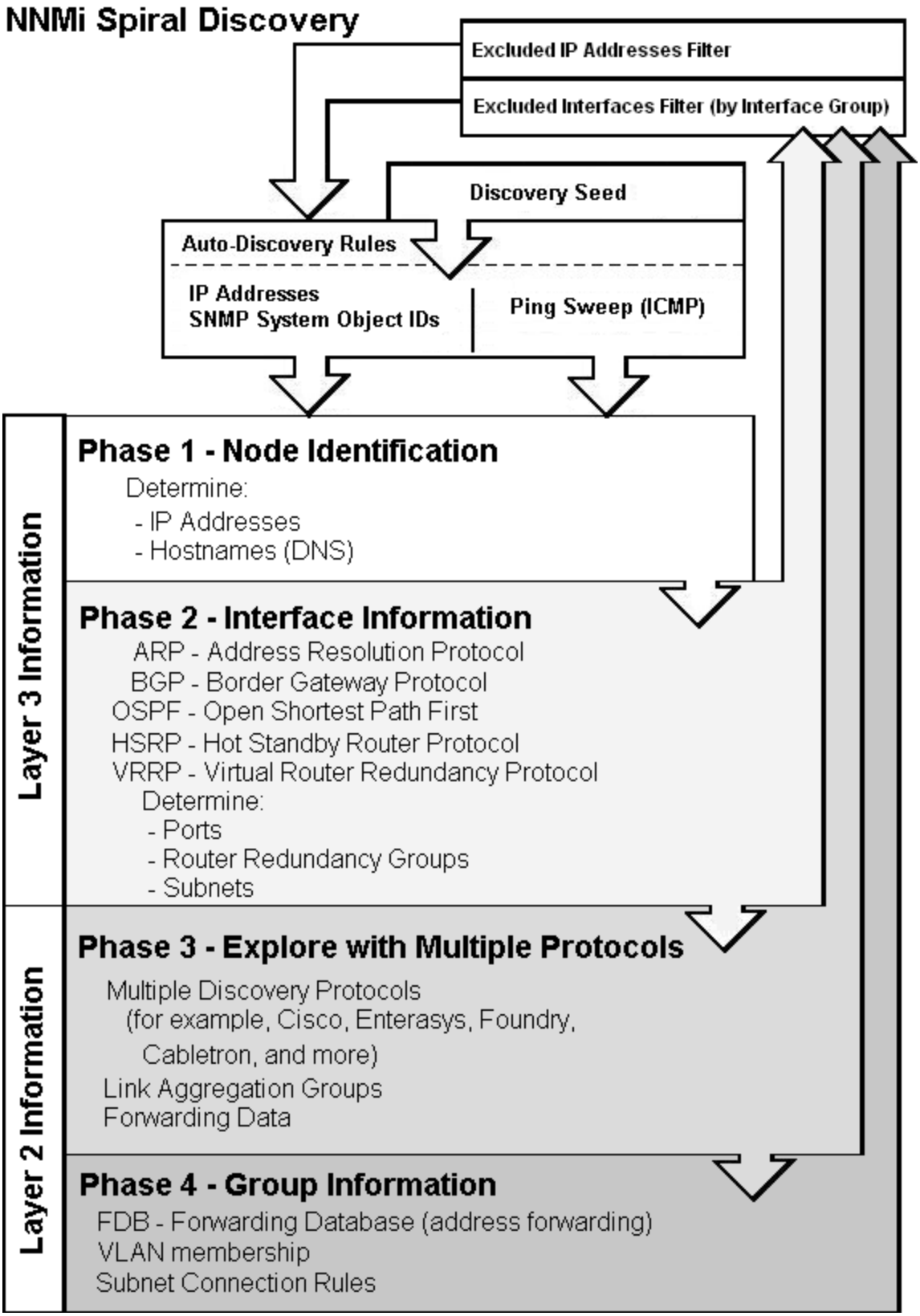
   During discovery, NNMi reads the Forwarding Database (FDB) tables from Ethernet switches within a network to help NNMi determine communication paths between network devices. NNMi searches these FDB tables for information about discovered nodes. When an NNMi management server finds FDB references to duplicate **MAC addresses**[3]:

[1]Refers to the Data Link layer of the multilayered communication model, Open Systems Interconnection (OSI). The Data Link layer moves data across the physical links in the network. The switches and switch-routers are devices that redirect data messages at the layer 2 level, using the destination Media Access Control (MAC) address to determine where to direct the message.
[2]Refers to the Network layer of the multilayered communication model, Open Systems Interconnection (OSI). The Network layer is concerned with knowing the address of the neighboring nodes in the network, selecting routes and quality of service, and recognizing and forwarding incoming messages to local host domains. The router and switch-router are the devices that redirect data messages at the Layer 3 level. Everything in a subnet is connected at the Layer 3 (IP) level.
[3]The Media Access Control address (hardware address or physical address) that the factory burns into a network adapter or device with built-in networking capability. A MAC address has six pairs of hexadecimal digits, separated by colons or dashes. For example 02:1F:33:16:BC:55

- If two or more discovered nodes contain an interface associated with the same Media Access Control (MAC) address, NNMi disregards the communication paths reported for those duplicate MAC addresses in the FDB. This might result in missing connections on NNMi maps in network areas that include those duplicate MAC addresses.

  (*NNMi Advanced - Global Network Management feature*) If two NNMi management servers discover nodes that contain an interface associated with the same Media Access Control (MAC) address, the Global NNMi management server's maps could be missing connections that are visible on the Regional NNMi management server's maps.

- If a single node contains multiple interfaces that have the same MAC address, NNMi gathers all communication path information for those interfaces and displays that information on NNMi maps.


NNMi Spiral Discovery
Excluded IP Addresses Filter
Excluded Interfaces Filter (by Interface Group)
Discovery Seed
Auto-Discovery Rules
IP Addresses
SNMP System Object IDs
Ping Sweep (ICMP)
Layer 3 Information
Phase 1 - Node Identification
Determine:
- IP Addresses
- Hostnames (DNS)
Phase 2 - Interface Information
ARP - Address Resolution Protocol
BGP - Border Gateway Protocol
OSPF - Open Shortest Path First
HSRP - Hot Standby Router Protocol
VRRP - Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol
Determine:
- Ports
- Router Redundancy Groups
- Subnets
Layer 2 Information
Phase 3 - Explore with Multiple Protocols
Multiple Discovery Protocols
(for example, Cisco, Enterasys, Foundry,
Cabletron, and more)
Link Aggregation Groups
Forwarding Data
Phase 4 - Group Information
FDB - Forwarding Database (address forwarding)
VLAN membership
Subnet Connection Rules

Spiral Discovery checks for changes according to a schedule determined by the Rediscovery Interval. NNMi administrators can set the schedule to meet any service-level agreement (SLA) commitments.

After NNMi completes initial discovery of your network, ongoing discovery takes over according to the Rediscovery Interval:

- If a new node is added to your defined network management domain, NNMi dynamically updates the topology database and maps. The node form provides details of the new node's configuration. The maps reflect the new connectivity information.
- If configuration settings change on an existing node, NNMi dynamically updates the database and maps to reflect the changes.

  The only exception is when non-SNMP addresses that had the same DNS hostname are changed to have separate DNS hostnames, NNMi must completely rediscover the non-SNMP nodes to correctly update the database objects (node, interface, address, connection, and incidents). The NNMi administrator must delete the old non-SNMP node object and force NNMi to rediscover the new node configurations. See "Delete Nodes" (on page 1383).

Tip: At any time, you can initiate an on-demand discovery poll to gather the most current information about a previously discovered device. Select a node and click the **Actions** → **Polling** → **Configuration Poll** command, or use the nnmconfigpoll.ovpl command.

Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

If a node has not been rediscovered within the Rediscovery Interval specified, then NNMi initiates a rediscovery after the Rediscovery Interval time frame has been reached. For example, if you set the Rediscovery Interval to 1 day, NNMi rediscovers all nodes that have not been rediscovered for other reasons after the 1 day interval has passed.

A number of NNMi tools let NNMi administrators control how Spiral Discovery works.

For details about how Spiral Discovery works:

Rediscovery Intervals

Specify how often your entire network is checked for the latest information.

This interval controls how often NNMi generates network traffic to gather the following information:

- Information about the nodes, addresses, and interfaces you configure for discovery.
- Information about Level 2 connectivity between interfaces and VLANs in your network.
- Information about Level 3 connectivity between addresses in your network.

Make sure the interval value provides plenty of time so Spiral Discovery cycles do not overlap. The larger your network environment, the longer the time required to complete a Spiral Discovery cycle.

See "Adjust the Rediscovery Interval" (on page 174) to learn how to set the rediscovery interval.

For details about how Spiral Discovery works:

Discovery Node Name Choices

Control how the **Name** attribute on node forms is populated during discovery. This Name value is used to identify the object in NNMi maps and table views. You specify a hierarchy for discovery to use. You configure three levels in the hierarchy. See "Node Name Decision Tree" (on page 150).

You can designate any of the following for each level of the node Name decision hierarchy:

- **DNS Names**. Discovery uses the results of hostname resolution.

  NNMi follows a set of rules to dynamically generate the value stored in the NNMi database for each Node's Hostname. Click here for details.

  Note: The actual Hostname *might be converted* to all uppercase or all lowercase before it is added to the NNMi database (depending on how the NNMi administrator configured settings in the `nms-topology.properties` file). See the "Modifying NNMi Normalization Properties"section of the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`.

  - If the Node supports SNMP, NNMi requests the Hostname using the IP Address of the associated SNMP agent (the Management Address attribute value on the Node form).

    If the NNMi administrator chooses **Enable SNMP Address Rediscovery** ☑ in the Communication Configuration:

    - If the SNMP Agent does not respond, NNMi checks for another Management Address to request the Hostname, and the Hostname could change.
    - If the SNMP Agent associated with the node changes, the Management Address and Hostname could change.

    If the NNMi administrator disables **Enable SNMP Address Rediscovery** ☐ in the Communication Configuration:

    - If the SNMP Agent does not respond, NNMi uses the previously gathered Management Address attribute value to request the Hostname.
    - If the SNMP Agent associated with the node changes, NNMi uses the previously gathered Management Address attribute value to request the Hostname.

  - If the Node does not support SNMP, no Management Address is available. NNMi requests a Hostname starting with the lowest IP Address associated with the node (a Discovery Seed value or an IP address value gathered from a neighboring device). NNMi uses the first Hostname provided. The Hostname might change during a future discovery cycle.

- **MIB-II sysName Values**. Device administrators set the sysName. Discovery avoids populating the NNMi database with multiple devices having the same manufacturer's default sysName. If a sysName matches or starts with the manufacturer's default factory setting (case-sensitive), discovery ignores sysName as a choice for the Name attribute of the node. NNMi ships with a Device Profile for each device type. The Device Profile includes a record of the manufacturer's default sysName.

  Caution: You can override this choice using the Device Profile's Advanced settings, Never Use sysName attribute. See "Configure Device Profiles" (on page 170) for more information.

- **IP addresses**. The addresses are gathered from discovery seed addresses that you provided, ping sweep configurations, or neighbor addresses gathered using Auto-DiscoveryRules. Discovery avoids potential confusion when a device has multiple IP addresses by following these rules:

- If the device supports SNMP, the address of the responding SNMP agent is recorded (the Management Address) and the other addresses are associated with the node. See "Specific Node Settings Form (Communication Settings)" (on page 125) for more information about configuring the management address.
- If the device does not support SNMP, NNMi queries DNS to determine the hostname. If this hostname matches another non-SNMP node, NNMi merges the information to create only one node with multiple associated addresses.

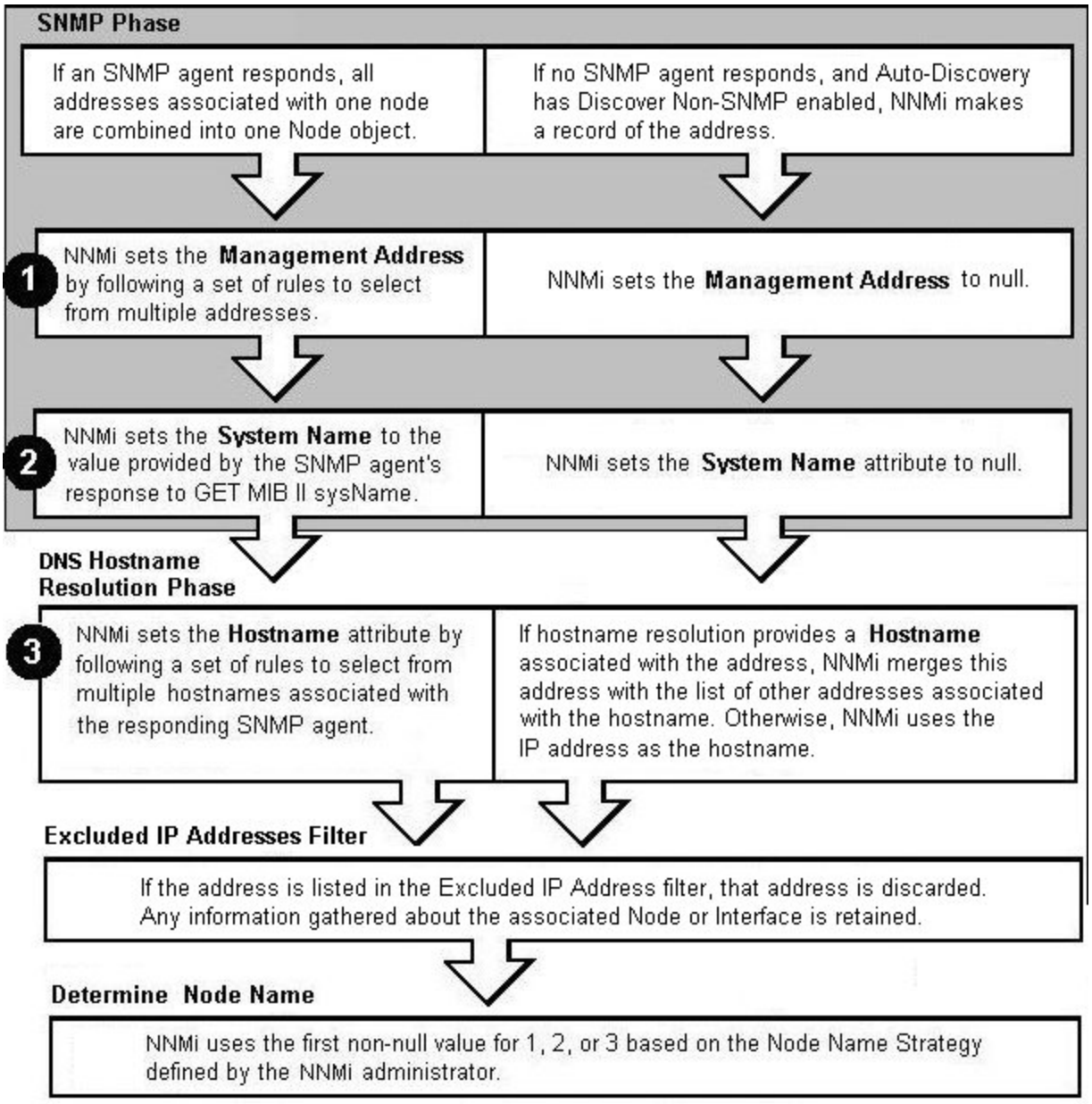
See "Configure the Node Name Strategy" (on page 179) to learn how to configure the NNMi node name strategy.

For details about how Spiral Discovery works:

Node Name Decision Tree

For each discovered address, NNMi gathers multiple attributes that are used to implement your Node Name strategy. NNMi chooses the node Name based on the Management Address, System Name, and Hostname collected during discovery. The following diagram shows how NNMi determines values for these attributes.

Note: If you change a node's Hostname, there is a delay before NNMi data reflects the name change, because NNMi caches DNS names to enhance performance.



For details about how Spiral Discovery works:

Discovery Seeds (as a starting point)

An optional discovery seed is a specific node that you want NNMi to discover. For example, a discovery seed might be a core router in your management environment.

Each discovery seed is identified by hostname (*not case-sensitive*) or IP address, and Tenant (the Tenant determines the initial Security Group assignment). When you add an optional discovery seed, NNMi immediately tries to discover that device (without waiting until the next regularly scheduled discovery interval). If discovery is not successful, NNMi tries again 10 minutes later, and continues trying. The time between each attempt is doubled until the time reaches 1 week or equals your current discovery interval.

NNMi discovers seed addresses regardless of how you configure Auto-Discovery Rule definitions or the Excluded IP Addresses filter.

Note: Nodes configured as discovery seeds are always discovered and added to the topology database. If you change your mind and delete a discovery seed configuration, the node is not automatically deleted from the topology database. See "Delete Nodes" (on page 1383).

If you configure one or more Auto-Discovery Rules, note the following:

- If **Discover Included Nodes** is enabled for an Auto-Discovery Rule, NNMi uses each discovery seed as a starting point to gather information about neighboring devices to expand discovery.

  Note: You can use the Ping Sweep option in your Auto-Discovery Rules in addition to or instead of Discovery Seeds. Ping Sweep works only with IPv4 addresses.

- If **Discover Included Nodes** is disabled for an Auto-Discovery Rule, no devices matching that rule's criteria are discovered and added to the topology database unless:

  - The device's address is a discovery seed.

    See "Specify Discovery Seeds: Initial Routers or Specific Nodes to be Discovered" (on page 199) to learn how to establish discovery seeds.

  - The device's address is reported as a neighbor to another discovered address.

    If you want to ensure that an address is never added to the NNMi database, use the "Configure an Excluded IP Addresses Filter" (on page 196) or "Configure an Excluded Interfaces Filter" (on page 198) settings.

For details about how Spiral Discovery works:

Ping Sweep (as a starting point)

You have two choices for Auto-Discovery starting points. Use either or both to best advantage in your network environment:

- Discovery Seeds
  You designate specific hostnames (*not case-sensitive*) or IP addresses where Auto-Discovery starts gathering neighbor information.
- Ping Sweep
  NNMi issues ICMP pings to certain addresses gathered from neighbor information.

  Note: Ping Sweep works only with IPv4 addresses.

  Ping Sweep sends ICMP ping commands to IP addresses in the ranges defined in your Auto-Discovery rules. Ping Sweep enforces the following limits to the ICMP pings:

  - For each specific IP address range, NNMi issues pings across a maximum of the last two octets in the IPv4 address range. This is equivalent to a /16 subnet
  - ICMP pings are limited to 500 at one time. This avoids flooding your network or tripping spam detection tools.
  - When used with Auto-Discovery, Ping Sweep uses the responding IP address as a hint for

additional discovery.

Tip: If Ping Sweep is used with a broadcast IP address, only the first responding IP address is used a hint for additional discovery.

See "Configure Auto-Discovery Rules" (on page 180) for more information about Auto-Discovery Rules.

Ping Sweep is useful in wide area networks such as ATM, Frame Relay, and Point-to-Point that do not contain an Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) cache.

You configure the Ping Sweep feature at two levels:

- "Configure Ping Sweep Global Settings" (on page 178)
- "IP Address Ranges for Auto-Discovery" (on page 185) (Ping Sweep configuration for each rule)

For details about how Spiral Discovery works:

Auto-Discovery Rules

Auto-Discovery Rules control the extent of automatic discovery. You choose the starting points for automatic discovery (either Discovery Seeds or Ping Sweep, or both).

- If **Discover Included Nodes** is disabled for a particular Auto-Discovery Rule, nodes that match the Rule criteria are affected as follows:
  - *IP Address* ranges are not used for gathering neighbor information, see "Limit Sources of Neighbor Information" (on page 167).
  - *System Object ID* ranges are excluded from discovery. For examples, see "Specific System Object IDs Not Discovered" (on page 169) .
- If **Discover Included Nodes** is enabled for a particular Auto-Discovery Rule, a variety of protocols are used to gather information about the neighbors adjacent to each discovered device. Spiral Discovery then requests neighbor information from each new neighbor. This sequence continues until the boundaries identified by your rule definition are reached.

See "Configure Auto-Discovery Rules" (on page 180) to learn how to establish the rules that control automatic discovery.

When defining Auto-Discovery Rules, you must provide *at least one* Auto-Discovery Rule that includes an IP address range to define the limits of your management domain. By default NNMi discovers routers and switches. You can expand the number of device types that NNMi discovers by enabling **Discover Any SNMP Device** and including one or more System Object ID Ranges (based on MIB-II sysObjectID values). Your address ranges and system object ID ranges determine which discovered addresses are added to the NNMi database.

Note: NNMi also uses the source IP address from SNMP traps as hints to discovery.

NNMi gathers information about neighboring devices using ARP cache, DNS, and the following protocols:

- **BGP** — Border Gateway Protocol
- **CDP** — Cisco Discovery Protocol

- **EIGRP** — Cisco Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol
- **ENDP** — Enterasys Discovery Protocol (also known as CDP - Cabletron Discovery Protocol)
- **FDP** — Foundry Discovery Protocol
- **OSPF** — Open Shortest Path First

In Wide Area Networks (WANs) such as ATM, Frame Relay, and Point-to-Point (where ARP cache is not available), the optional Ping Sweep (IPv4-only) feature locates nodes for Auto-Discovery to use when gathering neighbor information and evaluating subnet connection rules (IPv4-only).

For details about how Spiral Discovery works:

Filters to Exclude Certain IP Addresses from Discovery

When configuring Spiral Discovery in NNMi, sometimes it is useful to exclude certain addresses or ranges of addresses from discovery and monitoring. For example:

- There are multiple Nortel switches in your environment. They each have a non-routable IP address of 192.168.168.168 that is defined by the manufacturer. This special address is used to establish the default VLAN for the switch. However, NNMi discovers this duplicate address and establishes a lot of unnecessary connections on the Layer 3 Neighbor View map.
- Your service provider forbids the generation of ICMP or SNMP traffic from your NNMi installation. That range of addresses can easily be excluded to prevent violating your contractual agreement with the vendor.
- The Provider Edge (PE) routers have addresses that NNMi ICMP ping commands cannot reach or have addresses that you want to exclude from Subnet views.

Note: The node and interface associated with any address identified in your Excluded IP Address filter shows up in the topology database and maps.

Carefully select the addresses for your Excluded IP Addresses filter. Do not populate the Excluded IP Addresses filter with the addresses associated with SNMPv1/SNMPv2c agents or SNMPv3 engines (the Management Addresses). See "Configure an Excluded IP Addresses Filter" (on page 196) to learn how to exclude an address or range of addresses from discovery.

For details about how Spiral Discovery works:

Filters to Exclude Certain Interfaces from Discovery

When configuring Spiral Discovery in NNMi, sometimes it is useful to exclude certain interfaces or interface types from discovery and monitoring.

Once configured as an excluded interface:

- The interface's relationship to other objects is canceled:
  - Node
  - Address
  - VLAN Port
- The interface's membership status within logical groups is removed:

- Layer 2 Connections with **Link Aggregation**[1] (*NNMi Advanced*)
- Router Redundancy Groups (*NNMi Advanced*)
- VLANs

- During the next discovery cycle, NNMi automatically removes any previously discovered data associated with an excluded interface.

Note: The node associated with any interface identified in your Excluded Interface filter still shows up in the topology database and maps.

See "Configure an Excluded Interfaces Filter" (on page 198) to learn how to exclude certain interfaces or interface types from discovery.

For details about how Spiral Discovery works:

Subnet Connection Rules

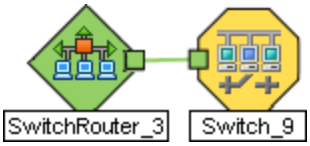
The NNMi Subnet Connection Rules work only with IPv4 subnets.

Sometimes it is useful to monitor connections in the following categories:

- Virtual IPv4 tunnel connections within your management domain.
- Connections to remote sites (across a Service Provider's network or a WAN).

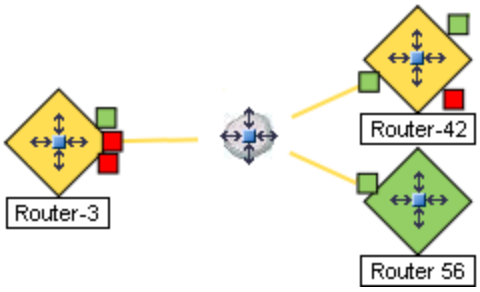
NNMi accomplishes this by following special rules for subnets with prefix lengths between 28 and 31. These special rules are called Subnet Connection Rules.

These Subnet Connections Rules enable NNMi to draw arbitrary connections on maps where none would otherwise be detected. If the connection is between two nodes, NNMi draws a standard line on maps. For example:



If the connection is between more than two nodes, NNMi displays an  icon:

[1] Protocols used on Switches to configure multiple Interfaces (Aggregation Member Interfaces) to function as if they were one (an Aggregator Interface). When two Aggregator Interfaces establish a connection, that connection is an Aggregator Layer 2 Connection. The Aggregator Layer 2 Connection appears on Layer 2 Neighbor View maps as a thick line with an Interface icon at each end (representing the Aggregator Interface). When you double-click the thick line, it converts into multiple thin lines representing the participating Aggregation Member Layer 2 Connections with their Aggregation Member Interfaces at each end of the lines.



If you double-click the line or the icon, the Layer 2 Connection form displays and the **Topology Source** value is `SUBNETCONNECTION`.

NNMiprovides a group of predefined Subnet Connection Rules (see "Subnet Connection Rules Provided by NNMi" (on page 195)). You can edit an existing Subnet Connection Rule or create your own (see "Configure Subnet Connection Rules" (on page 192)).

If you limit Spiral Discovery to only your Discovery Seeds, NNMi uses the Subnet Connection Rules to detect connections among those devices.

If you use Auto-Discovery rules to configure Spiral Discovery, when NNMi detects a subnet prefix between 28 and 31, NNMi uses the Subnet Connection Rules:

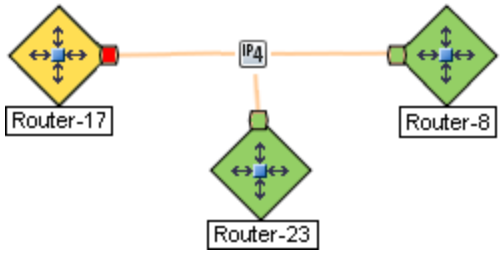
1. NNMi checks for an applicable Subnet Connection Rule (see "Subnet Connection Rules Provided by NNMi" (on page 195)).
2. If a match is found, Spiral Discovery checks the topology database for existing data about each IPv4 address in the subnet. If no data is found for a particular IPv4 address, NNMi issues an SNMP query to the new IPv4 address. The number of available IPv4 addresses for each valid prefix length is described in the following table:

   Valid Minimum Prefix Length Values (Subnet Mask Length)

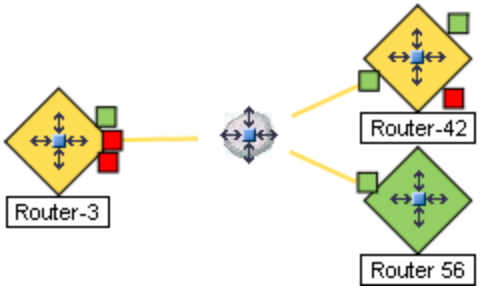
Valid Minimum IPv4 Prefix Length Values	Number of Usable IPv4 Addresses
28	14 (16-2=14)*
29	6 (8-2=6)*
30	2 (4-2=2)*
31	2

   * Two IPv4 addresses are reserved in each subnet. The first IPv4 address is used for the network itself and the last IPv4 address is reserved for broadcast.
3. NNMi checks the Excluded IP Addresses list. Any addresses in the list are dropped. For details, see "Filters to Exclude Certain IP Addresses from Discovery" (on page 154).
4. New IPv4 addresses that respond to SNMP are added to the topology database and available for monitoring purposes. New IPv4 addresses that do not respond to SNMP are ignored.
5. If the IPv4 address on each end of a connection has an associated interface, NNMi uses the subnet connection rule to display the connection on map views.

In a Layer 3 Neighbor View map, if NNMi discovers an interface that is connected to more than one interface, the results of your subnet connection rule look like the following:



In a Layer 2 Neighbor View map, if NNMi discovers an interface that is connected to more than one interface, the results of your subnet connection rule look like the following:



See "Configure Subnet Connection Rules" (on page 192) to learn how to configure Subnet Connection Rules.

For details about how Spiral Discovery works:

Device Profiles and Discovery

You can modify the settings in the Device Profiles to fine-tune Spiral Discovery and the device symbols on the maps.

You can also use the **Configuration** → **Device Profiles** view to see the list of all known system object IDs (MIBII sysObjectIDs) at the time NNMi released. This list of system object IDs is useful if you want to expand the range of devices that NNMi discovers. By default, NNMi discovers only routers and switches (see "SNMP System Object ID Ranges for Discovery" (on page 189)).

See the Advanced Settings section of "Configure Device Profiles" (on page 170) for more information.

For details about how Spiral Discovery works:

Initial Tenant and Security Group Assignments

Tenant assignments are useful for identifying groups of nodes within your network environment. Security Group assignments allow NNMi administrators to restrict the visibility of nodes within the NNMi console to specific User Groups. See "Configuring Security" (on page 368) for more information.

When NNMi discovers nodes in your network environment, Tenant and Security Group settings are established in the following manner:

- **Discovery Seeds**: If Nodes are discovered as Discovery seeds, the NNMi administrator specifies the Tenant for each seed. One of the Tenant attribute settings specifies the initial Security Group assignment for each seed. See "Discovery Seeds (as a starting point)" (on page 151).
- **Spiral Discovery**: When Spiral Discovery dynamically auto-discovers Nodes, NNMi assigns each newly discovered Node to the *Default Tenant* (and whichever Security Group attribute value is currently configured for the Default Tenant = the *Default Security Group* out-of-box). See "Configure Tenants" (on page 209) and "Configure Auto-Discovery Rules" (on page 180).
- **Global Network Management**: The Global Manager's copy of the Node has the same Tenant as the Regional Manager's record of that Node. If the Tenant object does not exist on the Global Manager, NNMi creates it along with a Security Group by the same name as the Tenant.

  Note: The Tenant's Security Group setting is not preserved on the Global Manager because the Security configuration on the Global Manager represents the needs of a different network environment. By creating a new Security Group on the Global Manager, no operators or guests can see those nodes unless an NNMi administrator intentionally creates an appropriate Security Group Mapping. If the Global Manager's administrator assigns a *different* Security Group, the NNMi Global Manager uses that setting when creating new nodes within that Tenant from that point onward. See "About Multi-Tenancy and Global Network Management" (on page 73) for more information.

Consider setting up your Security Configuration so that all newly-discovered Nodes belong to a Security Group that is never mapped to NNMi operators or guests. Those Nodes will be visible only to NNMi administrators until an NNMi administrator intentionally moves the node into a Security Group that is also visible to the appropriate NNMi operator or guest.

For details about how Spiral Discovery works:

Prerequisites for Discovery

NNMi uses SNMP and DNS while discovering and monitoring devices in your network environment. To ensure accurate network topology information, verify that these prerequisites are working properly:

- "SNMP Prerequisites" (on page 158)
- "Well-Configured DNS Prerequisite" (on page 159)
- "IPv6 Addresses Prerequisite (NNMi Advanced)" (on page 161)

SNMP Prerequisites

Spiral Discovery uses SNMP while detecting devices and connections among the devices in your network environment. NNMi also uses SNMP as part of monitoring and reporting on the health of devices in your network environment.

NNMi supports the following SNMP versions:

- SNMPv1
- SNMPv2c
- SNMPv3

NNMi uses information gathered from Routers to establish membership for subnet connections.

Make sure that important Routers in your network environment are SNMP enabled.

NNMi uses either of the following criteria to identify a Router:

- Each Router responds with appropriate values for sysServices (1.3.6.1.2.1.1.7) and ipForwarding (1.3.6.1.2.1.4.1). See RFC 1213-MIB for details.
- Identify Routers with the Device Profile configuration settings for a particular device type.

You must provide the appropriate SNMP Community Strings to NNMi. See "Configuring Communication Protocol" (on page 92).

Before configuring NNMi discovery, complete the following steps:

1. Enable SNMP communication on important devices in your network (each device that you want NNMi to actively monitor).

   See the manufacturer's documentation for information about how to configure SNMP on each of your devices.

   - Establish *read community strings* for any SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c agents.
   - Establish the appropriate *User-based Security Module (USM) level of security for authentication and privacy* for any SNMPv3 agents.

2. Configure NNMi to use the appropriate *read community strings* or *USM settings* for your network environment. See "Configuring Communication Protocol" (on page 92).

Well-Configured DNS Prerequisite

NNMi uses Domain Name System (DNS) to determine relationships between hostnames and IP addresses. This can result in a large number of `nslookup` requests.

Tip: To improve the response time for `nslookup`, deploy a secondary DNS service on the NNMi management server or another system on the same subnet as the NNMi management server. Configure this secondary DNS service to mirror the information from the primary DNS service. Another option is to use `*/etc/hosts` instead of DNS in small environments.

Use nslookup to Verify DNS Server Configurations

Verify that your DNS servers are well configured to prevent long delays when resolving `nslookup` requests. This means the DNS server responding to NNMi `nslookup` requests has these qualities:

- The DNS server is an authoritative server and does not forward DNS requests.
- The DNS server has consistent *hostname-to-IP address* mappings and *IP address-to-hostname* mappings.
- If your network uses multiple DNS servers, all respond consistently to any particular `nslookup` request.

Caution: Round-robin DNS (used to do load balancing of web application servers) is not appropriate because any given hostname can map to different IP addresses over time.

On the NNMi management server, verify that the following configuration settings in your environment:

- **All operating systems**: Locate your `*/etc/hosts` file and ensure that the host file contains a minimum of two entries. When an `nslookup` command is not successful, this file takes over:

  `127.0.0.1` (loopback loghost) or `::1`
  `<NNMi_server_address>` (the IP address of the NNMi management server)

  If your NNMi management server participates in a high availability (HA) environment, the virtual server name and IP-address is required in the `*/etc/hosts` file in addition to the physical server name and IP-address.

  Windows: The following registry key determines the location of this file:

  ```
  \HKEY_LOCAL_
     MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters\DataBasePath
  ```

  UNIX: This file is in the `/etc` directory.

- **Windows:** Use the Control Panel to navigate to your Network and Internet Connections configuration, Network Connections, Local Area Connections, Support tab, and click the Details button. Verify that all identified DNS servers provide consistent *hostname-to-IP address* mappings and *IP address-to-hostname* mappings.
- **UNIX:** Ensure that the `nslookup` search path resolves to the `nsswitch.conf` file. See the *nsswitch.conf(4)* manpage that was provided with your operating system. Verify that all identified DNS servers provide consistent *hostname-to-IP address* mappings and *IP address-to-hostname* mappings.

Exclude Problem Devices from nslookup

You can populate two files that instruct `nslookup` to exclude certain addresses. The benefits of doing this are as follows:

- Speed up Spiral Discovery.
- Keep network traffic generated by NNMi to a minimum.

If you know there are problems with the DNS configuration in your network domain (hostnames or addresses that do not resolve properly), instruct NNMi to avoid `nslookup` requests for unimportant devices.

To identify problem devices, create the following two files before configuring NNMi discovery. NNMi never issues a DNS request for hostnames or IP addresses identified in these files:

- hostnolookup.conf — Enter fully-qualified hostnames or wildcards that identify groups of hostnames.
- ipnolookup.conf — Enter fully-qualified IP addresses or wildcards that identify groups of IP addresses.

Use an ASCII editor to populate the files. Place the files in the following location on the NNMi management server:

- **Windows**:
  `%NnmDataDir%\shared\nnm\conf\`
- **UNIX**:
  `/var/opt/OV/shared/nnm/conf/`

IPv6 Addresses Prerequisite (*NNMi Advanced*)

To discover and monitor Both IPv4 and IPv6 IP addresses, the settings in the `nms-jboss.properties` file must first be configured.

NNMi Advanced. If the NNMi administrator wants NNMi to access and monitor IPv6 addresses, NNMi must be configured to do so. See the "Configuring NNMi Advanced for IPv6" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`. One of the configuration steps explains how to make changes to the `nms-jboss.properties` file settings.

To check NNMi for the status of the IPv6 feature in your networking environment, click **Help** → **System Information** and navigate to the **Server** tab.

In the Management Server section, locate the following attributes and their current values:

- **IPv6 Address:** Displayed if the NNMi management server has an IPv6 address.
- **IPv6 Management**:
  - Enabled
  - Disabled (see the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*)
  - Not Licensed (requires NNMi Advanced)
- **IPv6 Communication**:

  Displayed if NNMi IPv6 management is enabled.
  - Enabled
  - Disabled (see the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*)
  - Not available (no IPv6 Address on management server)

The NNMi administrator specifies whether NNMi prefers IPv4 or IPv6 addresses when selecting the Management Address (see "Configure Default SNMP, Management Address, and ICMP Settings" (on page 93)):

- IPv4
- IPv6
- Any (either IPv4 or IPv6)

Determine Your Approach to Discovery

Discover and monitor only the network devices that you and your team consider to be important. Take any approach that makes sense to you.

Tip: See the following examples for ideas. Print one or more of the following topics to use as a guide when you are configuring NNMi discovery.

Maintain absolute control over what is discovered.

- "Do Not Use Auto-Discovery Rules" (on page 162)

Configure Spiral Discovery to make decisions about what is discovered.

Create one or more Auto-Discovery Rules that define the boundaries of what is important to you and your team:

- "Routers and Switches Discovered" (on page 162) (Auto-Discovery Rules default behavior)
- "All SNMP Devices Discovered" (on page 164) (more than Routers and Switches)
- "Everything Discovered" (on page 165) (all SNMP enabled devices and all Non-SNMP devices)
- "All Devices from a Specific Vendor Discovered" (on page 166)

Fine tune Spiral Discovery behavior.

Identify the things your team is not interested in monitoring:

- "Limit Sources of Neighbor Information" (on page 167)
- "Exclude Problem IP Addresses from Discovery" (on page 169)
- "Exclude Problem Interfaces from Discovery" (on page 169)
- "Specific System Object IDs Not Discovered" (on page 169)

Do Not Use Auto-Discovery Rules

If you want NNMi to discover only what you specify, use these guidelines.

Note: After you set your configuration according to these guidelines, when a new device is added to your network, NNMi does not discover that device unless you configure another discovery seed to identify that device.

Configuration Steps to Discover Only What You Specify

Task	How
Do not include any **Auto-Discovery Rules**.	None are required for this strategy.
In the **Discovery Seeds** settings, designate the hostname (*not case-sensitive*) or IP address of each device you want NNMi to discover and configure NNMi to monitor your SNMP devices. See "Monitoring Network Health" (on page 268).	"In the Console, Configure Discovery Seeds " (on page 200)

Note: You control how often Spiral Discovery checks the discovered nodes based on a **Rediscovery Interval** setting. See "Adjust the Rediscovery Interval" (on page 174) for more information.

Routers and Switches Discovered

If you want Spiral Discovery to automatically find devices on your network, use these guidelines. By default, Auto-Discovery Rules apply only to routers and switches. If you want to discover more devices, see "All SNMP Devices Discovered" (on page 164) or "Everything Discovered" (on page 165).

Note: After you set your configuration according to these guidelines, when a new router or switch is added to your network, you do not need to do anything. NNMi discovers it during the next discovery cycle.

Configuration Steps to Discover Only Routers and Switches

Task	How
Create an **Auto-Discovery Rule**. Set the following attribute values: • Enter **Ordering** 500 It is recommended that you use **Ordering** number 500. This provides flexibility if you want to expand or limit Spiral Discovery behavior later by creating additional rules with higher or lower Ordering numbers. • Enable **Discover Included Nodes** • Disable **Discover Any SNMP Device** • Disable **Discover Non-SNMP Devices**	"Configure Auto-Discovery Rules" (on page 180)
Create one or more **IP Ranges** settings that identify the entire scope of the addresses in your network domain: Enter **IP Range** < IPv4 / IPv6 range> (at least one) Set **Range Type** Include in rule	"IP Address Ranges for Auto-Discovery" (on page 185)
Optional. NNMi can use **Enable Ping Sweep** (instead of or in addition to discovery seeds, see below) to gather neighbor information.	"Ping Sweep (as a starting point)" (on page 152) Ping Sweep works only with IPv4 addresses.
If you want Spiral Discovery to find all routers and switches. Do not create any **System Object ID Ranges**. If you want to limit Spiral Discovery to only the vendor/make/model of routers and switches that you specify, create one or more **System Object ID Ranges**. Your list *must include everything* you want Spiral Discovery to find.	"SNMP System Object ID Ranges for Discovery" (on page 189) **Tip**: Navigate to the **Configuration** workspace, and select the **Device Profiles** view to see all known system object IDs at the time NNMi released.
Optional. In the **Discovery Seeds** settings, designate one or more hostnames (*not case-sensitive*) or IP addresses. Consider using devices with the largest neighbor data. For example, a good choice would be a core router. The discovery seeds become the starting points from which Spiral Discovery explores your network.	"In the Console, Configure Discovery Seeds " (on page 200)

Note: You control how often Spiral Discovery runs by designating the **Rediscovery Interval** setting. See "Adjust the Rediscovery Interval" (on page 174) for more information.

If you want to fine tune the Spiral Discovery results, see:

- "All Devices from a Specific Vendor Discovered" (on page 166) (more than routers and switches from the vendor)
- "Limit Sources of Neighbor Information" (on page 167) (less than all routers and switches)
- "Specific System Object IDs Not Discovered" (on page 169) (less than all routers and switches)
- "Exclude Problem IP Addresses from Discovery" (on page 169)

All SNMP Devices Discovered

If you want Spiral Discovery to find any device that has a working SNMP agent, use these guidelines. However, this strategy might cause you to reach your license limit very quickly. Consider defining additional Auto-Discovery Rules to limit this strategy. (See "Specific System Object IDs Not Discovered" (on page 169), or "Limit Sources of Neighbor Information" (on page 167). See also "Filters to Exclude Certain IP Addresses from Discovery" (on page 154)).

Note: When a new SNMP-supported device is added to your network, you do not need to do anything. NNMi discovers it during the next discovery cycle.

Configuration Steps to Discover All Devices that Have SNMP Agents

Task	How
Create an **Auto-Discovery Rule**. Set the following attribute values: • Enter **Ordering** 500 It is recommended that you use **Ordering** number 500. This provides flexibility if you want to expand or limit Spiral Discovery behavior later by creating additional rules with higher or lower Ordering numbers. • Enable **Discover Included Nodes** • Enable **Discover Any SNMP Device** • Disable **Discover Non-SNMP Devices** **Note**: This strategy might cause you to reach your licensed capacity very quickly. See "Extend a Licensed Capacity" (on page 1360).	"Configure Auto-Discovery Rules" (on page 180)
Create one or more **IP Range** settings that identify the entire scope of the addresses in your network domain: Enter **IP Range** < IPv4 / IPv6 range> (at least one) Set **Range Type** Include in rule	"IP Address Ranges for Auto-Discovery" (on page 185)
Optional. NNMi can use **Enable Ping Sweep** (instead of or in addition to discovery seeds, see below) to gather neighbor information.	"Ping Sweep (as a starting point)" (on page 152) Ping Sweep works only with IPv4 addresses.
Do not create any **System Object ID Ranges**. When Discover Any SNMP	

Task	How
Device is enabled and no ranges are specified, *all SNMP devices* are discovered (every sysObjectID that responds to an SNMP query).	
Optional. In the **Discovery Seeds** settings, designate one or more hostnames (*not case-sensitive*) or IP addresses. Consider using devices with the largest neighbor data. For example, a good choice would be a core router. The discovery seeds become the starting points for Spiral Discovery.	"In the Console, Configure Discovery Seeds " (on page 200)

Note: You control how often Spiral Discovery runs by designating the **Rediscovery Interval** setting. "Adjust the Rediscovery Interval" (on page 174) for more information.

Everything Discovered

If you want Spiral Discovery to find all devices in your network, use these guidelines. However, this strategy might cause you to reach your licensed capacity very quickly. Consider defining additional Auto-Discovery Rules to limit this strategy. (See "All Devices from a Specific Vendor Discovered" (on page 166), "Specific System Object IDs Not Discovered" (on page 169), or "Limit Sources of Neighbor Information" (on page 167). See also "Filters to Exclude Certain IP Addresses from Discovery" (on page 154)).

If the device does not support SNMP, NNMi queries DNS to determine the hostname. If this hostname matches another non-SNMP node, NNMi merges the information to create only one node with multiple associated addresses to preserve licensed capacity limits for discovered nodes.

Note: After you set your configuration according to these guidelines, when a new device is added to your network, you do not need to do anything. NNMi discovers it during the next discovery cycle.

Configuration Steps to Discover Everything

Task	How
Create an **Auto-Discovery Rule**. Set the following attribute values: • Enter **Ordering** 500 It is recommended that you use **Ordering** number 500. This provides flexibility if you want to expand or limit Spiral Discovery behavior later by creating additional rules with higher or lower Ordering numbers. • Enable **Discover Included Nodes** • Enable **Discover Any SNMP Device** • Enable **Discover Non-SNMP Devices** **Note**: This strategy might cause you to reach your licensed capacity very quickly. See "Extend a Licensed Capacity" (on page 1360). Consider adding your non-SNMP devices using seeds instead of selecting the **Discover Non-SNMP Devices** option.	"Configure Auto-Discovery Rules" (on page 180)

Task	How
Create one or more **IP Ranges** settings that identify the entire scope of the addresses in your network domain: Enter **IP Range** < IPv4 / IPv6 range> (at least one is required) Set **Range Type** Include in rule	"IP Address Ranges for Auto-Discovery" (on page 185)
Optional. NNMi can use **Enable Ping Sweep** (instead of or in addition to discovery seeds, see below) to gather neighbor information.	"Ping Sweep (as a starting point)" (on page 152) Ping Sweep works only with IPv4 addresses.
Do not include any **System Object ID Ranges**. When Discover All SNMP Devices is enabled and no ranges are specified, *all SNMP devices* are discovered (every sysObjectID that responds to an SNMP query).	
Optional. In the **Discovery Seeds** settings, designate one or more hostnames (*not case-sensitive*) or IP addresses. Consider using devices with the largest neighbor data. For example, a good choice would be a core router. The discovery seeds become the starting points for Spiral Discovery.	"In the Console, Configure Discovery Seeds " (on page 200)

Note: You control how often Spiral Discovery runs by designating the **Rediscovery Interval** setting. See "Adjust the Rediscovery Interval" (on page 174) for more information.

All Devices from a Specific Vendor Discovered

If you want to expand Spiral Discovery to all devices manufactured by a specific vendor (more than routers and switches), use these guidelines.

To implement this strategy, you must create two Auto-Discovery Rules (see prerequisite). The prerequisite rule configures Spiral Discovery to find any router or switch, regardless of vendor.

Note: After you set your configuration according to these guidelines, when a new device is added to your network, you do not need to do anything. NNMi discovers or skips devices according to your configuration choices.

Prerequisite: Create an Auto-Discovery Rule that uses IP address ranges to specify the outer limits of your network management domain. This rule instructs Spiral Discovery to find devices manufactured by *any* vendor. See "Routers and Switches Discovered" (on page 162), "All SNMP Devices Discovered" (on page 164) or "Everything Discovered" (on page 165).

Configuration Steps to Discover All Devices from Specific Vendors

Task	How
Create an **Auto-Discovery Rule**. Set the following attribute values: • Enter **Ordering** 400 It is recommended that you use **Ordering** number 400. This rule must have a lower number than the prerequisite rule. • Enable **Discover Included Nodes** • Enable **Discover Any SNMP Device** • Disable **Discover Non-SNMP Devices**	"Configure Auto-Discovery Rules" (on page 180)
Create one or more **IP Ranges** settings that identify the entire scope of the addresses in your network domain: Enter **IP Range** < IPv4 / IPv6 range> (at least one) Set **Range Type** Include in rule	"IP Address Ranges for Auto-Discovery" (on page 185)
When Discover Any SNMP Devices is enabled and you specify one or more System Object ID Ranges, *only* the sysObjectIDs you specify are discovered. Create one or more **System Object ID Ranges** settings. Enter the SNMP sysObjectID prefix that identifies each vendor for the devices you want to discover. For example, to include all HP devices, use the following prefix: `1.3.6.1.4.1.11.` Enter **System Object ID Prefix** < sysObject ID > Set **Range Type** Include in rule	"SNMP System Object ID Ranges for Discovery" (on page 189) **Tip**: Navigate to the **Configuration** workspace, and select the **Device Profiles** view to see all known system object IDs at the time NNMi released.

Note:You control how often Spiral Discovery runs by designating the **Rediscovery Interval** setting. "Adjust the Rediscovery Interval" (on page 174) for more information.

Limit Sources of Neighbor Information

If you want Auto-Discovery to never request neighbor information from certain addresses within your management domain, use these guidelines. In other words, Auto-Discovery will not use these addresses as resources for further discovery.

Note: The addresses identified in your IP address Range might show up in the topology database if their neighbors provide information about them.

To implement this strategy, you must create two Auto-Discovery Rules (see prerequisite).

Prerequisite: Create an Auto-Discovery Rule that uses IP address ranges to specify the outer limits of your network management domain. See "Routers and Switches Discovered" (on page 162), "All SNMP Devices Discovered" (on page 164) or "Everything Discovered" (on page 165).

Configuration Steps to Exclude Some IP addresses from Providing Neighbor Data

Task	How To
Create an **Auto-Discovery Rule**. Set the following attribute values: • Enter **Ordering** 100 It is recommended that you use **Ordering** number 100. This rule must have a lower number than the prerequisite rule. • Disable **Discover Included Nodes** • Disable **Discover Any SNMP Device** • Disable **Discover Non-SNMP Devices** This strategy instructs NNMi to "not gather neighbor information " from certain addresses. No devices matching that rule's criteria are discovered and added to the topology database unless: • The device's address is a discovery seed. See "Specify Discovery Seeds: Initial Routers or Specific Nodes to be Discovered" (on page 199) to learn how to establish discovery seeds. • The device's address is reported as a neighbor to another discovered address. If you want to ensure that an address is never added to the NNMi database, use the "Configure an Excluded IP Addresses Filter" (on page 196) or "Configure an Excluded Interfaces Filter" (on page 198) settings.	"Configure Auto-Discovery Rules" (on page 180)
Create one or more **IP Ranges** settings that identify all addresses from which Auto-Discovery never requests neighbor information. Enter **IP Range** < IPv4 / IPv6 range> (at least one) Set **Range Type** Include in rule	"IP Address Ranges for Auto-Discovery" (on page 185)
Create a list of IP addresses that NNMi should never discover.	"Configure an Excluded IP Addresses Filter" (on page 196)

Note: You control how often Spiral Discovery runs by designating the **Rediscovery Interval** setting. See "Adjust the Rediscovery Interval" (on page 174) for more information.

Exclude Problem IP Addresses from Discovery

If you want Spiral Discovery to never discover certain IP addresses, use these guidelines.

Note: The node and interface associated with any address identified in your Excluded IP Address filter are added to the topology database and maps.

Configuration Steps to Exclude Certain IP Addresses from Spiral Discovery

Task	How To
Create at least one **Excluded IP Addresses** filter.	"Configure an Excluded IP Addresses Filter" (on page 196)

Note: You control how often Spiral Discovery runs by designating the **Rediscovery Interval** setting. See "Adjust the Rediscovery Interval" (on page 174) for more information.

Exclude Problem Interfaces from Discovery

If you want Spiral Discovery to never discover certain interfaces, use these guidelines.

Note: The node associated with any interface identified in your Excluded Interfaces filter is added to the topology database and maps.

Configuration Steps to Exclude Certain Interfaces from Spiral Discovery

Task	How To
Create at least one **Excluded Interface** filter.	"Configure an Excluded Interfaces Filter" (on page 198)

Note: You control how often Spiral Discovery runs by designating the **Rediscovery Interval** setting. See "Adjust the Rediscovery Interval" (on page 174) for more information.

Specific System Object IDs Not Discovered

If you want to limit Spiral Discovery to never discover certain device makes/models, use these guidelines. You must be able to identify the devices using SNMP system object IDs.

To implement this strategy, you must create two Auto-Discovery Rules (see prerequisite).

Note: After you set your configuration according to these guidelines, when a new device is added to your network, you do not need to do anything. NNMi discovers or skips devices according to your configuration choices.

Prerequisite: Create an Auto-Discovery Rule that uses IP address ranges to specify the outer limits of your network management domain. See "Routers and Switches Discovered" (on page 162), "All SNMP Devices Discovered" (on page 164) or "Everything Discovered" (on page 165).

Configuration Steps to Exclude Some System Object IDs from Spiral Discovery

Task	How To
Create an **Auto-Discovery Rule**. Set the following attribute values: • Enter **Ordering** 200 It is recommended that you use **Ordering** number 200. This rule must have a lower number than the prerequisite rule. • Disable **Discover Included Nodes** • Disable **Discover Any SNMP Device** • Disable **Discover Non-SNMP Devices** **Note**: This strategy instructs NNMi to "not discover" certain things.	"Configure Auto-Discovery Rules" (on page 180)
Do not include any **IP Ranges**. When no IP address ranges are defined within an Auto-Discovery Rule, your system object ID ranges take precedence over all Auto-Discovery Rules that have higher Ordering numbers than this Auto-Discovery Rule. **Note**: NNMi automatically treats any Auto-Discovery Rules without any IP Range as if **Discover Included Nodes** were disabled.	
Create one or more **System Object ID Ranges** settings. Enter the SNMP sysObjectID that identifies the make/model of the SNMP device that you do not want to discover. Enter **System Object ID Prefix** < sysObject ID > Set **Range Type** Include in rule	"SNMP System Object ID Ranges for Discovery" (on page 189) **Tip**: Navigate to the **Configuration** workspace, and select the **Device Profiles** view to see all known system object IDs at the time NNMi released.

Note: You control how often Spiral Discovery runs by designating the **Rediscovery Interval** setting. See "Adjust the Rediscovery Interval" (on page 174) for more information.

Configure Device Profiles

According to industry standards (RFC 1213, MIB-II), each combination of vendor, device type, and model number is assigned a unique SNMP system object ID (sysObjectID). For example, all Cisco 6500 series switches have the same sysObjectID prefix: `.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.*`

HP provides well over three thousand preconfigured Device Profiles, one for each known sysObjectID at the time NNMi released.

NNMi uses Device Profiles (which equate to sysObjectIDs) to control certain types of behavior:

- Spiral Discovery determines the closest matching device profile, and uses the device profile settings to control certain attribute values for the discovered device. The Device Profile also influences the following:
  - Auto-Discovery Rules can provide a list of sysObjectIDs that expand the default discovery behavior (beyond routers and switches) or prevent troublesome device types from being discovered.
  - The Node Name value might be affected, depending on your choices, see "Configure the Node Name Strategy" (on page 179).
- When Node Groups are defined based on system object IDs, the State Poller Service monitors devices based on attribute values in the device profiles. Device Profile settings determine how State Poller detects renumbered interfaces.
- In Map views, the background shape of map icons is determined by the Device Category. See About Map Symbols for an example of each available shape. There is also a Force Device attribute that enables category overrides in troublesome situations.

Tip: To quickly locate the device profile settings for a particular network device, sort or filter the Device Profiles view by clicking the heading for the Device Vendor, Device Model, or Device Category columns.

To access the device profile definition for a particular device type:

1. Navigate to the **Device Profile** view.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select the **Device Profiles** view.
2. Do one of the following:
   - To create a device profile, click the New icon.
   - To edit a device profile, click the Open icon in the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
3. Modify the settings as needed:

   Caution: When you make a change, NNMi must update all references to device profiles. This can take some time and slow down your system. Consider making this change during a slow time in your network environment.

   - The basic settings Device Category attribute value modifies NNMi behavior for Spiral Discovery and map symbols.

     Caution: If you make changes to a Menu Item provided by NNMi, those changes are at risk of being overwritten in the future. See Author form for important information.

   - The advanced settings control NNMi behavior for Spiral Discovery and Node name selection. For example, instruct NNMi to treat a certain device type as a Router.
4. Click **Save and Close**. NNMi applies your changes during the next regularly scheduled discovery cycle. To apply the changes immediately, use **Actions** → **Polling** → **Configuration Poll**. See Using Actions to Perform Tasks for more information.

Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

Configure Discovery

NNMi uses Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP read-only queries), and a variety of communication protocols to discover the devices within the network management domain that you define. See "How Spiral Discovery Works" (on page 145) for more information.

If you use NNMi's Auto-Discovery, by default the following happens (and you can change these default settings):

- Drops all non-SNMP nodes from discovery.
- Discovers routers and switches.

If you want NNMi to discover non-SNMP devices or more than routers and switches, use Auto-Discovery Rules that configure discovery behavior to meet your needs. Or add the specific devices as discovery seeds.

To configure the NNMi Discovery Process, do the following:

1. Complete all prerequisites. See "Prerequisites for Discovery" (on page 158), .
2. Navigate to the **Discovery Configuration** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand **Discovery**.
   c. Select **Discovery Configuration.**
3. Make your configuration choices (see table).
4. Click **Save and Close**. Spiral Discovery implements your changes during the next regularly scheduled discovery interval. To apply the changes immediately, use **Actions** → **Polling** → **Configuration Poll**. See Using Actions to Perform Tasks for more information.

   Each time you select **Actions** → **Polling** → **Configuration Poll**, NNMi also applies any Custom Poller Policy to the nodes in its specified Node Group. This determines which instances should be polled. See "Configure Custom Polling" (on page 1249) for more information.

Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

Discovery Configuration Tasks

Task	How
"Determine Your Approach to Discovery" (on page 161)	Read these guidelines to understand how to configure discovery for the types of devices you want to discover, including the following: For strategies to discover devices: For strategies to prevent specific devices from being discovered:
"Adjust the Rediscovery Interval" (on page 174)	*Optional*. Use the **Discovery Configuration** workspace to modify the global discovery interval setting. The Global Control setting for Rediscovery Interval controls the frequency that NNMi uses for network discovery traffic.

Task	How
"Configure Whether to Delete Unresponsive Objects" (on page 175)	[*Optional*]. Use the **Discovery Configuration** workspace to determine whether to delete nodes from the NNMi database after a specified number of days in which the nodes are unresponsive. Note the following: • A value of zero (0) indicates that nodes should not be deleted. • Any nodes in the shadow of a deleted node are also deleted.
"Configure Ping Sweep Global Settings" (on page 178)	Ping Sweep works only with IPv4 addresses. *Optional*. Use the **Discovery Configuration** workspace to configure the starting points for Auto-Discovery. The choices are Discovery Seeds or Ping Sweep within Auto-Discovery Rules (ICMP ping commands) or both. The Global Control settings for Spiral Discovery Ping Sweep Control provide control across all Auto-Discovery Rules.
"Configure the Node Name Strategy" (on page 179)	*Optional*. Use the **Discovery Configuration** workspace to specify a node naming strategy. The Global Control settings for Node Name enable you to choose the most meaningful name for devices in your environment.
"Configure Auto-Discovery Rules" (on page 180)	*Optional*. Use the **Auto-Discovery Rules** tab to specify any IP address ranges or MIB-II sysObjectID ranges (or both) that you want NNMi to use for automatic discovery. Within each Rule you can specify whether Ping Sweep is used as a starting point (in addition to or instead of discovery seeds). NNMi Advanced. Ping Sweep works only with IPv4 addresses, not IPv6 addresses.
"Configure an Excluded IP Addresses Filter" (on page 196)	*Optional*. Use the **Excluded IP Addresses** tab to provide a list of specific addresses or ranges of addresses that you want NNMi to never discover or monitor.
"Configure Subnet Connection Rules" (on page 192)	*Optional*. Use the **Subnet Connection Rules** tab to connect interfaces on devices that *do not respond* to Layer 2 Discovery protocols (for example, WAN edge devices).
"Specify Discovery Seeds: Initial Routers or Specific Nodes to be Discovered" (on page 199)	*Optional*. Use the **Seeds** Configuration workspace to specify nodes to be discovered or to indicate which nodes are used as starting points for your Auto-Discovery Rules. **Tip**: Use the Seeds workspace to verify that NNMi successfully located each Discovery Seed that you provided. See "Discovery Seed Results" (on page 213).

Adjust the Rediscovery Interval

When configuring Spiral Discovery, you determine how often network traffic is generated to gather and verify information about your network management domain. This time interval controls how frequently information is gathered about nodes, interfaces, IP addresses, subnets, VLANs, and connections in the network. See "Rediscovery Intervals" (on page 148) for more information.

To adjust the rediscovery cycle interval:

1. Navigate to the **Discovery Configuration** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand **Discovery**.
   c. Select **Discovery Configuration**.
2. Locate the **Global Control** settings.
3. In the **Rediscovery Interval** attribute, set the time interval that Spiral Discovery waits between information gathering cycles.

   The default is 24 hours between cycles. The minimum is 1 hour. Maximum 99 days.

   Make sure the interval value provides plenty of time so Spiral Discovery cycles do not overlap. The larger your network environment, the longer the time required to complete a Spiral Discovery cycle.

   Note As NNMi completes rediscovery for each node, it applies any Custom Poller Policy to the nodes in its specified Node Group. This determines which instances should be polled. See "Configure Custom Polling" (on page 1249) for more information.
4. Click **Save and Close** to apply your changes.

Configure Discovery of ATM/Frame Relay Interfaces

(*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software* only) If your network environment includes devices that are using Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) or Frame Relay protocols, HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software can provide useful information about network activity that is using those protocols.

To enable/disable Discovery of ATM/Frame Relay Interfaces:

1. Navigate to the **Discovery Configuration** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand **Discovery**.
   c. Select **Discovery Configuration**.
2. Locate the **Global Control** settings.

3. Specify the ATM/Frame Relay Discovery setting.

Global Control Attributes

Name	Description
Enable Discovery of ATM/Frame Relay Interfaces for Performance Monitoring	If your team installed *HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*: If enabled, this attribute extends the range of data that NNMi gathers for ATM and Frame Relay interfaces. If disabled NNMi does not discover and gather the extended ATM and Frame Relay data that *HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software* uses for reporting purposes. See also "Configure Monitoring Behavior" (on page 270) for information about the Monitoring Configuration settings for *Enable ATM Interface Performance Polling* and *Enable Frame Relay Interface Performance Polling* (Default, Node, or Interface settings).

4. Click **Save and Close** to apply your changes.

Configure Whether to Delete Unresponsive Objects

When configuring Spiral Discovery, you determine whether NNMi deletes nodes and connections that are unresponsive.

- NNMi will not delete any unresponsive object during the first 24 hours after NNMi is restarted (ovstart). The 24 hour additional wait time is used to ensure that the nodes have an opportunity to be polled.
- NNMi deletes connections once per day (1 a.m. by default, contact NNMi Support if you need to modify the designated time).

NNMi determines whether to delete an object based on specific criteria:

Automatic Deletion Criteria

Object Type	Criteria
Nodes	**Caution**: To understand the results of deleting a Node, see "Delete Nodes" (on page 1383). NNMi automatically deletes an unresponsive node using the following criteria:

Object Type	Criteria
	• The node does not respond to SNMP requests for the specified number of days. • All of the node's IP Addresses do not respond to ICMP for the specified number of days. One of the following Conclusions must be associated with the Node. See the help for Node Form: Conclusions Tab for more information: • `NodeUnmanageable` • `NonSNMPNodeUnmanageable` • `NodeDown` • `NodeOrConnectionDown` • `NonSNMPNodeUnresponsive`
Layer 2 Connections	NNMi automatically deletes an unresponsive Layer 2 Connection using the following criteria: • The `ConnectionDown` Conclusion must be associated with the connection for the specified number of days. See the Help topic for Layer 2 Connection Form: Conclusions Tab for more information. • When interfaces are participating in **Link Aggregation**[1] protocols, NNMi automatically deletes *Aggregation Member Layer 2 Connections* that have the `ConnectionDown` Conclusion for the specified number of days. **Note**: During the next Rediscovery cycle, NNMi deletes any *Aggregator Layer 2 Connections* without any Aggregation Member Layer 2 Connections. • When the Layer 2 Connection object's **Topology Source** value is one of the following, NNMi *never* automatically deletes the connection: **ROUTES** - indicates NNMi creates the connection from the routing data. NNMi creates these Layer 2 connections for *unnumbered* interfaces. For more information, see the "Discovery" chapter of the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals` **USER** - This connection was configured by your NNMi administrator (using the Connection Editor). See "Help for Administrators" for more information.

[1]Protocols used on Switches to configure multiple Interfaces (Aggregation Member Interfaces) to function as if they were one (an Aggregator Interface). When two Aggregator Interfaces establish a connection, that connection is an Aggregator Layer 2 Connection. The Aggregator Layer 2 Connection appears on Layer 2 Neighbor View maps as a thick line with an Interface icon at each end (representing the Aggregator Interface). When you double-click the thick line, it converts into multiple thin lines representing the participating Aggregation Member Layer 2 Connections with their Aggregation Member Interfaces at each end of the lines.

Object Type	Criteria
	SUBNETCONNECTION- Subnet Connection Rule. NNMi applied a special configurable rule for subnets (only those subnets with a prefix length between 28 and 31) to detect this connection. NNMi gathers information from Layer 3 of the Open System Interconnection (OSI) networking model to detect this connection. Layer 3 is the Network layer that provides switching, routing, and logical paths (virtual circuits) for transmitting data between nodes. The NNMi administrator configures the Subnet Connection Rules, see "Help for Administrators" for more information. On the NNMi map, you will see the following icon in the middle of the SUBNETCONNECTION line:  .

To configure NNMi to automatically delete Unresponsive Objects:

1. Navigate to the **Discovery Configuration** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand **Discovery**.
   c. Select **Discovery Configuration**.
2. Locate the **Delete Unresponsive Objects Control** settings.
3. In the **Period (in Days) to Delete Unresponsive Nodes** attribute, set the number of days that a Node must be unresponsive before NNMi deletes the node and all nodes in its shadow from the NNMi database (as well as each Node's history and related objects).

   0 (the default value) = Do not delete from the NNMi database.

   Any number provided represents the number of days that the object must remain unresponsive.
4. In the **Period (in Days) to Delete Connections that are Down** attribute, set the number of days that a Connection must be down before NNMi deletes the connection.

   0 (the default value) = Do not delete from the NNMi database.

   Any number provided represents the number of days that the object must remain unresponsive.
5. Click **Save and Close** to apply your changes.

   Tip: To confirm that NNMi is successfully automatically deleting Layer 2 Connections, look for the following message in the `nnm.*.*.log` file:
   `One connection with name <ConnectionName> has been deleted, because it has been down for <N> days with StatusConclusion ConnectionDown`. (See the "NNMi Logging" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

Layer 2 Connections can be deleted manually:

"Delete One or More Objects" (on page 1385)

Configure Ping Sweep Global Settings

You have two choices for Auto-Discovery starting points. Use either or both to best advantage in your network environment:

- Discovery Seeds: You designate specific hostnames (*not case-sensitive*) or IP addresses where Auto-Discovery starts gathering neighbor information.

  For details see "Discovery Seeds (as a starting point)" (on page 151). For information about creating Discovery Seeds, see "Specify Discovery Seeds: Initial Routers or Specific Nodes to be Discovered" (on page 199).

- Ping Sweep: NNMi issues ICMP pings to certain addresses to find new nodes. For details, see "Ping Sweep (as a starting point)" (on page 152). Note that Ping Sweep works only with IPv4 addresses.

Ping Sweep uses the current default ICMP interval and timeout settings from the Communications Configuration settings. See "Configure Default SNMP, Management Address, and ICMP Settings" (on page 93).

To configure the global Auto-Discovery setting for Ping Sweep:

1. Navigate to the **Discovery Configuration** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand **Discovery**.
   c. Select **Discovery Configuration**.
2. Navigate to the **Global Control** settings.
3. Designate the global setting for **Ping Sweep**. Your choice determines how Spiral Discovery uses ICMP ping commands for the discovery process in your network environment:
   - **Each Rule (as configured)**— The instructions for Ping Sweep within each Auto-Discovery Rule configuration are followed exactly.

     To configure Ping Sweep for a specific Auto-Discovery Rule, see "IP Address Ranges for Auto-Discovery" (on page 185).
   - **All Rules**— Ping Sweep is applied for all of your current Auto-Discovery Rules. This overrides the Ping Sweep settings within each rule.
   - **None of the Rules**— Ping Sweep is not used for any of your current Auto-Discovery Rules. This overrides the Ping Sweep settings within each rule. This is useful to temporarily suspend issuing any ping commands within your network.

   Note: If things don't work as expected, check whether ICMP is allowed (see if "Communication Region Form" (on page 109)).
4. Designate the **Sweep Interval** (days/hours) that controls how often Spiral Discovery reissues ICMP Ping for each address. The minimum allowed Sweep Interval setting is 1 hour. Maximum 99 days.
5. Click **Save and Close**. Spiral Discovery implements your changes during the next regularly scheduled discovery interval.

Configure the Node Name Strategy

When configuring discovery in NNMi, you control how the Name attribute on the Node form is populated. For details see "Discovery Node Name Choices" (on page 148) and "Node Name Decision Tree" (on page 150).

Note: NNMi can automatically convert the Node Name to all uppercase or all lowercase (if configured to do so by the NNMi administrator). See the "Modifying NNMi Normalization Properties"chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`.

To resolve issues about choosing the Name value, NNMi follows a sequence of rules. If NNMi is unable to determine a Name based on your three choices, the node name is determined using the NNMi factory defaults for these three choices (see list in step 3).

The node Name shows up beneath the node symbol on the maps and in the Name column on table views.

To control how node names are determined for your network devices:

1. Navigate to the **Discovery Configuration** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand **Discovery**.
   c. Select **Discovery Configuration**.
2. Locate the **Node Name Resolution** attributes on the left side of the form (see table).
3. Specify the three-level hierarchy for node naming decisions.

   Short name and full name are related. The short name is everything before the first period in the full name. For example, full name `cisco5500.abc.example.com` and the short name `cisco5500`.

   Select among the following choices. Use each choice only one time:

   - **Short DNS Name** – (*first by default*) Use the group of characters before the first period in your in-house DNS naming standards. See "Discovery Node Name Choices" (on page 148) for possible issues with using DNS names.
   - **Fully Qualified DNS Name** – Use the full in-house DNS naming standards.
   - **Short sysName** – (*second by default*) Use the group of characters before the first period in the current MIB-II sysName value established by the administrator for each SNMP enabled device. See "Discovery Node Name Choices" (on page 148) for possible issues with using sysName.
   - **Full sysName** – Use the full current MIB-II sysName value established by the administrator for each SNMP enabled device.
   - **IP Address** – (*third by default*) Use the IP address. If the node responds to SNMP, the SNMP Management Address is used. For non-SNMP nodes, name is set to either a discovery seed address associated with this node or a neighbor address gathered by Spiral Discovery along the path to this node.

Note: If you listed the address in your Excluded IP Address filter, Spiral Discovery skips that address. See "Exclude Problem IP Addresses from Discovery" (on page 169).

4. Click **Save and Close**. Spiral Discovery implements your changes during the next regularly scheduled discovery interval. To apply the changes immediately, use **Actions** → **Polling** → **Configuration Poll**. See Using Actions to Perform Tasks for more information.

Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

Node Name Resolution Settings

Attribute	Description
First Choice	Click the drop-down list and choose the predefined node name strategy you want discovery to use first.
Second Choice	Click the drop-down list and choose the predefined node name strategy you want discovery to use if the first choice fails.
Third Choice	Click the drop-down list and choose the predefined node name strategy you want discovery to use if the second choice fails.

Configure Auto-Discovery Rules

Auto-Discovery Rule configuration settings control Spiral Discovery behavior (for details see "Auto-Discovery Rules" (on page 153)):

- Rules define the outer limits of discovery.
- Rules expand or reduce the types of devices that are discovered and added to the topology database.

Before you start, have a clear idea of what you want to accomplish, see "Determine Your Approach to Discovery" (on page 161).

If you do not configure any Auto-Discovery Rules, discovery is limited to only discovery seeds. See "Discovery Seeds (as a starting point)" (on page 151) for more information.

Note: NNMi assigns each newly discovered Node to the *Default Tenant* (and whichever Security Group attribute value is currently configured for the Default Tenant = the *Default Security Group* out-of-box). See "Configure Tenants" (on page 209) and "About Security Groups" (on page 377) for more information.

To configure Auto-Discovery Rules, do the following:

1. Complete all prerequisites. See "Prerequisites for Discovery" (on page 158), .
2. Navigate to the **Auto-Discovery Rules** tab.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand **Discovery**.
   c. Select **Discovery Configuration**.
   d. Select the **Auto-Discovery Rules** tab.
3. Make your configuration choices (see table).

- To establish a rule, click the New icon, and continue.
- To edit a rule, click the Open icon in the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
- To refresh the list, click the Refresh icon.
- To delete a rule, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

4. Click **Save and Close**. Spiral Discovery implements your changes during the next regularly scheduled discovery interval. To apply the changes immediately, use **Actions** → **Polling** → **Configuration Poll**. See Using Actions to Perform Tasks for more information.

Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

Auto-Discovery Rule Configuration Tasks

Task	How
"Configure Basic Settings for the Auto-Discovery Rule" (on page 182)	Provide the basic requirements for an Auto-Discovery Rule configuration: • The name of the rule. • Specify the order in which Spiral Discovery applies this rule. • Specify how ICMP and SNMP protocols are used for this segment of discovery. • Designate whether devices identified by this rule are *Discovered* or *Rejected* during the Spiral Discovery process.

Task	How
Rule Criterion	"IP Address Ranges for Auto-Discovery" (on page 185) Use IP addresses with wildcards to specify the area you want Spiral Discovery to find in your network environment. You decide whether Ping Sweep is used for this segment of discovery. **Note**: NNMi also uses the source IP address from SNMP traps as hints to discovery. Ping Sweep works only with IPv4 addresses.
	"SNMP System Object ID Ranges for Discovery" (on page 189) Use industry standard System Object IDs to control Spiral Discovery: • Expand Spiral Discovery to "include" additional device types to be discovered within the range of IP addresses you specify in this Auto-Discovery Rule. **Note**: This requires that you also enable **Discover Any SNMP Device** ☑. • Instruct Spiral Discovery to "ignore" (never discover, exclude) specific troublesome models of routers, switches, or other devices. **Tip**: To set this exclusion across all Auto-Discovery Rules, do not set any IP Address Ranges in the same Auto-Discovery Rule and use your lowest Ordering number for this Auto-Discovery Rule.

Configure Basic Settings for the Auto-Discovery Rule

The Auto-Discovery Rule settings determine which methods Spiral Discovery applies when discovering the part of your network defined in the rule.

To configure this Auto-Discovery Rule:

1. Navigate to the **Auto-Discovery Rule** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand **Discovery**.
   c. Select **Discovery Configuration**.
   d. Locate the **Auto-Discovery Rules** tab.
   e. Do one of the following:
      ○ To establish a rule, click the New icon, and continue.

- To edit a rule, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
- To delete a rule, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

2. Provide the required basic settings (see the Basics for this Auto-Discovery Rule table).
3. There are many ways to implement discovery. Before you start this step, "Determine Your Approach to Discovery" (on page 161).

   Configure one or more ranges, to identify the devices you want to discover.

   - "IP Address Ranges for Auto-Discovery" (on page 185)
   - "SNMP System Object ID Ranges for Discovery" (on page 189)
4. *Optional*. Choose the Final Filter settings for this rule (see the Final Filter for this Auto-Discovery Rule table).
5. Click **Save and Close** to return to the **Discovery Configuration** form.
6. Click **Save and Close**. Spiral Discovery implements your changes during the next regularly scheduled discovery interval.
7. *Optional:* Open the **Discovery Configuration** workspace again and provide a discovery seed for each address range of this Auto-Discovery Rule. Core routers make the best seeds. See "Specify Discovery Seeds: Initial Routers or Specific Nodes to be Discovered" (on page 199).

Basics for this Auto-Discovery Rule

Task	How
Name	Give this Auto-Discovery Rule a meaningful name.
Ordering	Determine the order in which the Auto-Discovery Rules are applied. No Duplicate Ordering numbers are allowed. Each Auto-Discovery Rule ordering number must be unique. **Tip**: It is recommended that ordering numbers are incremented by 10s or 100s to provide flexibility when adding new rules over time. **IP address ranges**: If a device falls within two Auto-Discovery Rules, the Auto-Discovery Rule with the lowest ordering number applies. For example, if an Auto-Discovery Rule includes certain IP addresses, then no other Auto-Discovery Rules with higher ordering numbers apply to those addresses. **System Object ID ranges**: • If no IP address range is included in this Auto-Discovery Rule, then the system object ID settings take precedence over all Auto-Discovery Rules that have higher Ordering numbers than this Auto-Discovery Rule. • If an IP address range is included in this Auto-Discovery Rule, your system object ID range applies only within this Auto-Discovery Rule.
Discover Included Nodes	If enabled, Auto-Discovery gathers information about neighboring devices and adds devices to the NNMi database if they meet the rule's criteria. For more

Task	How
	information see "Auto-Discovery Rules" (on page 153). **Note**: By default NNMi discovers routers and switches. You can expand the number of device types that NNMi discovers by enabling **Discover Any SNMP Device** and including one or more System Object ID Ranges (based on MIB-II sysObjectID values). Your address ranges and system object ID ranges determine which discovered addresses are added to the NNMi database. If disabled, Spiral Discovery ignores devices that match this rule unless: • The device's address is a discovery seed. See "Specify Discovery Seeds: Initial Routers or Specific Nodes to be Discovered" (on page 199) to learn how to establish discovery seeds. • The device's address is reported as a neighbor to another discovered address. If you want to ensure that an address is never added to the NNMi database, use the "Configure an Excluded IP Addresses Filter" (on page 196) or "Configure an Excluded Interfaces Filter" (on page 198) settings.
Notes	Provide any additional useful information about this Auto-Discovery Rule. Type a maximum of 1024 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.

Final Filter for this Auto-Discovery Rule

Task	How
Discover Any SNMP Device	**Note**: This value is ignored if Discover Included Nodes is unchecked. However, if you configure any device as a discovery seed, discovery always adds that device to the database. If enabled, discovery gathers information about any device that responds to SNMP queries (in addition to routers or switches that are discovered by default). These nodes appear on maps and are monitored. If disabled, discovery ignores all device types except routers, switches, discovery seeds, and device types specified in your system object ID ranges. (Routers and switches are identified by the settings in the device profile.)
Discover Non-SNMP Devices	**Note**: This value is ignored if Discover Included Nodes is unchecked. However, if you configure any device as a discovery seed, discovery always adds that device to the database. Non-SNMP devices are those that do not respond to SNMP queries. If you enable **Discover Non-SNMP Devices**, note the following: • If you do not want NNMi to discover every node in your network, make sure your Auto-Discovery Rules correctly limit the scope of the discovery.

Task	How
	See"Determine Your Approach to Discovery" (on page 161) for more information. • Selecting this option might cause you to reach your licensed capacity very quickly. See "Extend a Licensed Capacity" (on page 1360). • If NNMi determines that a non-SNMP node has a hostname matching another non-SNMP node, NNMi merges the information to create only one node and includes any additional IP address information under the same node. Non-SNMP nodes might be inaccurately represented under the following circumstances: ▪ One or more non-SNMP nodes in your network use the same hostname. ▪ The same non-SNMP node has multiple hostnames. ▪ A non-SNMP node name changes (see "Delete Nodes" (on page 1383)). If ☑ enabled, addresses that do not respond to SNMP queries are added to the database. If ☐ disabled, discovery ignores any address that does not respond to SNMP queries.

IP Address Ranges for Auto-Discovery

Auto-Discovery IP address ranges determine the outer limits for the area controlled by the current Auto-Discovery Rule. You can create multiple IP ranges within one Auto-Discovery Rule. Before you start, have a clear idea of what you want to accomplish, see "Determine Your Approach to Discovery" (on page 161).

Note: NNMi also uses the source IP address from SNMP traps as hints to discovery.

If ☐ **Discover Included Nodes**, click here for additional information about IP address ranges when defining a rule with Discover Included Nodes disabled.

- Spiral Discovery *does not gather neighbor information* from the addresses identified in any IP address range included in this rule. The addresses, themselves, might still show up in the topology database.

  Note: Neighbor information is still gathered from IP addresses specifically identified in the discovery seeds configuration settings.

- IP address ranges are optional. However, when no IP address range is provided:
  - One or more system object ID (MIB-II sysObjectIDs) ranges must be defined. This technique constricts or extends the types of devices affected by this rule. See "SNMP System Object ID Ranges for Discovery" (on page 189) for more information.
  - The system object ID range criteria applies to all Discovery Rules with higher Ordering numbers.

If ☑ **Discover Included Nodes**, click here for additional information about IP address ranges

when defining a rule with Discover Included Nodes enabled.

- At least one IP address range must be designated as an **Include in rule** range type. Auto-Discovery *gathers neighbor information* from those addresses to extend discovery.
- *Optional*. You can configure NNMi to ignore subsets of those IP addresses (an **Ignored by rule** range, which means that those addresses are available for other Auto-Discovery Rules).
- *Optional*. Specify system object ID (MIB-II sysObjectIDs) ranges to be included or ignored. This technique constricts or extends the types of devices affected by this rule. See "SNMP System Object ID Ranges for Discovery" (on page 189) for more information.

NNMi discovers any devices that comply with your rule configurations, and creates a record of each device in the NNMi database. If the device supports SNMP, all addresses for that device are combined into one Node object. If the device does not support SNMP, NNMi queries DNS to determine the hostname. If this hostname matches another non-SNMP node, NNMi merges the information to create only one node with multiple associated addresses.

To specify an Auto-Discovery Rule IP address range:

1. Complete all prerequisites. See "Prerequisites for Discovery" (on page 158), .
2. Navigate to the **Auto-Discovery** form.
   a. In the **Workspace** navigation panel, open the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Discovery Configuration**.
   c. Select the **Auto-Discovery Rule** tab, and do one of the following:
      - To establish an Auto-Discovery Rule, click the New icon.
      - To edit an Auto-Discovery Rule, click the Open icon in the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
3. Navigate to the **IP Ranges** tab.
4. *Optional*. Decide if you want to use Ping Sweep in this segment of network discovery.

   Note: Ping Sweep works only with IPv4 addresses.

   - **Enable Ping Sweep**
     Auto-Discovery issues a wide range of ICMP ping commands to determine starting points for Spiral Discovery. For details, see "Ping Sweep (as a starting point)" (on page 152). NNMi only uses Ping Sweep across a maximum of the last two octets (/16) of the network specified by each IPv4 IP address range.

     When used with Auto-Discovery, Ping Sweep uses the responding IP address as a hint for additional discovery.

     Tip: If Ping Sweep is used with a broadcast IP address, only the first responding IP address is used a hint for additional discovery.

     If things don't work as expected, check whether Ping Sweep is disabled (see "Configure Ping Sweep Global Settings" (on page 178)) and check whether ICMP is allowed (see if "Communication Region Form" (on page 109)).

- **Enable Ping Sweep**
  Auto-Discovery depends on Discovery Seeds as starting points for Spiral Discovery. For details, see "Discovery Seeds (as a starting point)" (on page 151) for important information.

5. *Optional*. To provide an IP address range for this Auto-Discovery Rule, do one of the following:
   - To create an IP range, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit an IP range, click the Open icon in the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
   - To delete an IP range, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
6. Provide the IP address range information for this Auto-Discovery Rule (see table).

   Note: If you choose to not include any IP address ranges in a particular Auto-Discovery Rule, then you must provide at least one system object ID range (see "SNMP System Object ID Ranges for Discovery" (on page 189)). And Auto-Discovery Rules without any IP Range must have **Discover Included Nodes** disabled in the Auto-Discovery Rule form.
7. Click **Save and Close** to return to the **Auto-Discovery Rule** form.
8. Click **Save and Close** to return to the **Discovery Configuration** form.
9. Click **Save and Close**. Spiral Discovery implements your changes during the next regularly scheduled discovery interval.

Discovery IP Range Form

Name	Description
IP Range	**Note**: If you enter an IP address value that represents only one IP address, Auto-Discovery gathers neighbor information only from the address you enter. (Discovery extends only one hop out from this address.) To specify a range of IP addresses for this Auto-Discovery Rule, use one of the following. Pick one address notation style, combinations of wildcards and CIDR notation are not allowed within one address range. You can provide multiple address range settings: • **IPv4 address wildcard notation**. An IPv4 Address range is a modified dotted-notation where each octet is one of the following: ▪ A specific octet value between 0 and 255 ▪ A low-high range specification for the octet value (for example, "112-119") ▪ An asterisk (*) wildcard character which is equivalent to the range expression "0-255"

Name	Description

Note: The following two IPv4 addresses are considered invalid: `0.0.0.0` and `127.0.0.0`

Examples of valid IPv4 address wildcards include:

```
10.1.1.*
10.*.*.*
10.1.1.1-99
10.10.50-55.*
10.22.*.4
10.1-9.1-9.1-9
```

- **IPv4 Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) notation**.

  The CIDR notation specifies the number of consecutive bits in the IPv4 address that must match.

  For example, `10.2.120.0/21`

  Note: NNMi does not support CIDR subnet mask notation such as, `10.2.120.0/255.255.248.0`

Example IPv4 Prefix Length Values	Number of Usable IPv4 Addresses
28	14 (16-2=14)*
29	6 (8-2=6)*
30	2 (4-2=2)*
31	2

  * Two IPv4 addresses are reserved in each subnet. The first IPv4 address is used for the network itself and the last IPv4 address is reserved for broadcast.

- **IPv6 address wildcard notation**

  Separate each 16-bit value of the IPv6 address with a colon. The 16-bit value can be any of the following:

  - A specific hexadecimal value between `0` and `FFFF` (case insensitive).
  - A low-high range specification of the hexadecimal value (for example, `1-1fe`).
  - An asterisk (`*`) wildcard character (equivalent to the range expression `0-ffff`).

  Note: The standard IPv6 short-hand notation (`::`) is allowed to express one or more 16-bit elements of zero (`0`) values. However, the mixed IPv6/IPv4 dot-notation (for example, `2001:d88::1.2.3.4`) is not allowed as an IPv6 address range.

  Valid examples of ranges in modified IPv6 address notation include the following:

Name	Description

	`2001:D88:0:A00-AFF:*:*:*:*`
	`2001:D88:1:*:*:*:*:*`
	`2001:D88:2:0:a07:ffff:0a01:3200-37ff`
	• **IPv6 Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) notation**
	The CIDR notation specifies the number of consecutive bits in the IPv6 address that must match.
	`2001:d88:a00::/44` (equivalent to modified IPv6 address notation `2001:d88:a00-a0f:*:*:*:*:*`)
	For example, valid IPv6 address ranges in CIDR notation include the following:
	`2001:d88:0:a00::/56` (equivalent to modified IPv6 address notation `2001:D88:0:A00-AFF:*:*:*:*`)
	`2001:d88:1::/48` (equivalent to modified IPv6 address notation `2001:D88:1:*:*:*:*:*`)

Range Type	**Include in rule** - The current Auto-Discovery Rule settings apply to the addresses in this range. **Ignored by rule** - The current Auto-Discovery Rule settings do not apply to the addresses in this range. Use the **Ignored by rule** setting to identify a subset of addresses within a larger range. The addresses in the ignored range are available to conform to an Auto-Discovery Rule with a higher ordering number.

SNMP System Object ID Ranges for Discovery

Vendors are assigned a system object ID (RFC 1213 MIB-II sysObjectID) for each type of network device that they manufacture. This system object ID number is unique for each combination of vendor, device type, and model number. For example, all Cisco 6509 routers have the same system object ID.

Tip: See "Configure Device Profiles" (on page 170) for more information about system object IDs. In the Device Profiles view (in the **Configuration** workspace), you can quickly and easily locate the system object IDs of devices in your network environment.

System object ID ranges are powerful tools for expanding or limiting discovery behavior. For example, expand discovery to include more than the default routers and switches, or limit discovery by excluding specific models of routers and switches. Before you start, have a clear idea of what you want to accomplish, see "Determine Your Approach to Discovery" (on page 161).

When using system object ID ranges, note the following:

- When one or more IP address ranges are defined within the Auto-Discovery Rule, your system object ID ranges apply only within the current Auto-Discovery Rule.
- When no IP address ranges are defined within the Auto-Discovery Rule, your system object ID ranges take precedence over all Auto-Discovery Rules that have higher Ordering numbers than this Auto-Discovery Rule.

- To enable Discover Included Nodes in this rule, at least one IP address range is required. Before any discovered node is added to the topology database, it must match both IP address range and system object ID range specifications.

The following table includes examples of how you might want to expand or limit your Spiral Discovery scope using System Object ID Ranges.

Controlling Spiral Discovery with System Object ID Ranges

Task	Related Topics
Expand Spiral Discovery to include device types in addition to routers and switches.	"All Devices from a Specific Vendor Discovered" (on page 166)
Globally exclude one or more specific device types from Spiral Discovery.	"Specific System Object IDs Not Discovered" (on page 169)

To specify a system object ID range:

1. Complete all prerequisites. See "Prerequisites for Discovery" (on page 158), .
2. Navigate to the **Discovery System Object ID Range** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand **Discovery**.
   c. Select **Discovery Configuration**.
   d. Select the **Auto-Discovery Rule** tab.
   e. Do one of the following:
      - To create an Auto-Discovery Rule, click the New icon.
      - To edit an Auto-Discovery Rule, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
   f. In the **Auto-Discovery Rule** form, select the **System Object ID Ranges** tab.
   g. Do one of the following:
      - To create a system object ID range, click the New icon, and continue.
      - To edit a system object ID range, click the Open icon in the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
      - To delete a system object ID range, click the Delete icon.
3. Provide one or more System Object ID ranges for this Auto-Discovery Rule (see the table).

   Use multiple System Object ID ranges to fine tune your discovery settings.

   Note: If you do not include any System Object ID ranges in a particular Auto-Discovery Rule, then you must provide at least one IP address range in that particular Auto-Discovery Rule (see "IP Address Ranges for Auto-Discovery" (on page 185)).

Example 1. In an Auto-Discovery Rule with Discover Included Nodes enabled:

- Create a definition that includes all HP devices. Use the System Object ID prefix 1.3.6.1.4.1.11 and set the Range Type to *Include in rule*.
- Create a definition that excludes any HP Printers. Use the System Object ID prefix 1.3.6.1.4.1.11.2.3.9 and set the Range Type to *Ignored by rule*. (Order does not matter, now the printers are always ignored.)

Example 2. In an Auto-Discovery Rule with Discover Included Nodes disabled:

- Create a definition that excludes any HP Printers. Use the System Object ID prefix 1.3.6.1.4.1.11.2.3.9 and set the Range Type to *Include in rule*.
- Skip step 4, below. HP printers are not discovered within the IP address range of any Auto-Discovery Rules with higher ordering numbers than this rule.

4. Click **Save and Close** to return to the **Auto-Discovery Rule** form.
5. Provide any IP ranges (see "IP Address Ranges for Auto-Discovery" (on page 185)):
   - Optional if Discover Included Nodes is disabled in the Auto-Discovery Rule form.
   - Required if Discover Included Nodes is enabled in the Auto-Discovery Rule form.

   Click **Save and Close** to return to the **Auto-Discovery Rule** form.
6. Click **Save and Close** to return to the **Discovery Configuration** form.
7. Click **Save and Close**. Spiral Discovery implements your changes during the next regularly scheduled discovery interval.

Discovery System Object ID Range Definition

Attribute	Description
System Object ID Prefix	Enter a prefix of an SNMP system object ID, or enter the entire SNMP system object ID. A partial entry becomes a wildcard. For example, if you enter 1.3.6.1.4.1.11, discovery finds all HP devices. If you enter 1.3.6.1.4.1.9, discovery finds all Cisco devices. **Note**: Do not use dashes or asterisks (*) in your system object ID value.
Range Type	**Include in rule** - Instructs Auto-Discovery to find devices matching this system object ID range. **Ignored by rule** - Instructs Auto-Discovery to ignore devices matching this system object ID range.
Notes	Add any information about this rule that would be useful to you and your team. Type a maximum of 1024 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.

Prevent an IP Address from Providing Hints for Auto-Discovery

To instruct NNMi to *never use* a particular IP address as a source for gathering information about other addresses (using ARP cache, DNS, and a variety of other protocols, see "Auto-Discovery Rules" (on page 153)), create an Auto-Discovery rule for that one particular IP address, and use the following settings.

Note: This Auto-Discovery Rule does not prevent the Node from being discovered through any other IP addresses associated with the Node.

To configure this Auto-Discovery Rule:

1. Navigate to the **Auto-Discovery Rule** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand **Discovery**.
   c. Select **Discovery Configuration**.
   d. Locate the **Auto-Discovery Rules** tab.
   e. Do one of the following:
      - To establish a rule, click the New icon, and continue.
      - To edit a rule, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
      - To delete a rule, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Provide the required **Basics** settings (see the Basics for this Auto-Discovery Rule table):
   - Name
   - Ordering
   - (*Optional*) Notes
   - Use the following setting that instructs NNMi to *never query this address to gather information about other addresses in your network*:

     Discover Included Nodes (*disabled*)
3. Navigate to the **IP Ranges** tab, create *one* range that contains:
   - IP Range = only this *one specific address*
   - Range Type = *Include in rule*
4. Click **Save and Close** to return to the **Discovery Configuration** form.
5. Click **Save and Close**. Spiral Discovery implements your changes during the next regularly scheduled discovery interval.

Configure Subnet Connection Rules

The NNMi Subnet Connection Rules work only with IPv4 subnets.

For an explanation of how Subnet Connection Rules work, see "Subnet Connection Rules" (on page 155).

If important subnets in your network environment are not automatically connected by Spiral Discovery, edit a Subnet Connection Rule or create your own.

The following are typical situations that require Subnet Connection Rules:

- Point-to-point or point-to-multipoint connections between interfaces within subnets that have a prefix length ranging from 28-31.
- IPv4 tunnel or other virtual connections between interfaces within subnets that have a prefix length ranging from 28-31.

NNMi uses Subnet Connection Rules to detect connections between interfaces associated with IPv4 addresses that *do not respond* to Layer 2 Discovery protocols (see the list of Topology Source protocols in Layer 2 Connection Form). Subnet Connection Rules take priority over the Layer 2 Discovery protocol results. For special cases, you can override a Subnet Connection Rule by using the Connection Editor command line tool, see the nnmconnedit.ovpl Reference Page for more information.

When Spiral Discovery detects a subnet, NNMi uses the matching Subnet Connection Rule to request information about all possible IPv4 addresses (potentially detecting previously undiscovered IPv4 addresses). NNMi checks the Excluded IP Addresses list. Any addresses in the list are dropped (for details, see "Filters to Exclude Certain IP Addresses from Discovery" (on page 154)). Then NNMi creates connections among any interfaces associated with any newly discovered IPv4 addresses.

To configure Subnet Connection Rules:

1. Complete all prerequisites. See "Prerequisites for Discovery" (on page 158), .
2. Navigate to the **Subnet Connection Rule** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand **Discovery**.
   c. Select **Discovery Configuration**.
   d. Select the **Subnet Connection Rules** tab.
   e. Do one of the following:
      - To establish a rule, click the New icon, and continue.
      - To edit a rule, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
      - To delete a rule, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
3. Provide the required basic settings (see Basics table).
4. Provide the Subnet Connection behavior settings for this rule (see Details table).
5. Click **Save and Close** to return to the **Discovery Configuration** form.
6. Click **Save and Close** to apply the configuration. Spiral Discovery implements your changes during the next regularly scheduled discovery interval. If more than two nodes are connected using this rule, NNMi uses the following icon to indicate this special connection on maps (see example in "Subnet Connection Rules" (on page 155)):

If you double-click the icon, the Layer 2 Connection form displays and the **Topology Source** value is `SUBNETCONNECTION`.

Basics for this Subnet Connection Rule

Task	How
Name	Type a meaningful name for this Subnet Connection Rule. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed. No spaces are allowed. **Note**: This name is prepended to the Layer 2 connection name (when you request Tool Tips information about the connection on the Layer 2 Neighbor View map). If a subnet matches more than one rule, NNMi randomly chooses from among the matching rules.
Enable	If enabled ☑, NNMi uses the Subnet Connection Rule to create connections between interfaces associated with the IPv4 addresses within the specified subnets. If disabled ☐, NNMi ignores the Subnet Connection Rule.

Details for this Subnet Connection Rule

Task	How	
Minimum IPv4 Prefix Length	Specify the minimum prefix length (subnet mask length) for the subnet where you want Spiral Discovery to create Layer 2 connections. Spiral Discovery creates connections between interfaces associated with IPv4 addresses that have subnet prefix lengths equal to or greater than the specified value and meet the other specified criteria.	
	Valid Minimum IPv4 Prefix Length Values	**Number of Usable IPv4 Addresses**
	28	14 (16-2=14)*
	29	6 (8-2=6)*
	30	2 (4-2=2)*
	31	2
	* Two IPv4 addresses are reserved in each subnet. The first IPv4 address is used for the network itself and the last IPv4 address is reserved for broadcast.	
ifType	*Optional*. Use this Interface MIB variable as an additional filter to identify the types of interfaces to include when creating the subnet connections. For example, if you want connections only between Frame Relay interfaces, select `frameRelay` as the ifType.	
ifName	*Optional*. Use this Interface MIB variable as an additional filter to identify the	

Task	How
	interfaces to include when creating the subnet connections. This attribute is useful if you have a naming convention that is used to identify a set of interfaces. For example, `lan0`. Maximum 255 characters. The following wildcard characters are allowed: asterisk (*) represents any string, and question mark (?) represents a single character.
ifDescription	*Optional*. Use this Interface MIB variable as an additional filter to identify the interfaces to include when creating the subnet connections. For example, you might want to select a particular set of interfaces that have the same vendor description. Maximum 255 characters. The following wildcard characters are allowed: asterisk (*) represents any string, and question mark (?) represents a single character.
ifAlias	*Optional*. Use this Interface MIB variable as an additional filter to identify the interfaces to include when creating the subnet connections. This attribute is useful if you have an alias naming convention that is used to identify a set of interfaces. For example, `Connection to remote store in Hawaii.` Maximum 255 characters. The following wildcard characters are allowed: asterisk (*) represents any string, and question mark (?) represents a single character.

Related Topics

Intrepret Root Cause Messages

Subnet Connection Rules Provided by NNMi

The NNMi Subnet Connection Rules work only with IPv4 subnets.

NNMi provides the Subnet Connection Rules described in the following table (for more information, see "Subnet Connection Rules" (on page 155)).

The *Small Subnets* Rule ensures that NNMi detects IPv4 addresses within subnets of this size, regardless of the interface type. The remaining Subnet Connection Rules create connections based on interface type and the specified subnet size.

Tip: See IfTypes (Interface Types) Form for more information about interface types.

To create new Subnet Connection Rules (or modify the ones provided), see "Configure Subnet Connection Rules" (on page 192).

Subnet Connection Rules Provided by NNMi

Rule Name	Minimum IPv4 Prefix Length (Subnet Mask Length)	Interface Type (#)
Asynchronous Transfer Mode	28	atm (37)
Digital Signal 0	28	ds0 (81)
Digital Signal 1	28	ds1 (18)

Rule Name	Minimum IPv4 Prefix Length (Subnet Mask Length)	Interface Type (#)
Asynchronous Transfer Mode	28	atm (37)
Digital Signal 3	28	ds3 (30)
Digital Subscriber Loop over ISDN	28	idsl (154)
Frame Relay Interfaces	28	frameRelay (32)
Integrated Services Digital Network	28	isdn (63)
Multiprotocol Label Switching	28	mpls (166)
Point to Point	28	ppp (23)
Small Subnets	30	
Serial Line Internet Protocol	28	slip (28)
Serial Point to Point	28	propPointToPointSerial (22)
Synchronous Optical Networking	28	sonnet (39)

Configure an Excluded IP Addresses Filter

Sometimes there are IP addresses or ranges of IP addresses in your environment that you do not want NNMi to discover or monitor. For details and examples, see "Filters to Exclude Certain IP Addresses from Discovery" (on page 154).

Tip: If you have a large number of IP addresses that you want to exclude from Spiral Discovery, see the nnmdiscocfg.ovpl Reference Page.

To exclude specific IP addresses from the discovery process:

1. Complete all prerequisites. See "Prerequisites for Discovery" (on page 158), .
2. Navigate to the **Excluded IP Address** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand **Discovery**.
   c. Select **Discovery Configuration**.
   d. Select the **Excluded IP Addresses** tab.
   e. Do one of the following:
      - To exclude an address or range of addresses from Spiral Discovery, click the New icon, and continue.

- To edit an excluded address setting, click the Open icon in the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
- To delete an excluded address setting, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

3. To specify a range of IP addresses for this Auto-Discovery Rule, use one of the following. Pick one address notation style, combinations of wildcards and CIDR notation are not allowed within one address range. You can provide multiple address range settings:

   - **IPv4 address wildcard notation**.

     An IPv4 Address range is a modified dotted-notation where each octet is one of the following:

     - A specific octet value between 0 and 255
     - A low-high range specification for the octet value (for example, "112-119")
     - An asterisk (*) wildcard character which is equivalent to the range expression "0-255"

     Note: The following two IPv4 addresses are considered invalid: `0.0.0.0` and `127.0.0.0`

     Examples of valid IPv4 address wildcards include:

     ```
     10.1.1.*
     10.*.*.*
     10.1.1.1-99
     10.10.50-55.*
     10.22.*.4
     10.1-9.1-9.1-9
     ```

   - **IPv4 Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) notation**.

     The CIDR notation specifies the number of consecutive bits in the IPv4 address that must match.

     For example, `10.2.120.0/21`

     Note: NNMi does not support CIDR subnet mask notation such as,
     `10.2.120.0/255.255.248.0`

Example IPv4 Prefix Length Values	Number of Usable IPv4 Addresses
28	14 (16-2=14)*
29	6 (8-2=6)*
30	2 (4-2=2)*
31	2

     * Two IPv4 addresses are reserved in each subnet. The first IPv4 address is used for the network itself and the last IPv4 address is reserved for broadcast.

   - **IPv6 address wildcard notation**

     Separate each 16-bit value of the IPv6 address with a colon. The 16-bit value can be any of

the following:

- A specific hexadecimal value between `0` and `FFFF` (case insensitive).
- A low-high range specification of the hexadecimal value (for example, `1-1fe`).
- An asterisk (`*`) wildcard character (equivalent to the range expression `0-ffff`).

Note: The standard IPv6 short-hand notation (`::`) is allowed to express one or more 16-bit elements of zero (`0`) values. However, the mixed IPv6/IPv4 dot-notation (for example, `2001:d88::1.2.3.4`) is not allowed as an IPv6 address range.

Valid examples of ranges in modified IPv6 address notation include the following:

```
2001:D88:0:A00-AFF:*:*:*:*
2001:D88:1:*:*:*:*:*
2001:D88:2:0:a07:ffff:0a01:3200-37ff
```

- **IPv6 Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) notation**

  The CIDR notation specifies the number of consecutive bits in the IPv6 address that must match.

  `2001:d88:a00::/44` (equivalent to modified IPv6 address notation `2001:d88:a00-a0f:*:*:*:*:*`)

  For example, valid IPv6 address ranges in CIDR notation include the following:

  `2001:d88:0:a00::/56` (equivalent to modified IPv6 address notation `2001:D88:0:A00-AFF:*:*:*:*`)

  `2001:d88:1::/48` (equivalent to modified IPv6 address notation `2001:D88:1:*:*:*:*:*`)

4. Click **Save and Close**. Spiral Discovery implements your changes during the next regularly scheduled discovery interval. To apply the changes immediately, use **Actions** → **Polling** → **Configuration Poll**. See Using Actions to Perform Tasks for more information.

Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

Configure an Excluded Interfaces Filter

Sometimes there are certain types of interfaces in your environment that you do not want NNMi to discover or monitor. For details and examples, see "Filters to Exclude Certain Interfaces from Discovery" (on page 154).

To excluded specific types of interfaces from the discovery process:

1. Complete all prerequisites. See "Prerequisites for Discovery" (on page 158), .
2. Navigate to the **Excluded Interfaces** tab.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand **Discovery**.
   c. Select **Discovery Configuration**.
   d. Select the **Excluded Interfaces** tab.

3. Do one of the following:
   - To select an Interface Group to filter certain interfaces out of Spiral Discovery, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit an excluded interfaces setting, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
   - To delete an excluded interfaces setting, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
   - To refresh the list of excluded interface settings, click the Refresh icon.
4. In the Interface Filter form, click the Lookup icon and select one of the options from the drop-down menu:
   - Show Analysis to view Analysis Pane information for the currently selected Interface Group. (See Use the Analysis Pane for more information about the Analysis Pane.)
   - Quick Find to view and select from the list of all existing Interface Groups (for more information see "Use the Quick Find Window" (on page 37)).
   - Open to display the details of the currently selected Interface Group.
   - New to create a new Interface Group (see "Create Interface Groups" (on page 248) for more information).
5. Click **Save and Close**. Spiral Discovery implements your changes during the next regularly scheduled discovery interval. To apply the changes immediately, use **Actions** → **Polling** → **Configuration Poll**. See Using Actions to Perform Tasks for more information.

Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

Specify Discovery Seeds: Initial Routers or Specific Nodes to be Discovered

Note: Discovery seeds are optional. Before you start this task, "Determine Your Approach to Discovery" (on page 161) and complete the prerequisites ("Prerequisites for Discovery" (on page 158)). See also "Determine Your Security Strategy" (on page 371).

Nodes specified as discovery seeds are always discovered and added to the topology database. As soon as you enter one or more optional discovery seeds, discovery begins. As part of the seed configuration, you can specify a Tenant attribute value (and indirectly a Security Group attribute value),See "Configure Tenants" (on page 209) for more information.

If you create Auto-Discovery Rules, NNMi uses neighbor information gathered from each discovery seed to extend discovery. See "Discovery Seeds (as a starting point)" (on page 151) for more information. NNMi can also use Ping Sweep (instead of or in addition to discovery seeds) to gather neighbor information. See "Ping Sweep (as a starting point)" (on page 152).

Note: Ping Sweep works only with IPv4 addresses.

If you want Spiral Discovery to automatically find devices on your network, before you begin adding discovery seeds, configure NNMi to use ping-sweep instead of discovery seeds:

- Configure at least one Auto-Discovery Rule. See "Configure Auto-Discovery Rules" (on page 180).

- Configure any number of Auto-Discovery Rules to maintain fine control over the scope of Spiral Discovery.

A discovery seed is a hostname (*not case-sensitive*) or IP address. Consider devices with the largest neighbor data in your network environment. For example, a good choice for a discovery seed would be a core router connected to a network you want to discover.

If you change your mind and delete a discovery seed from Discovery Configuration, the corresponding node is not deleted from the topology database. See "Delete Nodes" (on page 1383) for information about removing the entire node record from the topology database.

To configure discovery seeds do one or more of the following:

- "In the Console, Configure Discovery Seeds " (on page 200)
- "With a Seed File, Add Multiple Discovery Seeds" (on page 203)
- "From the Command Line, Add Discovery Seeds" (on page 206)

Related Topics

"Discovery Seed Results" (on page 213)

"Delete Discovery Seeds" (on page 220)

In the Console, Configure Discovery Seeds

You can provide discovery seeds in many ways. Discovery seeds are optional. See "Specify Discovery Seeds: Initial Routers or Specific Nodes to be Discovered" (on page 199) for more information.

To add an optional discovery seed using the console:

1. Complete all prerequisites. See "Prerequisites for Discovery" (on page 158), .
2. Navigate to the **Seeds** view.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand **Discovery**.
   c. Select **Seeds**.
3. Do one of the following:
   - To add a discovery seed, click the New icon.
   - To edit a discovery seed, double-click the row representing the discovery seed you want to edit.
   - To delete a discovery seed, select a row, and click the Delete icon (see "Delete Discovery Seeds" (on page 220) and "Delete Nodes" (on page 1383) for more information).
4. Provide appropriate information (see table).

   NNMi uses information gathered from Routers to establish membership for subnet connections. Make sure that important Routers in your network environment are SNMP enabled.

   NNMi uses either of the following criteria to identify a Router:

- Each Router responds with appropriate values for sysServices (1.3.6.1.2.1.1.7) and ipForwarding (1.3.6.1.2.1.4.1). See RFC 1213-MIB for details.
- Identify Routers with the Device Profile configuration settings for a particular device type.

You must provide the appropriate SNMP Community Strings to NNMi. See "Configuring Communication Protocol" (on page 92).

5. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Discovery Configuration form.

   Tip: Click the Save and New icon to continue to adding discovery seeds.

6. Click **Save and Close**. As soon as you enter one or more optional discovery seeds, discovery begins.

Discovery Seed Definition

Attribute	Definition
Hostname / IP Address	**Note**: NNMi does not validate your entry when you use this method to add discovery seeds. Use the nnmloadseeds.ovpl command to validate your discovery seed entries. To identify the node, enter one of the following: • **Fully-qualified hostname** of the discovery seed (*not case-sensitive*) • **IP address** of the discovery seed, specify a physical address When providing IPv4 addresses as discovery seeds, click here for more information. The following IPv4 addresses are considered invalid: • `255.255.255.255` • IP addresses that begin or end with 0 (zero)

Attribute	Definition

	When providing IPv6 addresses as discovery seeds, use IPv6 notation as defined in RFC 2373. click here for more information.
	• 16-byte (128-bit) address, composed of eight groups of 2-byte (16-bit) hex values separated by colons (XXXX:XXXX: XXXX:XXXX: XXXX:XXXX: XXXX:XXXX)
	• Uppercase and lowercase (A-F/a-f) allowed for the hex digits.
	Note: NNMi displays IPv6 addresses as all lowercase.
	• *Optional*. Omit leading zeros in each 2-byte hex value.
	• `::` means a single contiguous sequence of all zero 2-byte hex values. However, `::` is allowed only one time per address. For example, the following three IPv6 address notations are equivalent:
	`2001:0D88:0000:0000:0008:0800:200C:417A`
	`2001:d88:0:0:8:800:200c:417a`
	`2001:d88::8:800:200C:417a`
	• For the right-most 32-bits, IPv4 dotted-decimal notation can replace the pair of 2-byte hex values. For example, the following two IPv6 address notations are equivalent:
	`2001:D88::5efe:10.7.150.201`
	`2001:D88::5efe:a07:96c9`
	Types of IPv6 Addresses
	IPv6 Address Range: `0::` to `1fff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff` — unassigned or reserved
	IPv6 Address Range: `2000::` to `3fff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff` — **global unicast address**[1]
	IPv6 Address Range: `fd00::` to `fdff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff` — **unique local address**[2]
	IPv6 Address Range: `fe80::` to `febf:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff` — **link local address**[3] (do not use as a seed)
	IPv6 Address Range: `ff00::` to `ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff` — **multicast address**[4] (do not use as a seed)

[1](2000:: to 3fff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff) A publically routable IPv6 unicast address, used for communication between nodes anywhere on the internet. The first part of the address is a global routing prefix in the 2000::/3 address space for your organization (assigned by the Internet Service Providers). The complete host address can either be manually configured or automatically assigned using IPv6 auto-configuration and neighbor discovery.

[2](fd00:: to fdff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff) A privately routable IPv6 unicast address used only for communication between nodes within your organization. The unique local addresses cannot be routed to the public internet. The address consists of a routing prefix in the fd00:/8 address spaces, assigned locally by your organization. And the full host address might be manually configured or automatically assigned using IPv6 auto-configuration and neighbor discovery.

[3]A non-routable IPv6 unicast address only used for communication with other nodes on the same link (LAN or VLAN). Link local addresses cannot be used for communication that must be forwarded through a router. IPv6 auto-configuration automatically assigns a unique link local address in the fe80::/10 address space to each IPv6-enabled interface on a system.

[4]Used to identify a group of hosts joined into a group, IPv4 multicast addresses are in the range 224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255 and IPv6 multicast addresses have the prefix ff00::/8

Attribute	Definition
Initial Discovery Tenant	*Optional*. Out-of-box, NNMi assigns each Node to the *Default Tenant* and *Default Security Group*. See "Configure Tenants" (on page 209) and "About Security Groups" (on page 377) for more information. If you do not specify a Tenant, NNMi assigns this seed to the *Default Tenant* (and whichever Security Group attribute value is currently configured for the Default Tenant). Use the Initial Discovery Tenant setting to specify a Tenant (and Security Group) for a particular seed, before discovery. • To change the Initial Discovery Tenant, begin to type a valid Tenant name or Tenant **UUID**[1] and use the auto-complete feature to select the Tenant. **Tip**: You can also click the Lookup icon and select Quick Find from the Lookup field drop-down list. This option is useful when you want to see more than the Tenant name when determining which Tenant to select. • To create a new Tenant, in the Lookup field, select * New.
Discovery Seed Results	An automatically generated value. The most recent discovery status for this discovery seed. See "Discovery Seed Results" (on page 213) for details.
Last Modified	The date and time of the last change in Discovery Seed Results.
Notes	Provide any additional information about this discovery seed that would be useful to you or your team. Type a maximum of 1024 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.

With a Seed File, Add Multiple Discovery Seeds

You can provide discovery seeds in many ways. Discovery seeds are optional. See "Specify Discovery Seeds: Initial Routers or Specific Nodes to be Discovered" (on page 199)for more information.

Use a seed file to simultaneously add large numbers of discovery seeds. Your seed file contains one line for each discovery seed and, optionally, the Tenant to which the node belongs. If you do not specify a Tenant, NNMi assigns the node to the **Default Tenant**. See "Configuring Security" (on page 368) and "Configure Tenants" (on page 209) for more information.

For example:

```
12.2.111.104# cisco5500, "Hewlett_Packard"
12.2.112.268# cisco6509
12.2.119.205# cisco5500, "Hewlett_Packard"
```

[1] Universally Unique Object Identifier, which is unique across all databases.

Note: Any comments included after the # in a seed file become Notes attribute values for the discovery seeds.

To identify a discovery seed, enter one of the following:

- **Fully-qualified hostname** of the discovery seed (*not case-sensitive*)
- **IP address** of the discovery seed, specify a physical address

When providing IPv4 addresses as discovery seeds, click here for more information.

The following IPv4 addresses are considered invalid:

- `255.255.255.255`
- IP addresses that begin or end with 0 (zero)

When providing IPv6 addresses as discovery seeds, use IPv6 notation as defined in RFC 2373. click here for more information.

- 16-byte (128-bit) address, composed of eight groups of 2-byte (16-bit) hex values separated by colons (XXXX:XXXX: XXXX:XXXX: XXXX:XXXX: XXXX:XXXX)
- Uppercase and lowercase (A-F/a-f) allowed for the hex digits.

  Note: NNMi displays IPv6 addresses as all lowercase.
- *Optional*. Omit leading zeros in each 2-byte hex value.
- `::` means a single contiguous sequence of all zero 2-byte hex values. However, `::` is allowed only one time per address. For example, the following three IPv6 address notations are equivalent:
  ```
  2001:0D88:0000:0000:0008:0800:200C:417A
  2001:d88:0:0:8:800:200c:417a
  2001:d88::8:800:200C:417a
  ```
- For the right-most 32-bits, IPv4 dotted-decimal notation can replace the pair of 2-byte hex values. For example, the following two IPv6 address notations are equivalent:
  ```
  2001:D88::5efe:10.7.150.201
  2001:D88::5efe:a07:96c9
  ```

Types of IPv6 Addresses

IPv6 Address Range	Explanation
`0::` to `1fff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff`	unassigned or reserved
`2000::` to `3fff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff`	**global unicast address**[1]
`fd00::` to `fdff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff`	**unique local address**[2]
`fe80::XXXX:XXXX:XXXX:XXXX`	**link-local address**[3] (do not use as a seed)
`ff00::` to `ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff`	**multicast address**[4] (do not use as a seed)

NNMi uses information gathered from Routers to establish membership for subnet connections. Make sure that important Routers in your network environment are SNMP enabled.

NNMi uses either of the following criteria to identify a Router:

- Each Router responds with appropriate values for sysServices (1.3.6.1.2.1.1.7) and ipForwarding (1.3.6.1.2.1.4.1). See RFC 1213-MIB for details.
- Identify Routers with the Device Profile configuration settings for a particular device type.

You must provide the appropriate SNMP Community Strings to NNMi. See "Configuring Communication Protocol" (on page 92).

To create a seed file:

In a text editor, type each entry on a separate line in the following format:

[1](2000:: to 3fff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff) A publically routable IPv6 unicast address, used for communication between nodes anywhere on the internet. The first part of the address is a global routing prefix in the 2000::/3 address space for your organization (assigned by the Internet Service Providers). The complete host address can either be manually configured or automatically assigned using IPv6 auto-configuration and neighbor discovery.
[2](fd00:: to fdff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff) A privately routable IPv6 unicast address used only for communication between nodes within your organization. The unique local addresses cannot be routed to the public internet. The address consists of a routing prefix in the fd00:/8 address spaces, assigned locally by your organization. And the full host address might be manually configured or automatically assigned using IPv6 auto-configuration and neighbor discovery.
[3]A non-routable IPv6 unicast address only used for communication with other nodes on the same link (LAN or VLAN). Link local addresses cannot be used for communication that must be forwarded through a router. IPv6 auto-configuration automatically assigns a unique link local address in the fe80::/10 address space to each IPv6-enabled interface on a system.
[4]Used to identify a group of hosts joined into a group, IPv4 multicast addresses are in the range 224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255 and IPv6 multicast addresses have the prefix ff00::/8

`<IP_address>` or `<hostname>, "<tenant>" #(optional comment to help identify the node)`

- <*IP_address*> = the IP address of the node
- <*hostname*> = the DNS fully-qualified or short hostname (*not case-sensitive*) of the node
- "<*tenant*>" = *Optional*. The name or **UUID**[1] of the Tenant to which the seeds are assigned. If you do not provide a Tenant, NNMi assigns each node in the seed file to the Default Tenant. See "Configure Tenants" (on page 209) for more information.

  Tip: If you have two or more Tenants with the same name, use the UUID to specify the Tenant. To determine the UUID for a selected Tenant, open the Tenant form.

To add discovery seeds by loading a seed file:

Use the `nnmloadseeds.ovpl` command:

<*path*>/<*file_name*> = the name of the file that contains your discovery seeds

Windows:
`%NnmInstallDir%\bin\nnmloadseeds.ovpl -f <path>\<file_name>`

UNIX:
`/opt/OV/bin/nnmloadseeds.ovpl -f <path>/<file_name>`

A message displays, showing the number of added, invalid, and ignored discovery seeds. For example:

```
26 seeds added
0 seeds invalid
0 seeds duplicated
```

See the nnmloadseeds.ovpl Reference Page for more information.

Related Topics

"Discovery Seed Results" (on page 213)

"Delete Discovery Seeds" (on page 220)

From the Command Line, Add Discovery Seeds

You can provide discovery seeds in many ways. Discovery seeds are optional. See "Specify Discovery Seeds: Initial Routers or Specific Nodes to be Discovered" (on page 199)for more information.

You can add optional discovery seeds using the nnmloadseeds.ovpl command:

`<seed_list>` = the discovery seed entries (fully-qualified DNS hostname, short DNS hostname, or IP address)

Note: You can also specify the Tenant to assign to the discovery seeds. If you do not specify a Tenant, NNMi assigns the node to the **Default Tenant**. See "Configuring Security" (on page 368), "Configure Tenants" (on page 209) and nnmloadseeds.ovpl for more information.

[1]Universally Unique Object Identifier, which is unique across all databases.

Windows:
`%NnmInstallDir%\bin\nnmloadseeds.ovpl -n <seed_list>`

UNIX:
`/opt/OV/bin/nnmloadseeds.ovpl -n <seed_list>`

In the following example, the devices with a hostname of cisco4 and cisco5, and a device with the IP address of 12.6.91.5 are added as discovery seeds and assigned to the Tenant named Hewlett_ Packard.

`nnmloadseeds.ovpl -n cisco4 cisco5 12.6.91.5` Hewlett_Packard

Note: Identify the discovery seed by either a DNS-resolvable hostname or an IP address.

When adding individual discovery seeds using the **nnmloadseeds.ovpl** command:

- **Fully-qualified hostname** of the discovery seed (*not case-sensitive*)
- **IP address** of the discovery seed, specify a physical address

When providing IPv4 addresses as discovery seeds, click here for more information.

The following IPv4 addresses are considered invalid:

- `255.255.255.255`
- IP addresses that begin or end with 0 (zero)

When providing IPv6 addresses as discovery seeds, use IPv6 notation as defined in RFC 2373. click here for more information.

- 16-byte (128-bit) address, composed of eight groups of 2-byte (16-bit) hex values separated by colons (XXXX:XXXX: XXXX:XXXX: XXXX:XXXX: XXXX:XXXX)
- Uppercase and lowercase (A-F/a-f) allowed for the hex digits.

  Note: NNMi displays IPv6 addresses as all lowercase.
- *Optional*. Omit leading zeros in each 2-byte hex value.
- `::` means a single contiguous sequence of all zero 2-byte hex values. However, `::` is allowed only one time per address. For example, the following three IPv6 address notations are equivalent:
  `2001:0D88:0000:0000:0008:0800:200C:417A`
  `2001:d88:0:0:8:800:200c:417a`
  `2001:d88::8:800:200C:417a`
- For the right-most 32-bits, IPv4 dotted-decimal notation can replace the pair of 2-byte hex values. For example, the following two IPv6 address notations are equivalent:
  `2001:D88::5efe:10.7.150.201`
  `2001:D88::5efe:a07:96c9`

Types of IPv6 Addresses

IPv6 Address Range	Explanation
`0::` to `1fff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff`	unassigned or reserved
`2000::` to `3fff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff`	**global unicast address**[1]
`fd00::` to `fdff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff`	**unique local address**[2]
`fe80::XXXX:XXXX:XXXX:XXXX`	**link-local address**[3] (do not use as a seed)
`ff00::` to `ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff`	**multicast address**[4] (do not use as a seed)

Communicate any additional IP address requirements to your team to avoid unexpected discovery results.

NNMi uses information gathered from Routers to establish membership for subnet connections. Make sure that important Routers in your network environment are SNMP enabled.

NNMi uses either of the following criteria to identify a Router:

- Each Router responds with appropriate values for sysServices (1.3.6.1.2.1.1.7) and ipForwarding (1.3.6.1.2.1.4.1). See RFC 1213-MIB for details.
- Identify Routers with the Device Profile configuration settings for a particular device type.

You must provide the appropriate SNMP Community Strings to NNMi. See "Configuring Communication Protocol" (on page 92).

Related Topics

"Discovery Seed Results" (on page 213)

"Delete Discovery Seeds" (on page 220)

---

[1](2000:: to 3fff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff) A publically routable IPv6 unicast address, used for communication between nodes anywhere on the internet. The first part of the address is a global routing prefix in the 2000::/3 address space for your organization (assigned by the Internet Service Providers). The complete host address can either be manually configured or automatically assigned using IPv6 auto-configuration and neighbor discovery.
[2](fd00:: to fdff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff) A privately routable IPv6 unicast address used only for communication between nodes within your organization. The unique local addresses cannot be routed to the public internet. The address consists of a routing prefix in the fd00:/8 address spaces, assigned locally by your organization. And the full host address might be manually configured or automatically assigned using IPv6 auto-configuration and neighbor discovery.
[3]A non-routable IPv6 unicast address only used for communication with other nodes on the same link (LAN or VLAN). Link local addresses cannot be used for communication that must be forwarded through a router. IPv6 auto-configuration automatically assigns a unique link local address in the fe80::/10 address space to each IPv6-enabled interface on a system.
[4]Used to identify a group of hosts joined into a group, IPv4 multicast addresses are in the range 224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255 and IPv6 multicast addresses have the prefix ff00::/8

Configure Tenants

NNMi assigns any auto-discovered Nodes to the *Default Tenant* (and to the Security Group currently configured to the Default Tenant). However, NNMi administrators can specify another Tenant for nodes that are discovered as seeds. See "Determine Your Approach to Discovery" (on page 161).

Optional: After discovery, NNMi administrators can identify the resources assigned to a specific customer by associating an appropriate Tenant attribute value with Nodes. NNMi provides a Tenant named *Default Tenant*. NNMi administrators can create additional Tenant objects to identify each customer. See "Use the Tenant Form" (on page 210).

NNMi administrators use Tenant settings for the following:

- Before discovery, specify the Tenant to be associated with each Discovery seed (the preferred Security Group can also be specified in the Tenant object definition). See "Specify Discovery Seeds: Initial Routers or Specific Nodes to be Discovered" (on page 199) for more information.

  Note: *Auto-Discovery* always assigns Default Tenant (and the Security Group currently configured to the Default Tenant) to each automatically discovered Node. *Only seeds* can have pre-configured Tenant and Security Group settings. See "Configure Auto-Discovery Rules" (on page 180).

- In the context of Global Network Management, Tenant assignments influence the Tenant and Security Group settings for replicated Nodes on the Global Manager. See "About Multi-Tenancy and Global Network Management" (on page 73).

  Tenant definitions can be exported/imported among all NNMi management servers. See "Export/Import Behavior and Dependencies" (on page 1363).

- Create Node Groups based on Tenant attribute values. See"Specify Node Group Additional Filters" (on page 232) for more information about Node Group filters.

- Configure Incidents based on Tenant attribute values. See "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466).

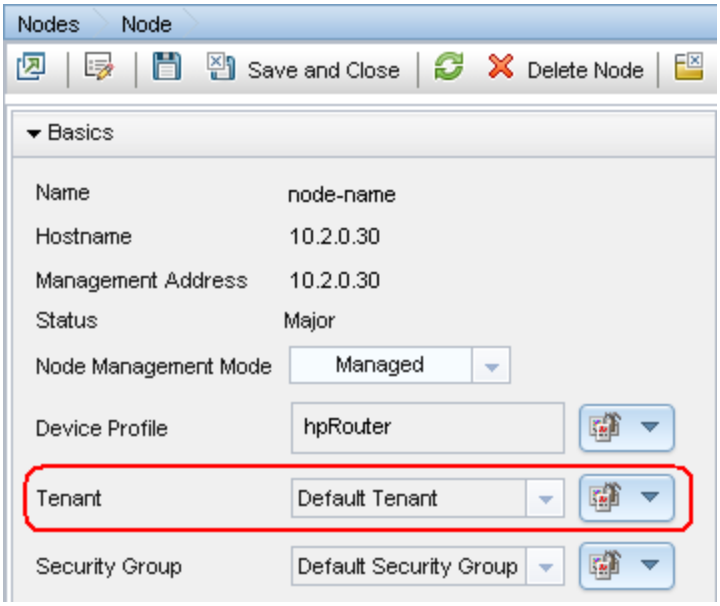
After discovery, NNMi administrators can change the Tenant settings:

- Using the nnmsecurity.ovpl command to change multiple Nodes.
- Using the Node form to change one Node's setting.

Click here to see where the Tenant attributes can appear on Node forms.

Until an NNMi Administrator defines at least one Tenant in addition to those provided out-of-box by NNMi:

- The Tenant attribute does not appear on any Node form.
- The Tenant column does not appear in the Custom Node view.



Tip: If you do not want operators to access all nodes discovered in the network, configure Security Group Mappings. See "Determine Your Security Strategy" (on page 371).

Use the Tenant Form

Tenants enable the NNMi administrator to identify specific resources for each customer. See "Configure Tenants" (on page 209) for more information.

To configure a Tenant, do the following:

1. Navigate to the **Tenants** view.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Discovery**.
   c. Select **Tenants**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a new configuration, click the **New** icon.
      - To edit an existing configuration, double-click the Tenant definition you want to edit.
      - To delete a configuration, select the Tenant definition you want to delete and click the Delete icon.
2. Make your configuration choices. (See the Tenant Attributes table.)
3. Click **Save and Close**.
4. The Tenant attribute displays on each Node form (use the drop-down list to change the assigned Tenant attribute value).

   NNMi administrators can use the Tenant object to do the following:

   - "Specify Discovery Seeds: Initial Routers or Specific Nodes to be Discovered" (on page 199) (NNMi administrators can associate Tenants with Discovery seeds (before discovery.)

- "Specify Node Group Additional Filters" (on page 232)
- "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466)
- Use nnmsecurity.ovpl command to establish Tenant settings on previously discovered Nodes.

Tenant Attributes

Attribute	Description
Name	Enter the name that uniquely identifies this Tenant. **Note**: You must enter a Name value.
UUID	NNMi assigns a Universally Unique Object Identifier to the Tenant. This UUID is unique across all databases.
Description	Type a maximum of 2048 characters to describe this User Group. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.
Initial Discovery Security Group	The Initial Discovery Security Group specifies the Security Group assigned to any *seed* associated with this Tenant object (before discovery). See "About Security Groups" (on page 377). **Caution**: The *Default Tenant* settings determine which Tenant Spiral Discovery assigns to each newly auto-discovered node. See "How Spiral Discovery Works" (on page 145). In the **Initial Discovery Security Group** attribute, do one of the following: • To change the Initial Discovery Security Group, begin to type a valid Security Group Name and use the auto-complete feature to select the Security Group. **Tip**: You can also select **Quick Find** from the Lookup field drop-down list. This option is useful when you want to see more than the Security Group Name when determining which Security Group to select. • To create a new Initial Discovery Security Group, in the Lookup field, select the **New** icon.

Related Topics

"Troubleshoot NNMi Access" (on page 437)

"About Security Groups" (on page 377)

Examine Discovery Results

When verifying discovery, you can do any of the following tasks:

- "Check Initial Progress of Discovery" (on page 212)
- "Verify Success of Discovery Seeds" (on page 212)
- "Examine Discovery Inventory " (on page 215)
- "Examine Layer 2 Discovery Results" (on page 216)
- "Examine Layer 3 Discovery Results" (on page 217)

Related Topics

"Node Discovery State Check" (on page 212)

"Discovery Seed Results" (on page 213)

Check Initial Progress of Discovery

During initial NNMi discovery of your network, you can check Spiral Discovery's progress in the following ways:

- Click **Help** → **System Information** (for more information see Displaying NNMi System Information):
  - Navigate to the **Database** tab to find the real-time list of discovery's progress.
  - Navigate to the **State Poller** tab to see a report of the health of the State Poller Service.
- To see state of discovery for a node, see "Node Discovery State Check" (on page 212).
- NNMi administrators can use the command line on any NNMi management server to generate a report about NNMi health. See the nnmhealth.ovpl Reference Page for more information.

Check this several times during a one hour period. The numbers in the Nodes, SNMP agents, Interfaces, IP addresses, and Layer 2 Connections fields stabilize when initial discovery is complete

Note: If you configure one or more Auto-Discovery Rules and you get unexpected results, check your ordering numbers. See "Configure Auto-Discovery Rules" (on page 180) for more information.

Node Discovery State Check

You can verify the current discovery state for a node.

To see the current Discovery State for a node:

1. Navigate to a **Node** form.
   a. From the workspaces navigation panel, select the workspace of interest. For example, **Inventory**.
   b. Select the node view of interest. For example **Nodes**.
   c. Select the row representing the configuration you want to see.
2. Locate the **Discovery State** attribute (in the Discovery section on the left side of the form).

   Possible values include:
   - **Newly Created** – Indicates the node and its IP addresses are in the NNMi database, but further information needs to be collected before state and status are determined.
   - **Discovery Completed** – Indicates that discovery gathered all required information for the node.
   - **Rediscovery in Process** – Indicates discovery is updating the information collected for the node.

Verify Success of Discovery Seeds

The discovery seeds provide the starting point for discovery.

To verify that each discovery seed was successfully discovered:

1. Navigate to the **Seeds** view.
   - From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   - Expand **Discovery**.
   - Select **Seeds**.
2. Check the value in the Discovery Seed Results column on each row of the table. A value of **Node Created** indicates the successful discovery of each discovery seed. See "Discovery Seed Results" (on page 213) for the meaning of other values and how to correct discovery problems.

Discovery Seed Results

When you add a discovery seed, the Discovery Service immediately tries to discover it (without waiting until the next regularly scheduled discovery interval). If discovery is not successful, NNMi tries again 10 minutes later, and continues trying. The time between each try is doubled until it reaches 1 week or equals your current discovery interval.

To see the current discovery results for each specified discovery seed:

1. Navigate to the **Seeds** view
   - From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   - Expand **Discovery**.
   - Select **Seeds**.
2. The table lists each discovery seed and the result that NNMi gathered when contacting the discovery seed. Check the value in the **Discovery Seed Results** column on each row of the table.

Discovery Seed Results Values

Discovery Results	Description
New seed	You just entered a new discovery seed. When discovery begins, Discovery Results changes to "In progress". If the "New seed" value does not change, check to see if the Discovery Service needs to be restarted, see "Verify that NNMi Services are Running" (on page 67).
In progress	Discovery is in progress.
Node created	The discovery seed is successfully discovered and a new Node is created in the database.
Node created (non-SNMP device)	The hostname or IP address you provided is a non-SNMP device. The Node was discovered and added to the database, but no SNMP information is available because no SNMP agent responded. If this result is unexpected, the device might currently be down. Initiate an on-demand discovery poll using **Actions** → **Polling** → **Configuration Poll**, click here for more information. Or try the following:

Discovery Results	Description

	Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.
	
	Check whether the IP address is accessible
	
	1. Type the following command to verify that the address is accessible:
	`ping <nodename>`
	
	Check the Access Control List
	
	1. Access the Node, and open the Access Control List (ACL).
	2. Verify that the NNMi management server address is in the list.
	
	Ensure that SNMP is working
	
	1. Use the nnmsnmpwalk.ovpl command. Type the following to verify that the address has an SNMP agent. Supply one specific MIB variable to limit network traffic to one object rather than requesting all possible SNMP values. For example, use the VendorID prefix:
	
	SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c:
	`nnmsnmpwalk -c <communityString> <nodename or IP address> <VendorID>`
	
	SNMPv3:
	`nnmsnmpwalk -c <v3u> <UserName> <VendorID>`
	
	2. If the nnmsnmpwalk.ovpl fails:
	a. Use telnet to check the device's SNMP configuration to verify that SNMP is enabled.
	b. Verify that the address of the NNMi management server is listed in the SNMP Agent's Access list.
	
	Check your communication configuration
	
	1. Verify that SNMP communication is enabled for this device: "Configuring Communication Protocol" (on page 92).
	2. Verify that the device has a properly configured SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c *read community string*, or that the device has a properly configured SNMPv3 USM security setting.
	
	Note: *NNMi makes one attempt to contact each discovery seed.* After you correct the problem that caused NNMi to specify the seed as a non-SNMP device, NNMi updates the Node record during the next discovery cycle. However, this Discovery Results entry does not change, but everything is working properly.

Node not created (DNS name resolution failed)	The Domain Name System (DNS) protocol could not match the hostname you provided for this discovery seed with a valid IP address.

Discovery Results	Description
Node not created (duplicate seed)	The address or hostname you provided is a Node that already exists in the database.
Node not created (IPv6 disabled)	The address you provided is an IPv6 address. NNMi Advanced is required, and the IPv6 feature must be enabled. The hostname you provided has only IPv6 addresses. NNMi Advanced is required, and the IPv6 feature must be enabled.
Node not created (IPv6 link local address is invalid seed)	The address you provided is an IPv6 link local address, or the hostname you provided has only one address (an IPv6 link local address). Link local addresses cannot be used as seeds.
Node not created (license exceeded)	Discovery rejected this discovery seed because the number of devices previously discovered reached your licensed capacity limit. See "Extend a Licensed Capacity" (on page 1360).
Failed	Contact with this discovery seed failed due to an internal NNMi error. The problem might be related to discovery or to a system wide issue, such as running out of memory or having trouble with database access. Check the discovery log file (see "Verify that NNMi Services are Running" (on page 67)): • **Windows:** `%NnmDataDir%\log\nnm\nnm.0.0.log` • **UNIX:** `/var/opt/OV/log/nnm/nnm.0.0.log`

Related Topics:

"Specify Discovery Seeds: Initial Routers or Specific Nodes to be Discovered" (on page 199)

Examine Discovery Inventory

The best method for examining your discovered inventory depends on how you configure discovery.

To examine your Discovery Inventory:

1. In the **Workspace** navigation panel, open the **Inventory** workspace.
2. Select the **IP Addresses** view.
3. *Optional*. Verify that each IP address that you identified as a discovery seed is listed.
4. Verify that the IP addresses you expect to see are visible (based on any address ranges where Discover Included Nodes is enabled or disabled).

5. To check on the current discovery state for a particular node, see "Node Discovery State Check" (on page 212).

Note: If you configure one or more Auto-Discovery Rules and you get unexpected results, check your ordering numbers. See "Configure Auto-Discovery Rules" (on page 180) for more information.

Related Topics

Using the IP Addresses View

Using the Nodes View

Examine Layer 2 Discovery Results

Layer 2 represents your network's physical connections and LAN switch traffic routes.

To examine Layer 2 inventory and connectivity results:

1. In the **Workspace** navigation panel, open the **Inventory** workspace.
2. Select the **Nodes** view.
3. Select the row representing the node of interest.
4. Select **Actions** → **Layer 2 Neighbor View**.

   Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.
5. Use the **Number of Hops** field to expand the area shown on the map.

6. Examine your network connectivity to ensure it is as expected. See "Add or Delete a Layer 2 Connection" (on page 223) if changes are required.

Note: If you configure one or more Auto-Discovery Rules and you get unexpected results, check your ordering numbers. See "Configure Auto-Discovery Rules" (on page 180) for more information.

To examine VLAN results:

1. In the **Workspace** navigation panel, open the **Inventory** workspace.
2. Select the **VLANs** view.
3. Double-click the row representing the VLAN of interest.
4. Verify that the list includes all nodes and ports assigned to this VLAN.

Note: If you configure one or more Auto-Discovery Rules and you get unexpected results, check your ordering numbers. See "Configure Auto-Discovery Rules" (on page 180) for more information.

Related Topics

Using the Layer 2 Neighbor View

Using the Layer 3 Neighbor View

Examine Layer 3 Discovery Results

Layer 3 represents your network's router traffic.

To examine Layer 3 inventory results:

1. In the **Workspace** navigation panel, open the **Inventory** workspace.
2. Select the **Nodes** view.
3. Select the row representing the router of interest.
4. Select **Actions** → **Layer 3 Neighbor View**.

   Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.
5. Use the **Number of Hops** field to expand the area shown on the map.

6. Examine your network connectivity to ensure it is as expected. If changes are required, try the following:
   - Use **Actions** → **Polling** → **Configuration Poll**. See Using Actions to Perform Tasks for more information.
   - Manually add or delete the connection. See "Add or Delete a Layer 2 Connection" (on page 223) .
   - Verify that the addresses on each end of the connection are not listed in the Excluded IP Address filter. See "Configure an Excluded IP Addresses Filter" (on page 196).

Note: If you configure one or more Auto-Discovery Rules and you get unexpected results, check your ordering number for each rule. See "Configure Auto-Discovery Rules" (on page 180) for more information.

Related Topics

Using the Layer 2 Neighbor View

Using the Layer 3 Neighbor View

Keep Your Topology Accurate

With NNMi, discovery is ongoing. After initial discovery, NNMi checks periodically to ensure that the maps accurately reflect the state of your network. NNMi also updates the database to reflect any changes. See About Map Symbols for an explanation of symbols on the maps.

By default, NNMi uses the following methods to keep the maps accurate:

Spiral Discovery. NNMi uses information gathered from neighboring devices on your network to discover all devices connected to your network. NNMi tracks MAC addresses in addition to IP addresses so that NNMi knows when devices move from place to place in your network environment.

Scheduled Rediscovery. Discovery occurs automatically at the interval you define. See"Adjust the Rediscovery Interval" (on page 174) for more information about setting the discovery schedule.

Delete Nodes. As an administrator, you can delete any nodes that you no longer use, or delete nodes to force NNMi to rediscover them. See "Delete Nodes" (on page 1383) for more information.

Tip: NNMi also monitors the health of the discovered devices. The health is indicated by the color of the background shape of each device icon on the map. See "Status Colors" for more information. For information about how health monitoring works, see "About the State Poller" (on page 268) and "Monitoring Network Health" (on page 268).

Add or Delete Discovery Seeds. As an administrator, you can delete any Discovery Seeds that you no longer need. See "Delete Discovery Seeds" (on page 220) for more information.

Accurately Detect Interface Changes. If NNMi does not show an accurate list of interfaces in a particular device, you might need to update the settings in the related Device Profile. See "Detect Interface Changes (renumbering issues)" (on page 221).

Add Connections that are not automatically discovered. There are two methods for adding connections:

- **Subnet Connection Rules** are ideal for the following situations:
  - Point-to-point or point-to-multipoint connections between interfaces within subnets that have a prefix length ranging from 28-31.
  - IPv4 tunnel or other virtual connections between interfaces within subnets that have a prefix length ranging from 28-31.

  NNMi uses Subnet Connection Rules to detect connections between interfaces associated with IPv4 addresses that *do not respond* to Layer 2 Discovery protocols (see the list of Topology Source protocols in Layer 2 Connection Form). Subnet Connection Rules take priority over the Layer 2 Discovery protocol results. For special cases, you can override a Subnet Connection Rule by using the Connection Editor command line tool. See "Configure Subnet Connection Rules" (on page 192) for more information.
- **Connection Editor** (nnmconnedit.ovpl command line tool) If your network management domain includes ATM, Frame Relay, or **MPLS**[1] links between wide area networks (WANs), you might need to use the connection editor to show the links in the Layer 2 Neighbor View maps within NNMi. For MPLS, you can provide multiple connections between two nodes. See "Add or Delete a Layer 2 Connection" (on page 223) and the nnmconnedit.ovpl Reference Page for more information.

Delete Connections. Use the Connection Editor (nnmconnedit.ovpl command line tool) to instruct NNMi to ignore certain connections. See "Add or Delete a Layer 2 Connection" (on page 223) and the nnmconnedit.ovpl Reference Page for more information

Delete Nodes

Tip: To configure NNMi to automatically delete unresponsive nodes, see "Configure Whether to Delete Unresponsive Objects" (on page 175).

Sometimes it is useful to delete Nodes. For example:

[1] Multiprotocol Label Switching

- Remove any nodes that are no longer being used in the network.
- When non-SNMP addresses that had the same DNS hostname are changed to have separate DNS hostnames, NNMi must completely rediscover the non-SNMP nodes to correctly update the database objects (node, interface, address, connection, and incidents).

Note: If you delete a Node with many interfaces and VLANs, you might see an error message indicating that the Node could not be deleted. This means the database was busy with discovery. Try again between discovery cycles.

If a deleted Node is one of your seeds, delete that seed from the Discovery Seeds table as well. See "Delete Discovery Seeds" (on page 220).

To understand the results of deleting a Node, click here for more information.

- NNMi cleans up the database by deleting the following objects:
  - Any objects representing things contained in the deleted Node (for example, all of that node's interfaces and IP addresses).
  - Any related objects that are empty after deleting the Node (for example, subnets).
  - Any connections with only zero or one end points after deleting the Node.
  - The History of the Node object and all related objects.
- The time required for NNMi to finish deleting depends on the number of objects or related objects being deleted.
- During future discovery cycles, if the deleted Node meets the criteria for an Auto-Discovery Rule and appears in a monitored router's ARP cache, NNMi adds the Node back into the NNMi database during the next discovery cycle. To prevent this, create an Excluded IP Addresses filter for the addresses (see "Configure an Excluded IP Addresses Filter" (on page 196)).
- During future monitoring cycles, NNMi polls only objects currently in the database.
- Each Incident associated with the deleted Node is modified in the following ways, but not deleted from the NNMi database:
  - The **Status** attribute changes to **Closed**.
  - The **Correlation Notes** indicate the deletion of the associated node, interface, or address.
  - The **RCA State** attribute changes to **FALSE**.

  Note: Incidents generated from SNMP traps or NNM 6.x/7.x Events (received from the deleted Node) appear in the Incident views, but remain unresolved.
- If you are viewing a Node that has recently been deleted by another user, the deleted Node appears as a transparent icon on the map until the map is refreshed using the **Refresh** icon. After **Refresh**, the deleted node is removed from the map. NNMi does not automatically refresh the connectivity or set of nodes in a map view, except on the **Initial Discovery Progress** and **Network Overview** maps.

NNMi administrators can delete nodes from a table view, map view, or Node form.

To delete one or more nodes (maximum 20 at one time):

1. Unmanage the nodes you want to delete.
   a. In a table view, press CTRL-Click and select each row that represents a node you want to unmanage.
   b. Select **Actions** → **Management Mode** → **Unmanage**.

      Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.
   c. Wait until the Status=*No Status* for each of the following objects:
      - Each Node to be deleted
      - Each Node's Interfaces, IP Addresses, Cards, Ports, and VLAN Ports
2. Do one of the following:
   - *Table views*: Press CTRL-Click and select each row that represents the objects of interest, and click the Delete icon. Each selected node is deleted from the NNMi database and removed from the current view.
   - *Map views*: click the map symbol representing the node you want to delete, and click **File** → **Delete Node**. The node is deleted from the NNMi database and removed from the current view.
   - *Node form*: select **File** → **Delete Node** and in the confirmation dialog, click **OK**. The form is automatically closed after NNMi deletes the Node.

   Note: If the delete fails, use the nnmnodedelete.ovpl command. Wait for the command to complete.

To delete any number of nodes:

Use the `nnmnodedelete.ovpl` command. See the nnmnodedelete.ovpl Reference Page.

Related Topics

Using Table Views

Using Map Views

Delete Discovery Seeds

There are two ways to delete discovery seeds from the NNMi Discovery configuration and the NNMi database.

Note: If you remove a Discovery Seed from Discovery Configuration, the corresponding node is not deleted from the topology database. See "Delete Nodes" (on page 1383) for information about removing the entire node record from the topology database.

To delete seeds using the Discovery Configuration view:

1. Navigate to the **Seeds** view.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand **Discovery**.
   c. Select **Seeds**.

2. To delete one or more discovery seeds, press CTRL-Click and select each row that represents a node you want to delete.
3. Click the Delete icon.

To delete any number of seeds at one time from the command line:

At the command line of the NNMi management server, type the nnmseeddelete.ovpl command.

Case-sensitive exactly as listed in the **Discovery Seeds** tab in the Discovery Configuration form, specify the hostname or IP address.

If you do not want to enter an NNMi User Name attribute value and an NNMi Password attribute value at the command line, you can use the nnmsetcmduserpw.ovpl command to specify the valid user name and password (instead of `-u` and `-p`). The credentials set using the `nnmsetcmduserpw.ovpl` command are valid for command execution by the same user. See "Set Up Command Line Access to NNMi" (on page 433) for more information.

```
nnmseeddelete.ovpl -seed <hostname/IP-address> -u <NNMiadminUserName>
-p <NNMiadminPassword>
```

Detect Interface Changes (renumbering issues)

For each node manufacture/model, the NNMi administrator chooses which interface MIB variable the NNMi State Poller queries to detect interface changes.

NNMi displays each Node's current **Interface Reindexing Types** attribute in the associated Device Profile form (see the Device Profile link on the Node form). See Device Profile Form for more information.

If **SNMP Interface Polling** is enabled for the Node (see"Configure Interface Monitoring" (on page 280) for more information) and the NNMi State Poller detects a change, NNMi does the following:

- Immediately re-discovers the Node's interface information.
- Suspends monitoring of that node until NNMi finishes re-discovering the Node's interface information or for 30 minutes maximum.

Interface Reindexing Types

MIB II Variable Used to Detect a Change	How State Poller Detect Changes
`ifIndex` value **Note**: Use `ifIndex` only for manufacturers/models that maintain a static `ifIndex` list.	If the previously discovered `ifIndex` value is no longer found (does not exist within this node), State Poller requests that NNMi rediscover the interfaces within the node. **Caution**: Detects when an `ifIndex` value no longer exists. However, this choice might not detect interface renumbering. Use the other choices to detect renumbering.
`ifName` value	Compares the `ifName` value on the interface with the previously discovered `ifName` value. If changes are detected, State Poller requests that NNMi rediscover the interfaces within the node.
`ifDescr` value	Compares the `ifDescr` value on the interface with the previously discovered `ifDescr` value. If changes are detected, State Poller requests that NNMi rediscover the interfaces within the node.

MIB II Variable Used to Detect a Change	How State Poller Detect Changes
`ifAlias` value	Compares the `ifAlias` value on the interface with the previously discovered `ifAlias` value. If changes are detected, State Poller requests that NNMi rediscover the interfaces within the node.
Combination of `ifName` or `ifDescr` values	Compares the `ifDescr` and `ifName` values on the interface with the previously discovered values. If changes are detected, State Poller requests that NNMi rediscover the interfaces within the node.
Combination of `ifName` or `ifDescr` or `ifAlias` values	Compares the `ifName` and `ifDescr` and `ifDescr` values on the interface with the previously discovered values. If changes are detected, State Poller requests that NNMi rediscover the interfaces within the node.

For example, when someone installs or removes interfaces from a device in your network:

- Some devices maintain a static list of MIB-II `IfIndex` numbers.
  - When interfaces are added - MIB-II `IfIndex` numbers are added to the end of the current list of interfaces contained in that device.
  - When interfaces are removed - the MIB-II `IfIndex` numbers previously used by those interfaces are dropped from the list.
- Some devices reset all MIB-II `IfIndex` numbers for the group of interfaces contained in that device each time a change occurs. Each manufacturer has a different strategy for identifying each interface and detecting when an existing interface is simply assigned to a different MIB-II `IfIndex` number or an interface is removed.

If you know that hardware changes were made for interfaces in your network environment, but NNMi does not accurately reflect those changes as they happen, do the following:

1. Identify the manufacturer and model of the device with an interface setup that changed. Check the device's documentation to find out which MIB-II values are used to provide a positive identification for each interface.
2. Navigate to the appropriate **Device Profile** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select the **Device Profiles** view.
   c. Click the **Device Model** column heading to sort the list by manufacturer's name.
   d. Locate the group of that manufacturer's devices.
   e. Double-click the row representing the configuration you want to see.
3. Locate the **Interface Reindexing Type** attribute, and click the drop-down list to display the available choices (see Interface Reindexing Type in the Device Profile Form help).

4. Select the appropriate MIB-II values for NNMi to use when determining whether an interface has moved and been renumbered, an interface was recently added, or an interface was removed.
5. Click **Save and Close** to return to the **Device Profile** view.
6. To verify that the problem is solved, do one of the following:
   - For immediate results, navigate to a Node view and select one of the problem devices.

     Click **Actions → Polling → Configuration Poll** to instruct NNMi to rediscover the information about interfaces in that device.

     Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

     Open the Node form for the device and verify that the list interfaces is correct.
   - NNMi updates interface information for all matching manufacture/model devices in your network environment the next regularly scheduled Discovery or Monitoring cycles.

Add or Delete a Layer 2 Connection

Tip: If your network management domain includes ATM, Frame Relay, or Multi-Protocol Label Switching (MPLS) links between wide area networks (WANs), you might need to use the connection editor to show the links in the Layer 2 Neighbor View maps within NNMi. For MPLS, you can provide multiple connections between two nodes.

Use the NNMi nnmconnedit.ovpl command to add or delete connection data.

The `nnmconnedit.ovpl` command is used to generate a template XML file (shown in the following example). For each connection to be added or deleted, you provide information about the node and interface at both ends of the connection. Multiple `<connection>` elements are allowed within the template XML file.

```
<connectionedits>
 <connection>
    <operation>add or delete</operation>
    <node>node Name, Hostname or management IP address</node>
    <interface>ifName, ifAlias, ifDescr or ifIndex</interface>
    <node>node Name, Hostname, or management IP address</node>
    <interface>ifName, ifAlias, ifDescr or ifIndex</interface>
  </connection>
 </connectionedits>
```

Required Layer 2 Connection Attributes in the Connection Editor File

Attribute	Description
operation	Specify whether the connection is to be added or deleted.
node	Identify the node using any of the following *case-sensitive* values: • `node Name` • `Hostname` (*case-sensitive*) NNMi follows a set of rules to dynamically generate the value stored in the NNMi database for each Node's Hostname. Click here for details. **Note**: The actual Hostname *might be converted* to all uppercase or all lowercase before it is added to the NNMi database (depending on how the NNMi administrator configured settings in the `nms-topology.properties` file). See the "Modifying NNMi Normalization Properties"section of the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`. ▪ If the Node supports SNMP, NNMi requests the Hostname using the IP Address of the associated SNMP agent (the Management Address attribute value on the Node form). If the NNMi administrator chooses **Enable SNMP Address Rediscovery** in the Communication Configuration: ◦ If the SNMP Agent does not respond, NNMi checks for another Management Address to request the Hostname, and the Hostname could change.

Attribute	Description
	○ If the SNMP Agent associated with the node changes, the Management Address and Hostname could change. If the NNMi administrator disables **Enable SNMP Address Rediscovery** in the Communication Configuration: ○ If the SNMP Agent does not respond, NNMi uses the previously gathered Management Address attribute value to request the Hostname. ○ If the SNMP Agent associated with the node changes, NNMi uses the previously gathered Management Address attribute value to request the Hostname. ▪ If the Node does not support SNMP, no Management Address is available. NNMi requests a Hostname starting with the lowest IP Address associated with the node (a Discovery Seed value or an IP address value gathered from a neighboring device). NNMi uses the first Hostname provided. The Hostname might change during a future discovery cycle. • `management IP address` NNMi follows a set of rules to determine which address is the best choice as the node's Management Address. Click here for details. **Note**: With NNMi Advanced, the NNMi administrator specifies whether NNMi prefers IPv4 or IPv6 addresses when selecting the Management Address. See Configure Default SNMP, Management Address, and ICMP Settings. a. NNMi ignores the following addresses when determining which Management Address is most appropriate:

Attribute	Description
	◦ Any address of an administratively-down interface. ◦ Any address that is virtual (HSRP/VRRP). ◦ Any IPv4 **Anycast Rendezvous Point IP Address**[1] or IPv6 Anycast address. ◦ Any address in the reserved loopback network range. IPv4 uses 127/24 (`127.*.*.*`) and IPv6 uses `::1`. ◦ Any IPv6 **link-local address**[2]. b. If the NNMi Administrator specifies Enable SNMP Address Rediscovery in Communication Configuration, NNMi prefers the last-known Management Address (if any). c. If the Management Address does not respond and the NNMi Administrator specifies Enable SNMP Address Rediscovery in Communication Configuration, NNMi uses the Communication Configuration settings for *Management Address Selection*. The NNMi Administrators chooses the order in which NNMi checks the following: ◦ Seed IP address - If the NNMi Administrator specifies one of the node's addresses as a Discovery Seed, NNMi uses that address. ◦ Lowest Loopback - If a node supports multiple **loopback address**[3], NNMi queries each loopback addresses, starting with the lowest number. NNMi uses the loopback address with the lowest number from which the SNMP agent responds (for example, 10.16.42.197 is a lower number than 10.16.197.42).

[1]Rendezvous Point addresses are loopback addresses used for routers in multi-cast network configurations.
[2]A non-routable IPv6 unicast address only used for communication with other nodes on the same link (LAN or VLAN). Link local addresses cannot be used for communication that must be forwarded through a router. IPv6 auto-configuration automatically assigns a unique link local address in the fe80::/10 address space to each IPv6-enabled interface on a system.
[3]The address associated with the loopback interface. The loopback interface is a virtual interface on a device that provides a route for internal communication. Many vendors provide a specially configured loopback for management purposes. Exact details of how loopbacks are configured varies by vendor and model. See each device's documentation for details. NNMi identifies these loopback addresses by using IfType 24, softwareloopback from the IANA ifType-MIB.

Attribute	Description
	◦ Highest Loopback - If a node supports multiple **loopback address**[1], NNMi queries each loopback addresses, starting with the highest number. NNMi uses the loopback address with the highest number from which the SNMP agent responds. ◦ Interface Matching - The NNMi Administrator chooses which interface MIB variable NNMi queries to detect changes. NNMi can use the following MIB-II attribute values: `ifIndex`, `ifName`, `ifDescr`, `ifAlias`, or a combination of these (`ifName` or `ifDescr`, `ifName` or `ifDescr` or `ifAlias`). d. If no response, NNMi queries any remaining IP addresses in the node's IP address inventory, starting with the lowest number. NNMi uses the address with the lowest number from which the SNMP agent responds. e. If no response, NNMi might be configured to repeat the sequence using SNMPv1, SNMPv2c, or SNMPv3 in the order specified by the NNMi administrator (Communication Configurations *SNMP Minimum Security Level* settings). f. When all else fails, NNMi retains the last known Management Address (if any) and automatically changes the State of that SNMP Agent object to Critical. This process is repeated during each Auto-Discovery cycle, and the Management Address can change. For example, NNMi's inventory of addresses for the node expands, or the current Management Address does not respond to SNMP queries due to network problems or node reconfiguration. The NNMi administrator can prevent changes to the management address using the Communication Configurations *Enable SNMP Address Rediscovery* or *Preferred Management Address* setting.
interface	Identify the interface using one or more of the following (MIB-II) values: • `ifName` • `ifAlias` • `ifDescr` • `ifIndex` Note the following for `ifIndex`: ▪ For interfaces in Non-SNMP nodes, always use the `ifIndex` value of 0 (zero). ▪ For interfaces in SNMP nodes, choose other MIB-II values to identify the interface because often automatic interface renumbering causes confusion.

[1]The address associated with the loopback interface. The loopback interface is a virtual interface on a device that provides a route for internal communication. Many vendors provide a specially configured loopback for management purposes. Exact details of how loopbacks are configured varies by vendor and model. See each device's documentation for details. NNMi identifies these loopback addresses by using IfType 24, softwareloopback from the IANA ifType-MIB.

To add or delete a connection:

1. For the devices at both ends of the connection, gather the data required to identify the device and interface.
2. On the NNMi management server, at the command line, generate a connections template file using either `add` to create an add.xml template file or `delete` to create a delete.xml template file.

   In the following example, NNMi creates an add.xml file:
   ```
   nnmconnedit.ovpl -t add
   ```

   Note: If you specify add, NNMi creates the template file named `add.xml`. If you use delete, the template file is named `delete.xml`.
3. Open the template file in a text editor and fill in the correct information for each node and interface.
4. On the NNMi management server, at the command line, load the new connection information into the NNMi database:
   ```
   nnmconnedit.ovpl -f <add|delete>.xml
   ```

   For example, to load the add.xml template file, enter:

   ```
   nnmconnedit.ovpl -f add.xml
   ```
5. Open the Layer 2 Neighbor View map and verify the connection changes.

The connections you establish are listed in the Layer 2 Connections view in the Inventory workspace. To delete a connection, you must use the nnmconnedit.ovpl command (no Delete action is available in the Layer 2 Connections view).

Start Discovery On-Demand

NNMi provides the nnmnoderediscover.ovpl command line tool for initiating discovery. This tool allows NNMi administrators to do the following:

- Run discovery of a subset of your network domain to get the most recent data without waiting for the next-regularly schedules discovery cycle.

  For example, to immediately add newly deployed critical devices to the NNMi database without waiting for the next regularly-scheduled discovery cycle.
- Run discovery of your entire network on demand or using an automation script.
- Request updated discovery results from the Regional Managers in your network environment after restoring the Global Manager to a previous state.

  (*NNMi Advanced - Global Network Management feature*) Any change to the Node's Management Mode setting is immediately sent from a Regional Manager (NNMi management server) to the Global Manager. (Changes to Management Mode for other objects are sent during the next Auto-Discovery cycle on the Regional Manager.)

  Note: This tool can help you synchronize the Global Manager if for some reason the original information from the Regional Managers is lost from the Global Manager's database.

See nnmnoderediscover.ovpl for more details.

Chapter 7

Creating Groups of Nodes or Interfaces

Groups of nodes or interfaces are used for a variety of purposes within NNMi. Use of these groups is optional.

- Use node and interface groups to create custom view filters that help your team quickly sift through data in the NNMi views and identify the most important information. See Filter Views by Node or Interface Group.
- Special Actions are available for Node Groups and Interface Groups.
- Use Node Groups and Interface Groups to specify monitoring configuration settings. See"Monitoring Network Health" (on page 268). For example, configure a different health monitoring interval for each group.
- (*NNMi Advanced* - Global Network Management *feature*) On a Regional Manager, use Node Groups to limit the amount of data available to Global Managers in your network environment. See "Regional Manager: Create a Forwarding Filter (Limit the available Node information)" (on page 78) for more information.
- (*NNM iSPI Performance*) If you are using the HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software or HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Traffic Software software, control performance monitoring and provide report filters by Node Group.

Once Node Groups or Interface Groups are defined, you can reuse them within any context (view filtering and NNMi configuration settings) or you can configure them to be hidden from the view filter lists.

View Filter Possibilities

	Available in NNMi views based on: Object Type					
Filter	**Incident**	**Node**	**Interface**	**IP Address**	**Card**	**Node Component**
Node Groups "Create Node Groups" (on page 229)	x	x	x	x		
Interface Groups "Create Interface Groups" (on page 248)			x	x	x	x

Create Node Groups

Node Groups are used for a variety of purposes in NNMi. See "Creating Groups of Nodes or Interfaces" (on page 229) for more information.

You can create any number of Node Groups in addition to the ones that NNMi provides (see "Node Groups Provided by NNMi" (on page 261)).

Node Group definitions match the way your team identifies important network devices. Each node group is defined using one or more of the following:

- Device Filters (by any combination of SNMP device category, vendor, family, profile)
- Additional Filters (Boolean expressions based on a list of object attributes)
- Additional Nodes (identified by *case-sensitive* Hostname)
- Child Node Groups (use any combination of Node Groups to create a filter)

NNMi combines the results of all Node Group configuration settings in the following manner:

- NNMi first evaluates Device Filters. If any exist, nodes must match *at least one* specification to belong to this Node Group.
- NNMi then evaluates any Additional Filters. Nodes *must also pass all* Additional Filters specifications to belong to this Node Group.
- Any Additional Nodes specified are *always* included in the Node Group, irregardless of any filters.
- Any Child Node Group results are treated the same as Additional Nodes.

To create Node Groups, do one or more of the following:

- "In the Console, Create Node Groups" (on page 231)
- "In a CSV File, Define Node Groups" (on page 246)

To verify the contents of a Node Group:

After the Node Group is saved, from the Node Group form, select **Actions** → **Show Members**. Special Actions are available for Node Groups and Interface Groups.

Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

You can also use the nnmnodegroup.ovpl command to list the following:

- Names of the existing Node Groups
- Selected attributes of nodes that are members of a specified Node Group

NNMi administrators can use Security Groups as Node Group definitions that become filters in NNMi views. If a user cannot access any nodes in a particular Node Group, that filter dynamically disappears from the filter selection list in the user's NNMi views. Any attribute in a Node form can be used to identify the members of a Node Group (for example, the Security Group attribute value or the Tenant attribute value).

Note: If you use multiple tenants, you might not want users to see all of the Node Groups you create. To remove the Nodes Group view from the NNMi console, see the "NNMi Console" chapter of the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference.

Related Topics

"Define Node Group Map Settings" (on page 353)

In the Console, Create Node Groups

Node Groups are used for a variety of purposes in NNMi. See "Creating Groups of Nodes or Interfaces" (on page 229) for more information.

You can create any number of Node Groups in addition to the ones that NNMi provides (see "Node Groups Provided by NNMi" (on page 261)).

To create a Node Group (if your role allows you to do this):

1. Navigate to the **Node Group** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select the **Node Groups** view.
   c. Do one of the following:
      - To create a Node Group, click the New icon.
      - To edit a Node Group, click the Open icon in the row representing the Node Group you want to edit.
2. In the Node Group form, provide the required information in the Basics section.
3. (*NNM iSPI Performance*) Make the Node Group available within NNM iSPI Performance products (see NNM NNM iSPI Performance table).
4. Identify the nodes that belong to this Node Group.

   Do one or more of the following:

   - Specify a filter based on Device Profile settings using the Device Filters tab (any combination of category, vendor, family, or profile).

     Tip: To base your filter on the SNMP system Object ID number, use the Additional Filters `sysOidNode` code.
   - Specify a Node Group filter using the Additional Filters tab (use a variety of available codes to filter by object attribute values in the NNMi database).
   - Specify individual nodes using the Additional Nodes tab (provide a list of Hostnames, as they appear in the NNMi database).
   - Specify Child Node Groups using the Child Node Groups tab (use combinations of Node Groups to create a filter).
5. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Node Group form.

   Note: You must click **Save and Close** to save your changes each time you create a Node Group.
6. Click **Save and Close**.

   If you configured this Node Group for Monitoring, NNMi applies your changes during the next monitoring cycle. "Configure Monitoring Behavior" (on page 270).

To review a Node Group definition:

1. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Inventory** workspace.
2. Select the **Node Groups** view.
3. Double-click the row representing the Node Group settings you want to see.
4. The Node Group form displays.

   Note: NNMi monitors the status of each Node Group over time. To check Node Group status information, access the Node Group form's Status tab.

5. When finished, click the Close icon.

You can also use the nnmnodegroup.ovpl command to list the following:

- Names of the existing Node Groups
- Selected attributes of nodes that are members of a specified Node Group

Special Actions are available for Node Groups and Interface Groups.

Related Topics

"In a CSV File, Define Node Groups" (on page 246)

Specify Node Group Additional Filters

Use the Additional Filters Editor to create expressions that refine the requirements for membership in a Node Group. Make sure to design any complex Additional Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Additional Filters Editor.

If any Additional Filters are created, NNMi combines any Device Filters and Additional Filters using the AND Boolean operator as follows:

- NNMi first evaluates any Device Filters. Nodes must match *at least one* Device Filter specification to belong to this Node Group.
- NNMi then evaluates the Additional Filters expression. Nodes *must also match all* Additional Filters expression specifications to belong to this Node Group.

To create an Additional Filters expression:

1. Navigate to the **Node Group Form: Additional Filters** tab.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Node Group**.
   c. Do one of the following:
      - To create a Node Group definition, click the New icon.
      - To edit a Node Group definition, click the Open icon in the row representing the Node Group definition you want to edit.
   d. In the Node Group form, select the **Additional Filters** tab.
2. Establish the appropriate settings for the Additional Filters you need (see the Additional Filters Editor Components and Additional Filters Editor Buttons table). See "Guidelines for Creating

Additional Filters for Node Groups" (on page 241) for more information.

a. Plan out the logic needed for your Filter String.

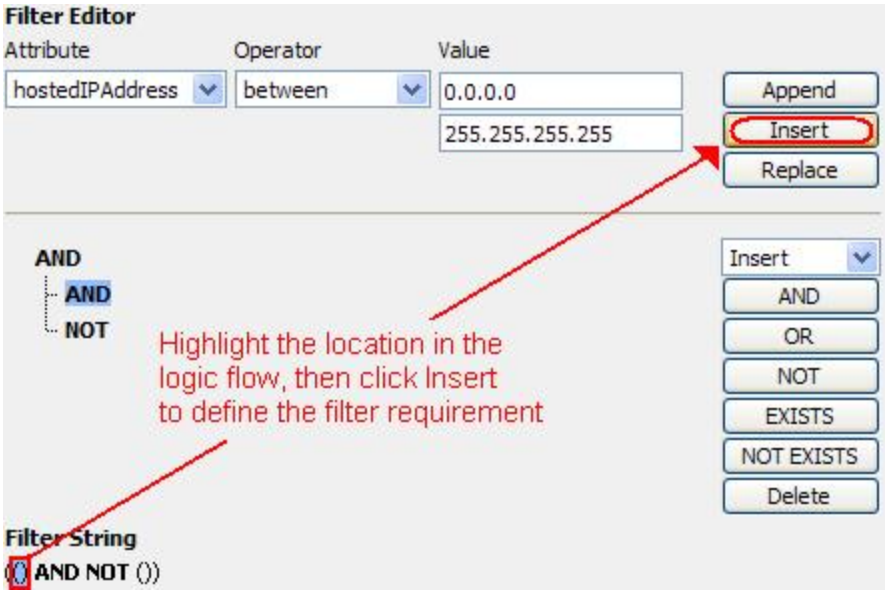
b. Use the buttons on the bottom half of the Additional Filters Editor to establish the logic structure. See "Add Boolean Operators in the Additional Filters Editor" (on page 244).

   For example, to establish the following structure, select **Insert**, then click **AND**, then **NOT**, and then **AND** a second time:

   ```
   (( ) AND NOT ( ))
   ```

c. Now place your cursor in a location within the displayed Filter String, and use the top half of the filter editor to define the parameters of the selected filter requirement.

   For example, select a set of parentheses and use the Insert button to specify the filter requirement within those parentheses:



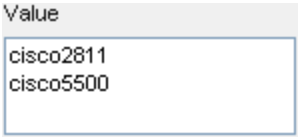
3. Click **Save and Close**.

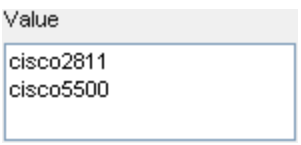
Additional Filters Editor Components for Node Groups

Attribute	Description
Attribute	NNMi provides Additional Filters codes for a subset of object attributes. For more information about the available Additional Filter codes for each NNMi object type, click the link: • Node attribute codes [click here for a list of attribute codes] **Values from the Basic Attributes listed on the Node Form:** ▪ hostname (Hostname, *case-sensitive*) ▪ mgmtIPAddress (Management Address)

Attribute	Description
	▪ isSnmpNode (Agent Enabled) ▪ isNnmSystemLocal (NNMi Management Server) ▪ securityGroupName (Security Group) **Note**: If you enter the Name value for a Security Group that you do not have permission to access, the Node Group will be empty. See "Configuring Security" (on page 368) for more information. **Values from the Node Form:General Tab**: ▪ sysName (System Name) ▪ sysLocation (System Location) ▪ sysContact (System Contact) ▪ sysOidNode (System Object ID) **Addresses from the Node Form: IP Addresses Tab**: ▪ hostedIPAddress (Address) See "Node Groups of IPv4 or IPv6 Addresses " (on page 240) for ideas. **Unique Keys from the Node Form: Capabilities Tab**: ▪ capability (Unique Key of the Capability) **Values from the Node Form: Custom Attributes Tab**: **Note**: When using `customAttrName`and `customAttrValue` pairs, use EXISTS if you want NNMi to consider Nodes that *do not have Custom Attributes* when evaluating the entire Filter String. Otherwise Nodes that do not have Custom Attributes are automatically excluded from the Node Group even if they have values that pass other aspects of your filter. ▪ customAttrName (Custom Attribute Name) ▪ customAttrValue (Custom Attribute Value) • Security Group attribute codes [click here for a list of attribute codes] **Values from the Security Group Form**: **Note**: If you enter the Name or UUID value for a Security Group that you do not have permission to access, the Node Group will be empty. See "Configuring Security" (on page 368) for more information. ▪ securityGroupName (Name) ▪ securityGroupUuid (UUID) • Tenant attribute codes [click here for a list of attribute codes]

Attribute	Description
	Values from the Tenant Form: ▪ tenantName (Name) ▪ tenantUuid (UUID) • Device Profile attribute codes [click here for a list of attribute codes] **Values from the Basics Attributes on the Device Profile Form**: NNMi matches the Label attribute values from the Device Profile Form for each of the following: ▪ devCategoryNode (Device Category) ▪ devVendorNode (Device Vendor) ▪ devFamillyNode (Device Family) To filter on the SNMP system object ID number assigned to a particular make/model, use the sysOidNode attribute. See Values from the Node Form: General Tab. • Regional Manager attribute codes (*NNMi Advanced*) [click here for a list of attribute codes] **Values from the associated entry on the Regional Manager Form: Connection Tab**: ▪ nnmSystemName (Hostname, *case-sensitive*) (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled, this attribute value identifies a Regional Manager (NNMi management server).
Operator	The standard query language (SQL) operations to be used for the search. **Note**: Only the `is null` Operator returns null values in its search. Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `sysName = cisco2811` finds all devices with system name equal to **cisco2811**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `sysName != cisco2811` finds all system names other than **cisco2811**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. IPv4 example: `mgmtIPAddress < 15.239.255.255` finds all IP address values less than **15.239.255.255** IPv6 example: `mgmtIPAddress < ::ffff:0:0` finds all IP address values less than **::ffff:0:0**

Attribute	Description
	• **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `mgmtIPAddress <= 15.239.255.255` finds all IP address values less than or equal to **15.239.255.255**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. IPv4 example: `mgmtIPAddress > 15.238.0.0` finds all IP address values greater than **15.238.0.0** IPv6 example: `mgmtIPAddress > ::ffff:ffff:ffff` finds all IP address values greater than **::ffff:ffff:ffff** • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `mgmtIPAddress >= 15.238.0.0` finds all IP address values greater than or equal to **15.238.0.0**. • **between** Finds all values equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `mgmtIPAddress between 15.238.0.10 15.238.0.120` finds all IPv4 address values equal to or greater than **15.238.0.10** and equal to or less than **15.238.0.120**. See "Node Groups of IPv4 or IPv6 Addresses " (on page 240) for more examples of using the **between** Operator. • **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `sysName in`  finds all systems with names that are **cisco2811** or **cisco5500**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**cisco2811, cisco550**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `sysName is not null` finds all systems that have a name value. • **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example.

Attribute	Description
	Example: `sysName is null` finds all systems that do not have an assigned name value. • **like** Finds matches using wildcard characters. Click here for more information about using wildcard characters. The following attributes cannot be used with the `like` operator: ▪ hostedIPaddress ▪ mgmtIPaddress The asterisk (*) character means *any number of characters of any type at this location*. **Note**: For optimum performance, avoid beginning your search string with an asterisk (*). The question mark (?) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. Examples: ▪ `sysName like cisco*` finds all system names that begin with **cisco**. ▪ `sysName like cisco??*` finds all system names that *start with* cisco **followed by two characters**. ▪ `sysName like rtr??bld5*` finds all system names that have *specific characters at an exact location*, positions 1-3 (rtr) and 6-9 (bld5). • **not between** finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `mgmtIPAddress not between 15.238.0.10 15.238.0.120` finds all IP address values less than **15.238.0.10** and greater than **15.238.0.120**. See "Node Groups of IPv4 or IPv6 Addresses " (on page 240) for more examples of using the **not between** Operator. • **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `sysName not in`  finds all system name values other than **cisco2811** and **cisco5500**.

Attribute	Description
	Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**cisco2811, cisco550**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified (using wildcard strings). Click here for an example. The following attributes cannot be used with the `not like` operator: ▪ hostedIPaddress ▪ mgmtIPaddress The asterisk (*) character means *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The question mark (?) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. Examples: ▪ `sysName not like cisco*` finds all system names that do not begin with **cisco**. ▪ `sysName not like cisco??*` finds all system names that do not *begin with* cisco **followed by two characters**. ▪ `sysName not like rtr??bld5*` finds all system names that do not have *specific characters at an exact location*, positions 1-3 (rtr) and 6-9 (bld5).
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line. • When entering a value for the Capability attribute, copy and paste the Unique Key value from the Node form: Capability tab.

Additional Filters Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the Filter String.
Insert	Inserts the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) in front of the cursor location within the Filter String.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
NOT	Can be used in any part of the Filter String to specify that NNMi should exclude nodes with values that pass the expression that immediately follows the NOT. For example, when evaluating the following Filter String, NNMi includes nodes with a hostname that contains **router**, followed by any number of characters, followed by **hp.com** and excludes any nodes with a Device Profile that includes **Cisco** as the Vendor value: `(hostname like router*.hp.com OR NOT (devVendorNode = Cisco))`
EXISTS	Used for filters that include Capabilities or Custom Attribute names and values in the Filer String. Indicates that you want NNMi to consider nodes that do not have any Capabilities or Custom Attributes when evaluating the Filter String. **Note**: If you include Capabilities or Custom Attribute names and values in the Filer String, but do not use EXISTS or NOT EXISTS, NNMi excludes from its search nodes that do not include Capabilities or Custom Attributes. For example, when evaluating the following Filter String, NNMi includes nodes with a hostname that includes **router**, followed by any number of characters, followed by **hp.com** as well as any nodes that have the Custom Attribute **edge** and that edge value is **true**: `(hostname like router*.hp.com OR EXISTS((customAttrName=edge AND customAttrValue=true)))`
NOT EXISTS	Used for filters that include Capabilities or Custom Attribute names and values in the Filer String. Indicates that you want NNMi to consider nodes that do not have any Capabilities or Custom Attributes when evaluating the Filter String, but exclude the nodes that match the expression that follows the NOT EXISTS.

Button	Description
	Note: If you include Capabilities or Custom Attribute names and values in the Filer String, but do not use EXISTS or NOT EXISTS, NNMi excludes from its search nodes that do not include Capabilities or Custom Attributes. For example, when evaluating the following Filter String, NNMi includes nodes with a hostname that includes **router**, followed by any number of characters, followed by **hp.com** and excludes any nodes with Custom Attribute **edge** and that edge value is **true**. `(hostname like router*.hp.com OR NOT EXISTS((customAttrName=edge AND customAttrValue=true)))`
Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Additional Filters Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.

Node Groups of IPv4 or IPv6 Addresses

Use the Node Group form's Additional Filters editor to create Node Groups based on the following criteria ("Specify Node Group Additional Filters" (on page 232)):

- All nodes that have *only* IPv4 addresses
  [click here for details of this filter.]

  Both of the following example Node Group's Additional Filters provide the same results. The first example uses IPv4 address notation. The second example uses IPv6 address notation:

  ```
  ((hostedIPAddress between 0.0.0.0 AND 255.255.255.255) AND NOT
  (hostedIPAddress not between 0.0.0.0 AND 255.255.255.255))
  ```

  or (*NNMi Advanced with IPv6 enabled*)

  ```
  ((hostedIPAddress between 0.0.0.0 AND 255.255.255.255) AND NOT
  (hostedIPAddress not between ::ffff:0:0 AND ::ffff:ffff:ffff))
  ```

- All nodes that have *any* IPv4 addresses (could also have IPv6)
  [click here for details of this filter.]

  The following example Node Group's Additional Filter finds any node that has at least one IPv4 address:

  ```
  (hostedIPAddress between 0.0.0.0 AND 255.255.255.255)
  ```

- (*NNMi Advanced with IPv6 enabled*) All nodes that have *only* IPv6 addresses
  [click here for details of this filter.]

  IPv6 addresses extend the number of possible IP addresses. The old IPv4 address range falls within the new IPv6 range. Valid IPv6 address values can be less than or greater than the old IPv4 range of addresses. NNMi Advanced converts the IPv4 addresses to the new IPv6

notation, then stores and filters the IPv4 addresses as IPv6 addresses (`::ffff:a.b.c.d`).

Both of the following example Node Group's Additional Filters provide the same results. The first example uses IPv4 address notation. The second example uses IPv6 address notation:

```
((hostedIPAddress not between 0.0.0.0 AND 255.255.255.255) AND NOT
(hostedIPAddress between 0.0.0.0 AND 255.255.255.255))
```

or

```
((hostedIPAddress not between ::ffff:0:0 AND ::ffff:ffff:ffff) AND
NOT (hostedIPAddress between 0.0.0.0 AND 255.255.255.255))
```

- (*NNMi Advanced with IPv6 enabled*) All nodes that have *any* IPv6 addresses (could also have IPv4)
  [click here for details of this filter.]

  The following example Node Group's Additional Filter finds any node that has at least one IPv6 address:

  ```
  ((hostedIPAddress between ::0 AND ::fffe:ffff:ffff) OR
  (hostedIPAddress ::1:0:0:0 AND
  ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff))
  ```

- (*NNMi Advanced with IPv6 enabled*) All nodes that have *both* IPv4 and IPv6 addresses (also known as dual-stack nodes)
  [click here for details of this filter.]

  The following example Node Group's Additional Filter finds any node that has at least one IPv4 address and at least one IPv6 address:

  ```
  ((hostedIPAddress between 0.0.0.0 AND 255.255.255.255) AND
  (hostedIPAddress not between 0.0.0.0 AND 255.255.255.255))
  ```

Note: To maximize the performance of Additional Filters based on an IP Address range, avoid multiple filter expressions. For example, use the `between` operator instead of the greater than or equal to (>=) and less than or equal to (<=) operators that cause NNMi to use multiple queries for finding all addresses that match the filter.

Guidelines for Creating Additional Filters for Node Groups

The Additional Filters Editor enables you to create expressions to further define the nodes to be included in a Node Group. Make sure to design any complex Additional Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Additional Filters Editor.

When creating Additional Filters for a Node Group, note the following:

- NNMi treats each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together rather than in order of grouping as the nesting implies.

Therefore, when using the `AND` operator to combine expressions that include Custom Attributes, include only one customAttrName/customAttrValue pair in the expression. Otherwise, if you use multiple customAttrName and customAttrValue pairs with the `AND` operator, the results might not be as expected. Click here for an example.

In the following example, because the `AND` Boolean operator indicates that NNMi should evaluate all of the `customAttrname` and `customAttrvalue` pairs together, it is not possible for any nodes to match this Additional Filters expression:

Additional Filter Expression Example 1:

```
((customAttrName = capability) AND (customAttrValue =
com.hp.nnm.capability.card.fru)) AND ((customAttrName = location)
AND (customAttrValue = datacenter1))
```

This is because `customAttrName` would need to match both `capability` *and*>`location` at the same time. However, if you use the `OR` operator to combine the `customAttrName` and `customAttrValue` pairs as shown in the following example, the filter should work as expected.

Additional Filter Expression Example 2:

```
((customAttrName = capability) AND (customAttrValue =
com.hp.nnm.capability.card.fru)) OR ((customAttrName = location)
AND (customAttrValue = datacenter1))
```

Using the Node values listed in the following table, all three nodes (nodeA, nodeB, and nodeC) pass the filter in Example 2 because each of these nodes has either the value `com.hp.nnm.capability.card.fru` for `capability`*or* the value `datacenter1` for `location`.

Example Data

Node Name	capabilty	customAttrName	customAttrValuee
nodeA	com.hp.nnm.capability.card.fru	location	datacenter1
nodeB	com.hp.nnm.capability.card.fru	<undefined>	<undefined>
nodeC	<undefined>	location	datacenter1

- Use the EXISTS and NOT EXISTS operators when you want NNMi to consider nodes that do not have any Capabilities or Custom Attributes when evaluating the Filter String. See "Specify Node Group Additional Filters" (on page 232) for more information.
- View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
- The AND and OR Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions as shown in the example below.

```
AND
  sysName like cisco*
  sysName != cisco2811
  OR
```

```
sysLocation = Boston

sysContact In (Johnson,Hickman)
```

NNMi evaluates the expression above as follows:

```
sysName like cisco* AND sysName != cisco2811 AND (sysLocation =
Boston OR sysContact in (Johnson, Hickman))
```

- NNMi finds all nodes with a (system name) sysName beginning with **cisco**, except not **cisco2811**.
- Of these nodes, NNMi then finds all nodes with a (system location) sysLocation of **Boston** or (system contact name) sysContact of **Johnson** or **Hickman**.

- NNMi evaluates only those nodes that contain values for *all* of the attributes included in the Additional Filter expression. Click here for an example.

  If your Node Group filter expression includes the `capability` and `customAttrName` attributes, then NNMi evaluates only nodes that have a value defined for *both* `capability` and `customAttrName`. For example, if you create a Node Group using the following Additional Filters expression, then NNMi evaluates only those nodes that have a value defined for `capability` and a value defined for `customAttrName`:

  ```
  (capability = com.hp.nnm.capability.card.fru) OR (customAttrName =
  location)
  ```

  Using the Node values listed in the following table, NNMi only evaluates nodeA. This is because nodeA contains a value for `capability` and a value for `customAttrName`. NNMi does not evaluate nodeB because it does not have a value for `customAttrName`. NNMi does not evaluate nodeC because it does not have a value for `capability`. NodeA also passes Node Group Additional Filter because its `capability` value of `com.hp.nnm.capability.card.fru` matches the value specified in the Additional Filter expression. Therefore, only nodeA is included in this example Node Group.

  Example Data

Node Name	capabilty	customAttrName	customAttrValuee
nodeA	com.hp.nnm.capability.card.fru	location	datacenter1
nodeB	com.hp.nnm.capability.card.fru	<undefined>	<undefined>
nodeC	<undefined>	location	datacenter1

  Tip: You can populate a placeholder value, such as "none" or "undefined" for any attribute that you want to use in an Additional Filter.

- The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Additional Filters Editor. For example, you append to or replace, the expression that is selected.
- The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators. See "Add Boolean Operators in the Additional Filters Editor" (on page 244) for more information.

- You can drag any of the following items to a new location in the Filter String:
  - Filter Editor Options: AND, OR, NOT, EXISTS, NOT EXISTS
  - Filter Expression (Attribute, Operator and Value)
- When moving items in the Filter String, note the following:
  - Click the item you want to move before dragging it to a new location.
  - As you drag a selected item, an underline indicates the target location.
  - If you are moving the selection up, NNMi places the item above the target location.
  - If you are moving the selection down, NNMi places the item below the target location.
  - If you attempt to move the selection to an invalid target location, NNMi displays an error message.

Add Boolean Operators in the Additional Filters Editor

When adding or deleting Boolean Operators using the Additional Filters Editor, note the following:

- Add your highest level Boolean operator first. For example, **AND** is the highest level Boolean operator in the following expression

  (sysName like cisco* OR sysName like hp*) **AND** (sysLocation = Boston OR sysContact in Johnson,Hickman)
- Add each additional Boolean Operator before the expressions to which it applies.
- Select the appropriate Boolean Operator in the expression before you add the expressions to which the Boolean Operator applies.
- When a Boolean Operator is selected and you click **Delete**, any expressions that are associated with the Boolean Operator are also deleted.

  In the example expression below, If you select **AND** and then click **Delete,** the Additional Filters Editor deletes the entire expression.

Click here for an example for creating Node Group Additional Filters.

Node Group Additional Filters Expression Example

```
((sysName like cisco* OR sysName like hp*) AND (sysLocation = Boston
OR sysContact in (Johnson, Hickman)))
```

To add the expression above, after you are in the Additional Filters Editor, follow these steps:

1. Click **AND**.
2. Click **OR**.
3. Select the **OR** you just added to the expression.

4. In the **Attribute** field select **sysName** from the drop-down list.
5. In the **Operator** field, select **like** from the drop-down list.
6. In the **Value** field, enter **cisco***.
7. Click **Append**.
8. In the **Attribute** field, select **sysName** from the drop-down list.
9. In the **Operator** field, select **like** from the drop-down list.
10. In the **Value** field, enter **hp***.
11. Click **Append**.
12. Select the **AND** that you previously added to the expression.
13. Click **OR**.
14. Select the **OR** you just added to the expression.
15. In the **Attribute** field, select **sysLocation** from the drop-down list.
16. In the **Operator** field, select **=** from the drop-down list.
17. In the **Value** field, enter **Boston**.
18. Click **Append**.
19. In the **Attribute** field, select **sysContact** from the drop-down list.
20. In the **Operator** field, select **in** from the drop-down list.
21. In the **Value** field:
    a. enter **Johnson** and press **<Enter>.**
    b. On the new line, enter **Hickman.**
22. Click **Append**.
23. Click **Save** to save your Additional Filters.
24. Select **Actions** → **Show Members** to view the members of the Node Group that is a result of this filter.

    Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

Click here for an example for creating an Interface Group Additional Filters.

Interface Group Additional Filters Expression Example

```
((ifName like ATM* AND ifName != ATMS/O/A) AND (ifSpeed = 10 OR
ifSpeed = 100))
```

To add the expression above, follow these steps:

1. Click **AND**.
2. Click **AND**.

3. Select the **AND** you just added to the expression.
4. In the **Attribute** field select **ifName** from the drop-down list.
5. In the **Operator** field, select **like** from the drop-down list.
6. In the **Value** field, enter **ATM***.
7. Click **Append**.
8. In the **Attribute** field, select **ifName** from the drop-down list.
9. In the **Operator** field, select **!=***not equal to* from the drop-down list.
10. In the **Value** field, enter **ATMS/0/A**.
11. Click **Append**.
12. Select the first **AND** that you added to the expression.
13. Click **OR**.
14. Select the **OR** you just added to the expression.
15. In the **Attribute** field, select **ifSpeed** from the drop-down list.
16. In the **Operator** field, select **=** from the drop-down list.
17. In the **Value** field, enter **10**.
18. Click **Append**.
19. In the **Attribute** field, select **ifSpeed** from the drop-down list.
20. In the **Operator** field, select **=** from the drop-down list.
21. In the **Value** field, enter **100**.
22. Click **Append**.
23. Click **Save** to save your Additional Filters.
24. Select **Actions** → **Show Members** to view the members of the Node Group that is a result of this filter.

In a CSV File, Define Node Groups

Node Groups are used for a variety of purposes in NNMi. See "Creating Groups of Nodes or Interfaces" (on page 229) for more information.

You can create any number of Node Groups in addition to the ones that NNMi provides (see "Node Groups Provided by NNMi" (on page 261)).

You can create a Node Group by either using the NNMi console or a comma separated values (CSV) file. For example, if you have Node Group information in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, you can save this information as a .csv file and use the `nnmloadnodegroups.ovpl` command to add this node group information to NNMi.

Certain columns in the CSV file define the following aspects of the Node Group:

- Columns 1-3 define the Basic settings.
- *Optional*. Column 4 defines Child Node Groups settings.

  Any Child Node Group members are *always* included in the Node Group, irregardless of any filters. The specified Child Node Groups must already exist in NNMi or be defined in the CSV file in addition to the Parent Node Group.
- *Optional.* Column 5 defines Device Filters settings.

  NNMi first evaluates Device Filters. If any are defined, Nodes must match *at least one* specification to belong to this Node Group.
- *Optional.* Column 6 defines Additional Nodes settings.

  Any Additional Nodes specified are *always* included in the Node Group, irregardless of any filters.
- *Optional.* Columns 7-11 define Additional Filters (only a *subset* of codes are available in the CSV file, see nnmloadnodegroups.ovpl for the current list. You must use the NNMi console to define the Node Group if you need other choices).

  Note: If you do not like the Boolean logic assigned by default when you import your CSV file, use the Additional Filters Editor to change things after importing.

  If a Node passes the Device Filters, NNMi then evaluates any Additional Filters. Nodes *must also pass all* Additional Filters specifications to belong to this Node Group.

To create a Node Group using a comma separated values (CSV) text file, use the `nnmloadnodegroups.ovpl` command:

See the nnmloadnodegroups.ovpl Reference Page for more information about the `nnmloadnodegroups.ovpl` command, including requirements for the CSV file. You must provide a CSV file with a specific syntax and order. Each column in the CSV file has a pre-defined meaning.

Tip: If your goal is to *merge* new information into an existing Node Group, use nnmloadnodegroups.ovpl to create a *new Node Group* with the additional settings. Then use the Node Group form to assign that new Node Group as a *Child Node Group* of the original Node Group.

```
nnmloadnodegroups.ovpl -r [true|false] -u <NNMiadminUsername> -p
<NNMiadminPassword> -f <CSV file name>
```

CSV file name is the name of the CSV file that contains the Node Group information.

`-r true` means *all the settings* for any existing Node Group with the same `Name` are overwritten with the values in your CSV file. *This is not a merge, it is a complete replacement of that Node Group configuration!*

`-r false` (defautl) means if the Node Group `Name` already exists, the `nnmloadnodegroups.ovpl` command does not change the previous settings.

You can also use the nnmnodegroup.ovpl command to list the following:

- Names of the existing Node Groups
- Selected attributes of nodes that are members of a specified Node Group

Create Interface Groups

Node Groups are used for a variety of purposes in NNMi. See "Creating Groups of Nodes or Interfaces" (on page 229) for more information.

Interface Group definitions match the way your team identifies important network devices. Each interface group can include one or more interface-type specifications (based on industry-standard IANA ifType-MIB variables).

You can create any number of Interface Groups in addition to the ones that NNMi provides (see "Interface Groups Provided by NNMi" (on page 264)).

When determining membership in this Interface Group, NNMi combines the results of all Interface Group configuration settings in the following manner:

- NNMi first evaluates ifType Filters. If any exist, interfaces must match *at least one* specification to belong to this Interface Group.
- NNMi then evaluates any Additional Filters. Interfaces *must also pass all* Additional Filters specifications to belong to this Interface Group.
- If a Node Group is specified for this Interface Group, any interface in this group must be contained in a node that is a member of the Node Group specified in the Basics section.

Interface Groups are used for a variety of purposes in NNMi:

- Interface Groups are filters for interface views, IP address views, HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software, and HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Traffic Software.
- Interface Groups can control how NNMi monitors network devices. For example, instruct NNMi to never generate ICMP or SNMP queries to any interface used for Voice-Over-IP within your network.

To define an Interface Group (if your role allows you to do this):

1. Navigate to the **Interface Group** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select the **Interface Groups** view.
   c. Do one of the following:
      - To create an Interface Group, click the New icon.
      - To edit an Interface Group, click the Open icon in the row representing the Interface Group you want to edit.
2. Provide the Basics for this interface group, such as Name, Notes, and behavior designations (see Interface Group Form help).
3. *Optional.* Navigate to the **Interface Type Filters** tab.

   Identify one or more interface types that belong to this group:

- To add an Interface Type filter, click the New icon, and continue.
- To change an Interface Type filter, click the Open icon in the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
- To delete an Interface Type filter, select a row and click the Delete icon.

4. In the Interface Type Filter form, click the Lookup icon and select one of the options from the drop-down menu:
   - Show Analysis to view Analysis Pane information for the currently selected IfType. (See Use the Analysis Pane for more information about the Analysis Pane.)
   - Quick Find to view and select from the list of all existing IfTypes (for more information see "Use the Quick Find Window" (on page 37)).
   - Open to display the details of the currently selected IfType.
   - New to create a new IfType (see "Add New IfTypes (Interface Types) to the List" (on page 260)).
5. *Optional.* Navigate to the **Additional Type Filters** tab.

   Use the Additional Filters Editor to filter based on the current values of a subset of Interface object attributes. See "Specify Interface Group Additional Filters" (on page 249).
6. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Interface Group form.

   Note: You must click **Save and Close** to save your changes each time you create an Interface Group.
7. Click **Save and Close**.

   If you configured this Interface Group for Monitoring, NNMi applies your changes during the next monitoring cycle. See "Configure Monitoring Behavior" (on page 270).

To review an Interface Group definition:

1. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Inventory** workspace.
2. Select the **Interface Groups** view.
3. Double-click the row representing the Interface Group.
4. The Interface Group form displays.
5. When finished, click the Close icon.

Special Actions are available for Node Groups and Interface Groups.

Specify Interface Group Additional Filters

The Additional Filters Editor enables you to create expressions to further define the interfaces to be included in an Interface Group. Make sure to design any complex Additional Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Additional Filters editor.

If any Additional Filters are created:

- NNMi first evaluates any Interface Type filter. Nodes must match *at least one* specification to belong to this Interface Group.
- NNMi then evaluates the Additional Filters expression. Nodes *must also match all* Additional Filters expression specifications to belong to this Interface Group.

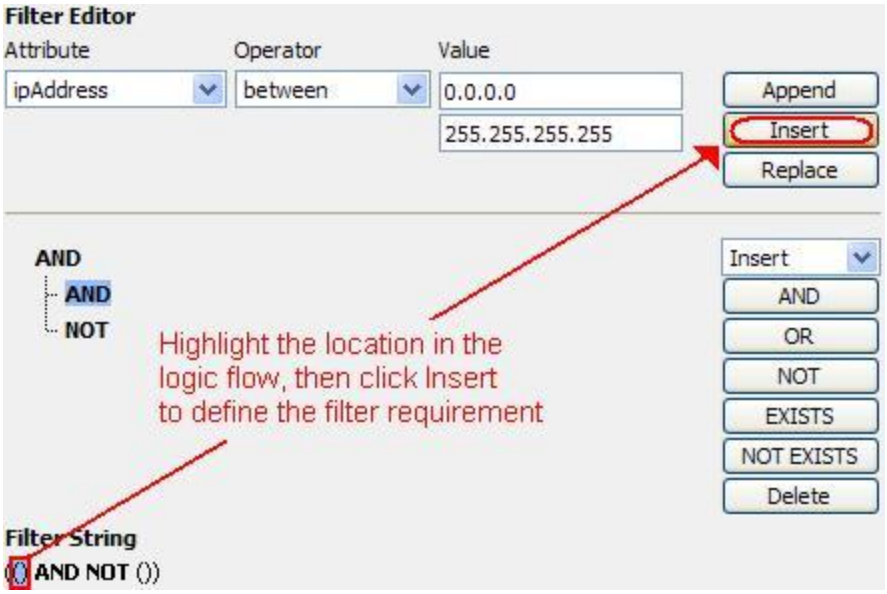
To create any Additional Filters expression:

1. Navigate to the **Interface Group Form: Additional Filters** tab.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Interface Groups**.
   c. Do one of the following:
      - To create an Interface Group definition, click the New icon.
      - To edit an Interface Group definition, click the Open icon in the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
   d. In the Interface Group form, select the **Additional Filters** tab.
2. Establish the appropriate settings for the Additional Filters you need. (See the Additional Filters Editor Components, Additional Filters Editor Buttons table. See also "Guidelines for Creating Additional Filters for Interface Groups" (on page 259).)
   a. Plan out the logic needed for your Filter String.
   b. Use the buttons on the bottom half of the Additional Filters Editor to establish the logic structure.

      For example, to establish the following structure, select **Insert**, then click **AND**, then **NOT**, and then **AND** a second time:

      ```
      (( ) AND NOT ( ))
      ```
   c. Now place your cursor in a location within the displayed Filter String, and use the top half of the filter editor to define the parameters of the selected filter requirement.

For example, select a set of parentheses and use the Insert button to specify the filter requirement within those parentheses:



3. Click **Save and Close**.

Additional Filters Editor Components for Interface Groups

Attribute	Description
Attribute	NNMi provides Additional Filters codes for a subset of object attributes. For more information about each one, click the link: • Interface attribute codes [click here for a list of attribute codes] **Values from the Basic Attributes listed on the Interface Form**: ▪ ifName (Name) ▪ hostedOn (Hosted On Node) ▪ ifPhysAddress (Physical Address) **Values from the Interface Form: General Tab**: ▪ ifAlias (InterfaceAlias) ▪ Note the following when using the ifAlias attribute: ○ To include empty (or null) ifAlias entries in your search criteria, match the value "null" (for example: `ifAlias is null`) ○ If you search for an empty ifAlias in your search criteria , the empty value is not matched (for example, do not use : `ifAlias != <string>`) ▪ ifDesc (InterfaceDescription)

Attribute	Description
	▪ ifIndex (InterfaceIndex) ▪ ifSpeed (Interface Speed) **Addresses from the Interface Form: IP Addresses Tab**: ▪ ipAddress (IP Address associated with the interface) See "Interface Groups of IPv4 or IPv6 Addresses " (on page 258) for ideas. **Unique Keys from the Interface Form: Capabilities Tab**: ▪ capability (Unique Key of the Capability) **Values from the Interface Form: Custom Attributes Tab**: **Note**: When using `customAttrName`and `customAttrValue` pairs, use EXISTS if you want NNMi to consider Nodes that *do not have Custom Attributes* when evaluating the entire Filter String. Otherwise Nodes that do not have Custom Attributes are automatically excluded from the Node Group even if they have values that pass other aspects of your filter. ▪ customAttrName (Custom Attribute Name) ▪ customAttrValue (Custom Attribute Value) • Node attribute codes [click here for a list of attribute codes] **Values from the Basics information on the Node Form:** ▪ isSnmpInterface (Agent Enabled) **Values from the Node Form: General Tab**. ▪ sysOidInterface (System Object ID) • Device Profile attribute codes [click here for a list of attribute codes] **Values from the Basics information on the Device Profile Form**: NNMi matches the Label attribute values from the Device Profile Form for each of the following: ▪ devCategoryInterface (Device Category) ▪ devVendorInterface (Device Vendor) ▪ devFamilyInterface (Device Family) To filter on the parent node's SNMP system object ID number (assigned to a particular make/model), use the sysOidInterface attribute. See Values from the Interface Form: General Tab. • VLAN attribute codes [click here for a list of attribute codes] **Values from the Basic Attributes on the VLAN form:**:

Attribute	Description
	Note: To maximize performance, when you want to filter interfaces based on a VLAN Id or VLAN Name, avoid using multiple filter expressions. For example, use the `between` operator instead of the greater than or equal to (>=) and less than or equal to (<=) operators. ▪ vlanid (VLAN Id) ▪ vlanName (Global VLAN Name) • Port attribute codes [click here for a list of attribute codes] **Values from the Basic Attributes on the Port form:**: **Note**: If the interface has multiple ports, the interface is selected if there is a match on any one port associated with the interface. ▪ configuredDuplexSetting (Configured Duplex Setting) See Port form for a list of possible values.
Operator	The standard query language (SQL) operations to be used for the search. **Note**: Only the `is null` Operator returns null values in its search. Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ifName=Fa0/14` finds all interface names that are equal to **Fa0/14**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example:`ifName != lan0` finds all interface names other than **lan0**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ifSpeed <= 100000000` finds all interfaces with an (interface speed) ifSpeed less than **100 Mbps**. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ifSpeed <= 100000000` finds all interfaces with an (interface speed) ifSpeed less than or equal to **100 Mbps**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ifSpeed >= 10000000` finds all interfaces with an (interface speed) ifSpeed greater than **10 Mbps**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ifSpeed >= 10000000` finds all interfaces with an (interface speed) ifSpeed greater than or equal to **10 Mbps**.

Attribute	Description
	• **between** Finds all values equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ifSpeed between 10000000 100000000` finds all interfaces with an (interface speed) ifSpeed equal to or greater than **10 Mbps** and equal to or less than **100 Mbps**. See "Interface Groups of IPv4 or IPv6 Addresses " (on page 258) for more examples of using the **between** Operator. • **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ifName in`  finds all interfaces with names that are **Fa0/14** or **Fa0/15**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**Fa0/14, Fa0/15**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ifName is not null` finds all interfaces that have a name value. • **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example. Example:`ifName is null` finds all interfaces that do not have an assigned name value. • **like** Finds matches using wildcard characters. Click here for more information about using wildcard characters. The following attributes cannot be used with the `like` operator: ▪ ifIndex ▪ ifSpeed ▪ IPAddress The asterisk (*) character means *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The question mark (?) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

Attribute	Description
	Examples: ▪ `ifName like ATM*` finds all interface names that begin with **ATM**. ▪ `ifName like Ethernet??*` finds all interface names that *begin with***Ethernet** followed by two characters. ▪ `ifName like 10/???BASE-TX*` finds all interface names that have *specific characters at an exact location*, positions 1-3 (10/) and 7-13 (BASE-TX). • **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ifSpeed not between 10000000 100000000` finds all interfaces with an (interface speed) ifSpeed less than **10 Mbps** and greater than **100 Mbps**. See "Interface Groups of IPv4 or IPv6 Addresses " (on page 258) for more examples of using the **not between** Operator. • **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ifName not in`  finds all interface name values other than **Fa0/14** or **Fa0/15**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**Fa0/14, Fa0/15**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified (using wildcard strings). Click here for an example. The following attributes cannot be used with the `not like` operator: ▪ ifIndex ▪ ifSpeed ▪ IPAddress The asterisk (*) character means *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The question mark (?) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

Attribute	Description
	Examples: ▪ `ifName not like ATM*` finds all interface names that do not begin with **ATM**. ▪ `ifName not like Ethernet??*` finds all interface names that do not *begin with***Ethernet** followed by two characters. ▪ `ifName not like 10/???BASE-TX*` finds all interface names that do not have *specific characters at an exact location*, positions 1-3 (10/) and 7-13 (BASE-TX).
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line. • When entering a value for the Capability attribute, copy and paste the Unique Key value from the Interface form: Capability tab.

Additional Filters Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the Filter String.
Insert	Inserts the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) in front of the cursor location within the Filter String.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
NOT	Can be used in any part of the Filter String to specify that NNMi should exclude interfaces with values that pass the expression that immediately follows the NOT. For example, when evaluating the following expression, NNMi includes interfaces

Button	Description
	with (interface description) ifDesc containing **VLAN**, and excludes any Interfaces that have **VLAN10** for the (interface name) ifName value: `(ifDesc like VLAN AND NOT (ifName=VLAN10))` **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
EXISTS	Used for filters that include Capabilities or Custom Attribute names and values in the Filer String. Indicates that you want NNMi to consider interfaces that do not have any Capabilities or Custom Attributes when evaluating the Filter String. **Note**: If you include Capabilities or Custom Attribute names and values in the Filer String, but do not use EXISTS or NOT EXISTS, NNMi excludes from its search interfaces that do not include Capabilities or Custom Attributes. For example, when evaluating the following Filter String, NNMi includes interfaces with (interface description) ifDesc containing **VLAN**, as well as any Interfaces Custom Attribute **Role** value is **LAN Connection to Oracle Server**: `(ifDesc like VLAN OR EXISTS((customAttrName=Role AND customAttrValue=LAN Connection to Oracle Server)))` **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
NOT EXISTS	Used for filters that include Capabilities or Custom Attribute names and values in the Filer String. Indicates that you want NNMi to consider interfaces that do not have any Capabilities or Custom Attributes when evaluating the Filter String, but exclude the interfaces that match the expression that follows the NOT EXISTS. **Note**: If you include Capabilities or Custom Attribute names and values in the Filer String, but do not use EXISTS or NOT EXISTS, NNMi excludes from its search interfaces that do not include Capabilities or Custom Attributes. For example, when evaluating the following expression, NNMi includes interfaces with (interface description) ifDesc containing **VLAN**, and excludes any Interfaces that have the Custom Attribute **Role** and that Role value is **LAN Connection to Oracle Server**: `(ifDesc like VLAN OR NOT EXISTS((customAttrName=Role AND customAttrValue=LAN Connection to Oracle Server)))` **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Additional Filters Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.

Interface Groups of IPv4 or IPv6 Addresses

Use the Interface Group form's Additional Filters Editor to create Interface Groups based on the following criteria ("Specify Interface Group Additional Filters" (on page 249)):

- All interfaces that have *only* IPv4 addresses
  [click here for details of this filter.]

  Both of the following example interface Group's Additional Filters provide the same results. The first example uses IPv4 address notation. The second example uses IPv6 address notation:

  ```
  ((ipAddress between 0.0.0.0 AND 255.255.255.255) AND NOT (ipAddress
  not between 0.0.0.0 AND 255.255.255.255))
  ```

  or (*NNMi Advanced with IPv6 enabled*)

  ```
  ((ipAddress between 0.0.0.0 AND 255.255.255.255) AND NOT (ipAddress
  not between ::ffff:0:0 AND ::ffff:ffff:ffff))
  ```

- All interfaces that have *any* IPv4 addresses (could also have IPv6)
  [click here for details of this filter.]

  The following example interface Group's Additional Filter finds any interface that has at least one IPv4 address:

  ```
  (ipAddress between 0.0.0.0 AND 255.255.255.255)
  ```

- (*NNMi Advanced with IPv6 enabled*) All interfaces that have *only* IPv6 addresses
  [click here for details of this filter.]

  IPv6 addresses extend the number of possible IP addresses. The old IPv4 address range falls within the new IPv6 range. Valid IPv6 address values can be less than or greater than the old IPv4 range of addresses. NNMi Advanced converts the IPv4 addresses to the new IPv6 notation, then stores and filters the IPv4 addresses as IPv6 addresses (`::ffff:a.b.c.d`).

  Both of the following example interface Group's Additional Filters provide the same results. The first example uses IPv4 address notation. The second example uses IPv6 address notation:

  ```
  ((ipAddress not between 0.0.0.0 AND 255.255.255.255) AND NOT
  (ipAddress between 0.0.0.0 AND 255.255.255.255))
  ```

  or

  ```
  ((ipAddress not between ::ffff:0:0 AND ::ffff:ffff:ffff) AND NOT
  (ipAddress between 0.0.0.0 AND 255.255.255.255))
  ```

- (*NNMi Advanced with IPv6 enabled*) All interfaces that have *any* IPv6 addresses (could also have IPv4)
  [click here for details of this filter.]

  The following example interface Group's Additional Filter finds any interface that has at least one IPv6 address:

```
((ipAddress between ::0 AND ::fffe:ffff:ffff) OR (ipAddress
::1:0:0:0 AND ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff))
```

- (*NNMi Advanced with IPv6 enabled*) All interfaces that have *both* IPv4 and IPv6 addresses (also known as dual-stack interfaces)
  [click here for details of this filter.]

  The following example interface Group's Additional Filter finds any interface that has at least one IPv4 address and at least one IPv6 address:

  ```
  ((ipAddress between 0.0.0.0 AND 255.255.255.255) AND (ipAddress not
  between 0.0.0.0 AND 255.255.255.255))
  ```

Note: To maximize the performance of Additional Filters based on an IP Address range, avoid multiple filter expressions. For example, use the `between` operator instead of the greater than or equal to (>=) and less than or equal to (<=) operators that cause NNMi to use multiple queries for finding all addresses that match the filter.

Guidelines for Creating Additional Filters for Interface Groups

The Additional Filters Editor enables you to create expressions to further define the interfaces to be included in an Interface Group. Make sure to design any complex Additional Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Additional Filters Editor.

When creating any Additional Filters for an Interface Group, note the following:

- Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together. View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
- When using the AND operator to combine expressions that include Custom Attributes, include only one customAttrName/customAttrValue pair in a sub-expression.
- The AND and OR Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions as shown in the example below.

  ```
  AND
     ifName like ATMS*
     ifName != ATMS/0/A
      OR
         ifSpeed = 10000000
         ifSpeed = 100000000
  ```

  Note: As shown in the example above, you must use the actual ifSpeed number.

  NNMi evaluates the expression above as follows:

  ```
  (ifName like ATMS* AND ifName != ATMS/0/A) AND (ifSpeed = 10000000
  OR ifSpeed = 100000000)
  ```

  - NNMi finds all interfaces with an (interface name) ifName that begins with **ATMS**, but does not include **ATMS/0/A**.
  - Of these interfaces, NNM then finds all interfaces with an (interface speed) ifSpeed of **10 Mbps** or **100 Mbps**.
- The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Additional Filters Editor. For example, you append to or replace, the expression that is selected.
- The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators. See "Add Boolean Operators in the Additional Filters Editor" (on page 244) for more information.
- You can drag any of the following items to a new location in the Filter String:
  - Filter Editor Options: AND, OR, NOT, EXISTS, NOT EXISTS
  - Filter Expression (Attribute, Operator and Value)
- When moving items in the Filter String, note the following:
  - Click the item you want to move before dragging it to a new location.
  - As you drag a selected item, an underline indicates the target location.
  - If you are moving the selection up, NNMi places the item above the target location.
  - If you are moving the selection down, NNMi places the item below the target location.
  - If you attempt to move the selection to an invalid target location, NNMi displays an error message.

Add New IfTypes (Interface Types) to the List

Interface Type definitions cover all known industry-standard IANA ifType-MIB variables at the time of the release of NNMi. Interface Groups can be built using Interface Type filters. See "Create Interface Groups" (on page 248)

The Interface Types view is provided because:

- Occasionally new Interface Types are added between releases of NNMi. If your team acquires new devices that contain new interface types, you can add the new interface type to the NNMi list of Interface Type definitions.
- When NNMi discovers a new Interface Type, NNMi automatically adds a new entry in the Interface Types view. NNMi detects the assigned IANA ifType-MIB number. NNMi uses that number in both the IfType attribute and the number attribute values. Use this view to provide a more meaningful IfType text string and optional description.

To configure an IANA ifType-MIB definition:

1. Navigate to the **IfTypes** view:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select the **IfTypes** view.
2. Do one of the following:

- To create an Interface Type definition, click the New icon, and continue.
- To edit an Interface Type definition, click the Open icon in the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
- To delete an Interface Type definition, select a row and click the Delete icon.

3. In the Interface Type form, provide the ifType text string, number, and description.
4. Click **Save and Close**.

Node Groups Provided by NNMi

NNMi Provides the following kinds of Node Groups:

- Node Groups as Predefined View Filters. These Node Groups can also be used for Monitoring Configuration if you find them useful.
- "Island Node Groups" (on page 263). NNMi automatically creates Island Node Groups whenever it detects changes in Layer 2 connections. An Island Node Group is a group of fully-connected nodes that NNMi displays in a group that is not connected to the rest of the topology.

Node Groups As Predefined View Filters

NNMi provides the following Node Groups. You can configure these Node Groups with specific information about your management domain and change them to meet your needs.

Node Groups can be used to filter table views, map views, HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software, and HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Traffic Software.

Node Groups Provided by NNMi

Name	Purpose
Important Nodes	**Caution**: Do not delete this Node Group. This Node Group is used by the Causal Engine. Any devices in this group receive special treatment. When a current member of this group stops responding, the Causal Engine generates a "Node Down" incident and sets the device status to Critical. For example, when a WAN Edge Device is in the shadow of another problem (and, therefore, NNMi would normally not generate an incident about that WAN edge router), NNMi generates a "Node Down" incident because the router is listed in this Important Nodes group. This Node Group is empty by default. Consider populating this group with critical servers that run important applications and critical WAN routers. (*NNM iSPI Performance*) This group automatically becomes a filter for Performance Reports (unless the group has no members). The NNMi administrator can change this default behavior. See "In the Console, Create Node Groups" (on page 231).
Microsoft Windows Systems	This Node Group includes any device manufactured by Microsoft. The Node Group definition is populated with one vendor entry. Any Microsoft devices within your management domain are automatically included in this Node Group.

Name	Purpose
Networking Infrastructure Devices	This Node Group is populated with a list of categories for network devices. Any devices within your management domain that match these categories are automatically included in this Node Group. Devices in this group are automatically monitored for Node Component fault metrics. (*NNM iSPI Performance*) This group automatically becomes a filter for Performance Reports (unless the group has no members). The NNMi administrator can change this default behavior. See "In the Console, Create Node Groups" (on page 231). (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software*) By default, NNMi automatically uses NNM iSPI NET diagnostic flows to monitor devices in this group.
Non-SNMP Devices	This Node Group includes any device that does not respond to SNMP. The Node Group definition is populated with one entry for a null MIB-II sysObjectID value. Any device within your management domain that fails to respond to SNMP queries is automatically included in this Node Group.
Routers	This Node Group is populated with a list of categories for network devices that represent routers. Any router, switch-router, or gateway within your management domain is included in this Node Group. See Node Capabilities Provided by NNMi for more information. This filter is used to create the Routers Node Group map that NNMi provides by default in the Topology Maps workspace. Devices in this group are automatically monitored for Node Component fault metrics (*NNM iSPI Performance*) Devices in this group are automatically monitored for performance, including Node Component performance metrics . This group automatically becomes a filter for Performance Reports. The NNMi administrator can change this default behavior. See "Set Default Monitoring" (on page 273), "Configure Node Component Monitoring" (on page 308), and "In the Console, Create Node Groups" (on page 231) for more information.
Switches	This Node Group is populated with a list of categories for network devices that represent switches. Any switch, ATM switch, or switch-router within your management domain is included in this Node Group. See Node Capabilities Provided by NNMi for more information. This filter is used to create the Switches Node Group map that NNMi provides by default in the Topology Maps workspace.

Node Groups Provided by *NMi Advanced*

Name	Purpose
Virtual	*NNMi Advanced*. Virtual machines being hosted on a VMware ESX/ESXi server.

Name	Purpose
Machines	These servers are identified by a `com.hp.nnm.capability.node.VM` capability.
VMware ESX Hosts	*NNMi Advanced*. A VMware ESX/ESXi server that is hosting virtual machines. These servers are identified by a `com.hp.nnm.capability.node.hypervisor.vmware.ESX` capability.

Related Topics

"Island Node Groups" (on page 263) (dynamically generated Node Groups)

Island Node Groups

An Island Node Group is a group of fully-connected nodes discovered by NNMi, and NNMi determines this group is not connected to the rest of the topology.

An example of an environment with multiple Island Node Groups is a financial institution or retail store with many branches or stores. Each branch or store might be connected to other branches or stores with a WAN (Wide Area Network) connection. Each branch or store appears as an isolated island of nodes in the NNMi topology.

NNMi automatically updates Island Node Group discovery information whenever it detects changes in Layer 2 connections. NNMi begins rediscovery of the Island Node Group within a range of 10 seconds to 10 minutes, depending on current network traffic volume. NNMi uses the Discovery Interval to determine when the updates occur.

Note the following about Island Node Groups:

- NNMi selects a representative node in each Island Node Group as the Source Node associated with an Island Node Group incident. The representative node is selected using the following criteria:
  - Sort all routers in the Node Group alphabetically by name and choose the first one in the list
  - If no routers are in the Node Group, sort all nodes in the Node Group alphabetically by name and choose the first one in the list.
- Island Node Groups are identified using "Island" in the Node Group Name. NNMi also assigns each Island Node Group name a number to ensure the name is unique.
- Island Node Groups are manage internally. Therefore, NNMi administrators should not modify Island Node Group configurations. NNMi overrides any user changes the next time NNMi updates the Island Node Group discovery information.
- Island Node Groups must have at least two nodes.
- How the Status of Island Node Groups is calculated cannot be changed.

The only possible Status values for Island Node Groups are Unknown and Normal. Unknown indicates that NNMi cannot reach any nodes in the group. Normal indicates that NNMi can reach at least one node in the group.

Related Topics

"Node Groups As Predefined View Filters" (on page 261)

Interface Groups Provided by NNMi

NNMi Provides the following Interface Groups as predefined view filters. These Interface Groups can also be used for Monitoring Configuration if you find them useful.

Feel free to populate these Interface Groups with specific information about your management domain and change them to meet your needs.

Interface Groups Provided by NNMi

Name	Purpose
ATM Interfaces	This Interface Group includes all Interfaces identified as Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) links. These Interfaces use a cell-based switching technique using asynchronous time division multiplexing.
DSx Interfaces	This Interface Group includes all Interfaces identified as Digital signal 1 (DS1, also known as T1) links. These Interfaces use a T-carrier signaling scheme to transmit voice and data between devices. Digital Signal 3 (DS3, also known as T3) links use a digital signal level 3 T-carrier.
Frame Relay Interfaces	This Interface Group includes all Interfaces identified as Frame Relay links. These Interfaces use a standardized wide area networking technology that specifies the physical and logical link layers of digital telecommunications channels using a packet switching methodology.
ISDN Interfaces	This Interface Group includes multiple Interface types known to be commonly used for ISDN purposes. Any Interface within your management domain that meets the defined criteria is automatically included in this Interface Group.
Link Aggregation Interfaces	*NNMi Advanced.* **Link Aggregation**[1] protocols: This Interface Group includes all *Aggregator Interfaces*. Network administrators can configure multiple *Aggregation Member Interfaces* on a switch to behave as one, the Aggregator Interface. This technique uses multiple interfaces in parallel to increase bandwidth, increase the speed at which data travels, and increase redundancy. See the Interface Form: Link Aggregation tab's Help topic for more information about Interfaces with Capability set to Aggregator Interface.
Point to	This Interface Group includes multiple Interface types known to be commonly

[1]Protocols used on Switches to configure multiple Interfaces (Aggregation Member Interfaces) to function as if they were one (an Aggregator Interface). When two Aggregator Interfaces establish a connection, that connection is an Aggregator Layer 2 Connection. The Aggregator Layer 2 Connection appears on Layer 2 Neighbor View maps as a thick line with an Interface icon at each end (representing the Aggregator Interface). When you double-click the thick line, it converts into multiple thin lines representing the participating Aggregation Member Layer 2 Connections with their Aggregation Member Interfaces at each end of the lines.

Name	Purpose
Point Interfaces	used for point-to-point purposes. Any Interface within your management domain that meets the defined criteria is automatically included in this Interface Group.
SONET Interfaces	This Interface Group includes all Interfaces identified as Synchronous Optical Networking (SONET) or Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH) links. These Interfaces use a standardized multiplexing protocol that transfers multiple digital bit streams over optical fiber using lasers or light-emitting diodes (LEDs).
Software Loopback Interfaces	This Interface Group includes any Interface that is IfType 24, software loopback from the IANA ifType-MIB. Any Interface within your management domain that meets this **loopback address**[1] criteria is automatically included in this Interface Group.
VLAN Interfaces	This Interface Group includes Interfaces of ifType l2vlan. The NNMi default Monitoring Configuration settings enable fault monitoring for these Interfaces, but disable performance monitoring (because collection of performance data for VLAN Interfaces tends to be problematic).
Voice Interfaces	This Interface Group includes multiple interface types known to be commonly used for voice purposes. Any Interface within your management domain that meets the defined criteria is automatically included in this Interface Group.
WLAN Interfaces	This Interface Group includes all Interfaces identified as Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) links. These Interfaces connect two or more devices using some wireless distribution method, and might provide a connection through an access point to the wider Internet.

Add Custom Attributes to a Node or Interface Object

If you determine that you want to keep track of additional information about a node or interface, you can add Custom Attributes to these objects. For example, you might determine that you want to track the owner of your nodes on the network. You might also want to track the serial number for each node.

Tip: When defining Node Group definitions or Interface Group definitions, you can use the Additional Filters' `customAttrName/customAttrValue` pairs and the EXISTS expression as a filter for membership in the group.

Custom attributes can be created in two ways:

- Open a particular Node form or Interface form (see below).
- Use the nnmloadattributes.ovpl command line tool to "Add Custom Attributes to Multiple Nodes or Interfaces" (on page 266).

To add Custom Attributes to a node object:

[1]The address associated with the loopback interface. The loopback interface is a virtual interface on a device that provides a route for internal communication. Many vendors provide a specially configured loopback for management purposes. Exact details of how loopbacks are configured varies by vendor and model. See each device's documentation for details. NNMi identifies these loopback addresses by using IfType 24, softwareloopback from the IANA ifType-MIB.

1. Navigate to the **Custom Attributes** tab:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select a workspace that contains a Node view. For example, the **Inventory** workspace.
   b. Double-click the row representing the node with settings you want to edit.
   c. Select the **Custom Attributes** tab.
2. Click the New icon to create a Custom Attribute.
3. Enter a Name and Value. See Node Custom Attributes Form for more information.
4. Click **Save and Close** to return to the main Node Form.
5. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes.

To add Custom Attributes to an interface object:

1. Navigate to the **Custom Attributes** tab:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select a workspace that contains an Interfaces view. For example, the **Inventory** workspace.
   b. Double-click the row representing the interface with settings you want to edit.
   c. Select the **Custom Attributes** tab.
2. Click the New icon to create a Custom Attribute.
3. Enter a Name and Value. See Interface Custom Attributes Form for more information.
4. Click **Save and Close** to return to the main Interface Form.
5. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes.

Add Custom Attributes to Multiple Nodes or Interfaces

Tip: When defining Node Group definitions or Interface Group definitions, you can use the Additional Filters' `customAttrName/customAttrValue` pairs and the EXISTS expression as a filter for membership in the group.

Custom attributes can be created in two ways:

- Open a particular Node form or Interface form, and use the New button to add one (see "Add Custom Attributes to a Node or Interface Object" (on page 265)).
- Use the nnmloadattributes.ovpl command line tool to add Custom Attributes to multiple Nodes (see below),

The nnmloadattributes.ovpl command line tool enables you to load Custom Attributes from a comma-separated values (CVS) file. This feature is useful if you have information about a large number of nodes or interfaces defined in an external data storage, and you would like to load that information into the NNMi database as Custom Attributes. For example:

- Node location information in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet where you track the location of each node: You can save this information as a .csv file. Use the `nnmloadattributes.ovpl` command to define **BldgLocation** as a Custom Attribute and load the location values for each node into the NNMi database. You can then create a Node Group with an Additional Filters

specification using **BldgLocation** as the `customAttrName` and the location of interest, such as **Building Five Upper** as the `customAttrValue`.

- Interface information in a comma-separated value file where you track the name of customers assigned to each interface: Use the `nnmloadattributes.ovpl` command to define **Customer** as a Custom Attribute and load the name values for each customer into the NNMi database. You can then create an Interface Group with an Additional Filters specification using **Customer** as the `customAttrName` and a customer name, such as **Hewlett Packard** as the `customAttrValue`.

To load Custom Attributes for Nodes or Interfaces using a comma-separated file:

See the nnmloadattributes.ovpl Reference Page for more information about the `nnmloadattributes.ovpl` command, including requirements for the CSV file. You must provide a CSV file with a specific syntax and order. Each column in the CSV file has a pre-defined meaning.

```
nnmloadattributes.ovpl -u <NNMiadminUsername> -p <NNMiadminPassword> -
r [true|false] -t node -f <CSV file name>
```

`-r true` = the value of any existing Custom Attribute with the same `customAttrName` is overwritten with the value in your CSV file. The default setting is `-r false` = if the `customAttrName` already exists, the `nnmloadnodegroups.ovpl` command does not change the previous `customAttrValue`.

`-t` is used to specify the object type on which the attributes should be loaded. Use `node` to load Custom Attribute information for nodes.

CSV file name is the name of the CSV file that contains the Node Custom Attribute information.

Chapter 8

Monitoring Network Health

Note: If you are using NNMi Advanced, also see "Monitor Router Redundancy Groups (NNMi Advanced)" (on page 330).

Before NNMi can monitor the health of your network, the following tasks must be completed:

- "Configuring Communication Protocol" (on page 92)
- "Discovering Your Network" (on page 144)

For the most flexibility, also complete these tasks:

- Review the "Interface Groups Provided by NNMi" (on page 264) and "Node Groups Provided by NNMi" (on page 261).
- Create your own groups by "Creating Groups of Nodes or Interfaces" (on page 229).

The State Poller and the Causal Engine work together to automatically monitor the health of your network. Many of the tasks you normally do to troubleshoot network problems are now automated. To learn more about how this works, see the following topics:

- "About the State Poller" (on page 268)
- "The NNMi Causal Engine and Monitoring" (on page 269)

NNMi administrators control which network devices NNMi monitors. By monitoring only the devices that are important within your network environment, the amount of traffic generated by NNM is kept to a minimum. NNMi administrators can configure NNMi to check devices with status *other than critical* less frequently (if at all) to prevent unimportant incidents from showing up in the Incident views.

To configure the polling policies that control how NNMi monitors devices in your network, see "Configure Monitoring Behavior" (on page 270). NNMi administrators can configure NNMi monitoring behavior to meet your team's needs.

About the State Poller

The State Poller Service monitors each discovered interface, address, and SNMP agent that is designated to be actively monitored in your management domain. State Poller can also be configured to provide Node Component monitoring and Router Redundancy Group monitoring.

State Poller gathers information in the following area and updates the ***State*** field on each object's form:

- Verifies that each monitored IP Address is responding to ICMP ping.
- Verifies that each monitored SNMP Agent is responding to SNMP queries.
- Issues an SNMP query for the following:

  - Each monitored interface, requesting the current value for MIB-II ifAdminStatus and ifOperStatus. (ifAdminStatus is set by the device administrator. ifOperStatus indicates the operational status of interface health.)
  - Router Redundancy Groups.
  - Node Component data.
- By default, State Poller monitors interfaces connected to another known interface through a Layer 2 connection.
- You can extend monitoring to include the following:
  - Unconnected interfaces
  - Interfaces that have an IP address (for example a router interface that services mobile laptop machines)
  - (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*). The State Poller also collects performance data and monitors thresholds. See "Purchase an HP Network Node Manager i Smart Plug-in" (on page 1281).

The State Poller stores the State changes resulting from the queries in the NNMi database and notifies the Causal Engine of any changes. When notifying the Causal Engine of any changes, the State Poller sends only those State values that have changed.

Tip: To force the State Poller to send the Causal Engine all of the State information it can collect regardless of changes, use **Actions** → **Status Poll** or the nnmstatuspoll.ovpl command. See Verify the Current Status for a Device for more information about Status Poll .

The Causal Engine gathers additional information about the overall health of each interface and SNMP agent. Using the State information collected from the State Poller as well as this additional information the Causal Engine calculates the ***Status*** of each node, interface, and SNMP agent.

Note: Any time the State Poller sends updated State values for a selected object, the Causal Engine reanalyzes Status, Conclusions, and Incidents, and updates this information if needed.

See "The NNMi Causal Engine and Monitoring" (on page 269) for more information.

To configure the behavior of the State Poller, see "Configure Monitoring Behavior" (on page 270).

The NNMi Causal Engine and Monitoring

The Causal Engine actively gathers information about your network devices from incoming incidents and traps. The Causal Engine also uses the data gathered by State Poller and by Discovery to calculate the current health status of each managed object.

The health status is dynamic (based on what the environment looks like *now*). Any time the State Poller sends updated State values for a selected object, the Causal Engine reanalyzes Status, Conclusions, and Incidents, and updates this information if needed.

Note: The Causal Engine performs a Status Poll of each node every 24 hours and updates Status, Conclusion, and Incident information as needed. This Status Poll does not affect the timing of the Polling interval configured for the device.

The NNMi Causal Engine communicates device health information in the following ways:

- In the database, the Causal Engine stores a multitude of information about each device. You can access this information in the Node, Interface, IP Address, SNMP Agent, and connection forms.
- On the maps, the color of the background shape for each map icon changes to the color that represents the most currently calculated health status, based on the Causal Engine calculations for that node, interface, address, or connection (click here for information about status colors).
- On forms for Nodes, Interfaces, IP addresses, SNMP Agents, and connections, the Causal Engine updates the Status attribute to show the current status: **Normal**, **Warning**, **Minor**, **Major**, **Critical**, **Unknown**, or **No Status**.
- The Status column in table views is updated.

The Causal Engine also uses health status information to determine root cause. See "The NNMi Causal Engine and Incidents" (on page 456) for more information about the Causal Engine, incidents, and root cause analysis.

Configure Monitoring Behavior

Certain devices in your network are the most important ones. You and your team must keep those devices up and running at all times. Adjust NNMi monitoring behavior to focus on the important devices and to check devices with status *other than critical* less frequently (if at all).

Note: NNMi does not poll any private interface, IPv4 **Anycast Rendezvous Point IP Address**[1] or IPv6 Anycast address.

Based on your individual situation, adjust the NNMi behavior to meet your needs. NNMi applies your Monitoring Configuration settings in the following sequence:

1. **Interface Settings**: NNMi monitors each of the Node's Interfaces and IP Addresses based on the first matching Interface Settings definition. The first match is the Interface Settings definition with the lowest Ordering number.
2. **Node Setting**: NNMi monitors each Node and each previously unmatched Interface or IP Address based on the first matching Node Settings definition. The first match is the Node Settings definition with the lowest Ordering number.

   Note: Child node groups are included in the Ordering hierarchy. This means that if the parent node group has a lower Ordering number (for example, parent=10, child=20), then the monitoring configuration specified for the parent node group also applies to the nodes in the child node group. To override a parent node group monitoring configuration, set the Ordering number for the child node group to a number that is lower than the parent (for example, parent=20, child=10).
3. **Default Settings**: If no match is found for a Node, Interface, or IP Address in 1 or 2, NNMi applies the default Monitoring Configuration settings.

[1] Rendezvous Point addresses are loopback addresses used for routers in multi-cast network configurations.

Tasks for Configuring the Monitoring Behavior

Task	How
"Set Global Monitoring" (on page 271).	*Optional*. Use the Global Control group.
"Set Default Monitoring" (on page 273).	Use the Default Settings tab to establish monitoring behavior for any devices that are discovered, but not included in any Node Settings or Interface Settings definitions.
"Configure Node Component Monitoring" (on page 308)	*Optional*. Use the Node Settings tab. Configure settings based on Node Groups to customize the way NNMi monitors certain groups of devices in your environment. Prerequisite: "Create Node Groups" (on page 229).
Fine tune behavior for specific types of Interfaces,see "Configure Interface Monitoring" (on page 280) .	*Optional*. Use the Interface Settings tab. Configure settings based on Interface Groups to customize the way NNMi monitors certain interface types in your environment. Prerequisite: "Create Interface Groups" (on page 248).
Detect Interface Changes	*Optional*. Use Device Profiles to configure how to detect interface changes.

Set Global Monitoring

Note: To suspend all SNMP traffic generated by NNMi, rather than only the State Poller Service SNMP traffic, see "Communication Region Form" (on page 109) and "Specific Node Settings Form (Communication Settings)" (on page 125).

To temporarily turn off all NNMi monitoring activity without tampering with your customized monitoring configuration settings:

1. Navigate to the **Monitoring Configuration** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select the **Monitoring Configuration**.
2. Locate the **Global Control** group box.
3. Clear the ☐ check box preceding each setting that you want to disable or set the ☑ check box preceding each setting that you want to enable (see table).
4. Click **Save and Close**. NNMi applies your changes. The next regularly scheduled monitoring cycle uses the new settings.

   To verify that State Poller is working as expected, see the report on the State Poller tab in **Help → System Information**.

Global Control

Name	Description
Enable State Polling	If ☑ enabled, State Poller monitors all managed objects (for example, interfaces, IP addresses, and SNMP agents) by issuing ICMP pings and SNMP read-only queries for MIB-II ifAdminStatus and ifOperStatus. (ifAdminStatus is set by the device administrator. ifOperStatus indicates the overall health of the device and is supplied by the SNMP Agent.) You can also configure NNMi so that State Poller gathers additional information about Node Components and Router Redundancy Groups. If ☐ disabled: • Previously discovered devices remain with the last calculated state/status. • Newly discovered devices are set to "No Status" with map-symbol background shape color set to beige.
Enable Card Polling	If ☑ enabled, State Poller monitors all managed cards. See Card Form for more information about card metrics. **Note**: Card monitoring is enabled by default. If ☐ disabled: • Previously discovered cards are assigned a State of **Not Polled** and a Status of **No Status** for Card metrics. • Newly discovered cards are assigned a State of **Not Polled** and a Status of **No Status**.
Enable Node Component Polling	If ☑ enabled, State Poller monitors Node Component metrics for all managed nodes. See Node Form: Node Component Tab for more information about Node Component metrics. **Note**: Node Component monitoring is enabled by default. Only the health of Fan and Power Supply Node Components are propagated to the Node level. If ☐ disabled: • Previously discovered devices are assigned a State of **Not Polled** and a Status of **No Status** for Node Component metrics. • Node Component metrics for newly discovered devices are assigned a State of **Not Polled** and a Status of **No Status**.
Enable Router Redundancy Group Polling (*NNMi Advanced*)	If ☑ enabled, NNMi monitors all managed Router Redundancy Groups. See Router Redundancy Group View (*NNMi Advanced*) for more information about Router Redundancy Groups. **Note**: Router Redundancy Group monitoring is enabled by default. If ☐ disabled: • Previously discovered Router Redundancy Groups are assigned a State of **Not Polled** and a Status of **No Status**.

Name	Description
	• Newly discovered Router Redundancy Groups are assigned a State of **Not Polled** and a Status of **No Status**.

Set Default Monitoring

The choices you make for "defaults" apply only to devices with interfaces, IP addresses, cards, SNMP agents (Management Addresses), Tracked Objects, Router Redundancy Groups, or Node Component monitoring settings that are not covered by any Interface Settings or Node Settings definitions.

To establish default NNMi monitoring behavior:

1. Navigate to the **Defaults Settings** tab.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Monitoring Configuration**.
   c. Locate the **Defaults Settings** tab.
2. Locate the **Default Fault Monitoring** group box.
3. Configure the Default Fault Monitoring behavior (see Default Fault Monitoring table).
4. (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*) If the HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software is installed, locate the **Default Performance Monitoring** group box.

   Configure the Default Performance Monitoring behavior (see the Default Fault Monitoring table and Default Performance Monitoring table).
5. By default, NNMi monitors only interfaces that are connected to other interfaces. When SNMP polling is enabled, NNMi automatically detects most connections. See "Add or Delete a Layer 2 Connection" (on page 223) for information about manual overrides.

   Optional. If you want to expand default monitoring behavior to include unconnected Interfaces, indicate your choices in the Default Extend the Scope of Polling Beyond Connected Interfaces group box
6. *Optional*. To establish custom monitoring behavior for one or more groups of interfaces, configure Interface Settings, see "Configure Interface Monitoring" (on page 280).
7. *Optional*. To establish custom monitoring behavior for one or more groups of nodes, configure Node Settings, see "Configure Node Component Monitoring" (on page 308).
8. Click **Save and Close**. NNMi applies your changes. The next regularly scheduled monitoring cycle uses the new settings.

   To verify that State Poller is working as expected, see the report on the State Poller tab in **Help → System Information**.

Default Fault Monitoring (choose one or none)

Attribute	Description
Enable Management Address ICMP Polling	If ☑ enabled, State Poller only issues ICMP (ping) requests to the management address for a node. **Note**: In the Global Control section of the Monitoring Configuration form, the Enable State Polling attribute must be enabled, too. If ☐ disabled, State Poller does one of the following: • If neither this attribute nor *Enable ICMP Fault Polling* is selected, State Poller does not use ICMP to monitor nodes covered by this configuration setting. • If *Enable ICMP Fault Polling* is selected, State Poller uses ICMP to monitor ALL IP addresses covered by this configuration setting. Changing the default monitoring settings for the management addresses takes effect immediately. To verify the change, see "Verify the Monitoring Settings" (on page 331).
Enable ICMP Fault Polling **Note**: This monitoring option is useful for devices that do not support SNMP. By default, this feature is enabled for the "Non-SNMP Devices" Node Group.	If ☑ enabled, State Poller issues ICMP (ping) requests to verify the availability of discovered IP address. **Note**: In the Global Control section of this form, the Enable State Polling attribute must be enabled, too. If ☐ disabled, State Poller does the following: • If neither this attribute nor *Management IP Address Polling* is selected, State Poller does not use ICMP to monitor nodes covered by this configuration setting. • IP addresses (both previously discovered and newly discovered) have a State attribute value of "Not Polled" and a Status attribute value of "No Status" with the color of the IP address map-symbol set to beige. See Layer 3 Neighbor View. • If both ICMP and SNMP are disabled for a Node, the Node has a Status attribute value of "No Status" and the color of the Node map-symbol background shape is set to beige. **Tip**: To turn off ICMP polling within a subset of your network environment, use the Communication Configuration workspace Region definitions. You can define your own Regions that identify any unreachable addresses in your management domain (for example, the **private IP addresses**[1]).
Enable Interface Fault Polling	If ☑ enabled, State Poller monitors all interfaces by issuing SNMP read-only queries to devices assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy.

[1]These are IPv4 addresses that can be reused in home and office local area networks (LANs). Following the standards set by RFC 1918 and RFC 4193 (10.*.*.*, 169.254.*.*, 172.16-31.*.*, and 192.168.*.*)

Attribute	Description
	By default, any connected interface is monitored for MIB-II ifAdminStatus and ifOperStatus. (ifAdminStatus is set by the device administrator. ifOperStatus indicates the operational status of interface health.) If you have *unconnected* interfaces that you want to monitor, expand NNMi monitoring behavior with the Poll Unconnected Interfaces and the Poll Interfaces Hosting IP Addresses attributes. **Note**: The following attributes must also be enabled: • In the Global Control section of this form, the Enable State Polling attribute must be enabled, too. See Layer 2 Neighbor View. (See "Set Global Monitoring" (on page 271) for more information.) • In the Communication Configuration view, enable State Poller queries with the applicable Enable SNMP Communication attributes (see "Configuring Communication Protocol" (on page 92) for more information). If ☐ disabled, for devices assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy: • Causal Engine calculates Status based only on IP address State. • The Interface objects previously discovered change to a State attribute value of "Not Polled" and a Status attribute value of "No Status" (plus any related map-symbol changes to a beige color).
Enable Card Fault Polling	Use this attribute to poll fault metrics for cards. Card fault metrics include Administrative State, Operational State, and Standby State. **Note**: Card Fault Polling is enabled by default. If ☑ enabled, NNMi gathers fault data related to the card fault metrics in devices assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. If ☐ disabled, NNMi does not extend data collection behavior to include card fault data about devices assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. **Note**: NNMi uses the same polling interval set for the Fault Polling Interval.
Enable Node Component Fault Polling **Note**: By default, this feature is enabled for the "Routers" and "Networking Infrastructure Devices" Node Groups.	Use this attribute to poll Node Component fault metrics. Node Component fault metrics include the following: Fan, Power Supply, Temperature, and Voltage. **Note**: Node Component Fault Polling is disabled by default. Only the health of the Power Supply and Fan Node Components are propagated to the Node level. If ☑ enabled, NNMi gathers fault data related to the Node Component fault metrics in devices assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy.

Attribute	Description
	If ☐ disabled, NNMi does not extend data collection behavior to include Node Component fault data about devices assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. **Note**: NNMi uses the same polling interval set for the Fault Polling Interval.
Fault Polling Interval	The time that State Poller waits between issuing queries to gather information for any of the following that are enabled: ICMP Polling, SNMP Polling, Poll Unconnected Interfaces, and Poll Interfaces Hosting IP addresses. **Note**: NNMi monitors SNMP agents (Management Addresses) according to this Fault Polling Interval, *even if ICMP Polling, SNMP Polling, Poll Unconnected Interfaces, and Poll Interfaces Hosting IP addresses are all disabled*. To prevent an SNMP Agent's address from being monitored, one of the following must be true: State Polling is disabled, current Communication Configuration settings turn off SNMP for the SNMP agent's address, or the parent Node is set to Not Managed or Out of Service.

Default Performance Monitoring (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*)

Attribute	Description
LAN Performance Monitoring: Enable Interface Performance Polling	(*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*) Use this attribute to extend the range of polling data that NNMi collects. HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software uses the additional data in a series of performance reports. See "Purchase an HP Network Node Manager i Smart Plug-in" (on page 1281) for more information. When enabled, network traffic increases on your network because NNMi gathers performance data about each member of this group on a regular schedule. If ☑ enabled, NNMi gathers basic Interface performance data from Interfaces in devices assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. If ☐ disabled, NNMi does not extend data collection behavior to include performance data about Interfaces assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. **Note**: The Enable State Polling field must be enabled, too. By default the performance of connected interfaces and addresses is monitored. If you have *unconnected* interfaces that you want to monitor, expand NNMi monitoring behavior by enabling Poll Unconnected Interfaces.
WAN Performance Monitoring: Enable DSx Interface	(*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*) Use this attribute to extend the range of polling data that NNMi collects. HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software uses the additional data in a series of performance reports. See "Interface Groups

Attribute	Description
Performance Polling	Provided by NNMi" (on page 264) for more information. When enabled, network traffic increases on your network because NNMi gathers performance data about each member of this group on a regular schedule. If ☑ enabled, NNMi gathers DSx performance data from DSx Interfaces assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. If ☐ disabled, NNMi does not gather DSx performance data from DSx Interfaces assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy.
WAN Performance Monitoring: Enable SONET Interface Performance Polling	(*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*) Use this attribute to extend the range of polling data that NNMi collects. HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software uses the additional data in a series of performance reports. See "Interface Groups Provided by NNMi" (on page 264) for more information. When enabled, network traffic increases on your network because NNMi gathers performance data about each member of this group on a regular schedule. If ☑ enabled, NNMi gathers SONET performance data from SONET Interfaces assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. If ☐ disabled, NNMi does not gather SONET performance data from SONET Interfaces assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy.
WAN Performance Monitoring: Enable ATM Interface Performance Polling	(*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*) Use this attribute to extend the range of polling data that NNMi collects. HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software uses the additional data in a series of performance reports. When enabled, network traffic increases on your network because NNMi gathers performance data for each ATM Interface. If ☑ enabled, NNMi gathers ATM performance data from ATM Interfaces assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. If ☐ disabled, NNMi does not gather ATM performance data from ATM Interfaces assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. **Note**: This option gathers metrics from ATM-MIB and CISCO-AAL5-MIB. See also "Configure Discovery of ATM/Frame Relay Interfaces" (on page 174).
WAN Performance Monitoring: Enable Frame Relay Interface Performance Polling	(*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*) Use this attribute to extend the range of polling data that NNMi collects. HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software uses the additional data in a series of performance reports. When enabled, network traffic increases on your network because NNMi gathers performance data for each Frame Relay Interface. If ☑ enabled, NNMi gathers Frame Relay performance data from Frame Relay Interfaces assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy.

Attribute	Description
	If disabled, NNMi does not gather Frame Relay performance data from Frame Relay Interfaces assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. This option gathers the following types of metrics: • Circuit in and out octets, errors, and discards • Committed Information Rate (CIR) and Extended Information Rate (EIR) utilization • Forward Error Congestion Notification (FECN) and Backward Error Congestion Notification (BECN) counts See also "Configure Discovery of ATM/Frame Relay Interfaces" (on page 174).
Enable Node Component Performance Polling **Note**: By default, this feature is enabled for the "Routers" Node Group if HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software is installed.	(*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*) Use this attribute to poll Node Component performance. An NNMi administrator can set the threshold for node components related to the following performance metrics: CPU utilization, memory utilization, buffer utilization, buffer miss rate, and buffer failure rate. **Note**: Node Component Performance Polling is disabled by default. If enabled, NNMi gathers performance data related to the Node Component performance metrics in devices assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. If disabled, NNMi does not extend data collection behavior to include Node Component performance data about devices assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. **Note**: NNMi uses the same polling interval set for the Performance Polling Interval.
Performance Polling Interval	(*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*) Use this field to set the time period that NNMi waits between issuing network traffic to gather performance data for the HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software.

Default Extend the Scope of Polling Beyond Connected Interfaces

Attribute	Description
Poll Unconnected Interfaces	If enabled, NNMi monitors all interfaces within discovered devices (both connected and unconnected). All interfaces are monitored for MIB-II ifAdminStatus and ifOperStatus. (ifAdminStatus is set by the device

Attribute	Description
	administrator. ifOperStatus indicates the operational status of interface health.) **Note**: The Enable State Polling field must be enabled, and SNMP polling of some type must be enabled (for example, Enable SNMP Fault Monitoring and Enable SNMP Performance Polling). If ☐ disabled, State Poller polls according to other configuration settings. **Tip**: Your discovery configuration choices might need to be adjusted to get the results you want. For example, to meet the "connected" criteria for interfaces in switches that do not have an IP address you must add the device to which the interface is connected as a discovery seed. See"Discovery Seeds (as a starting point)" (on page 151).
Poll Interfaces Hosting IP Addresses **Note**: This monitoring option is useful for Router interfaces. By default, this feature is enabled for the "Routers" Node Group.	If ☑ enabled, any unconnected interface that has one or more addresses associated with it is monitored for MIB-II ifAdminStatus and ifOperStatus. (ifAdminStatus is set by the device administrator. ifOperStatus indicates the operational status of interface health.) **Note**: The Enable State Polling field must be enabled, and SNMP polling of some type must be enabled (for example, Enable SNMP Fault Monitoring and Enable SNMP Performance Polling). By monitoring the Interface (in addition to the IP address), NNMi can make more informed decisions about the health of each IP address associated with an unconnected interface. If ☐ disabled, State Poller polls according to other configuration settings. **Tip**: The Communication Configuration workspace provides a method of overriding this setting for specific Regions. You can define your own Region to easily turn off polling to any unreachable addresses in your management domain (for example, the **private IP addresses**[1]).

Configure Baseline Settings (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*)

Use the **Baseline Settings** form to configure NNMi and the HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software for baseline monitoring in your network environment. (See "Purchase an HP Network Node Manager i Smart Plug-in" (on page 1281) for more information about the HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software.) If you set baseline ranges, you can configure NNMi to generate an Incident when any value is outside of the baseline range.

HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software uses Triple Exponential Smoothing technique to predict the baseline values of a monitored attribute. See "Integrating with

[1]These are IPv4 addresses that can be reused in home and office local area networks (LANs). Following the standards set by RFC 1918 and RFC 4193 (10.*.*.*, 169.254.*.*, 172.16-31.*.*, and 192.168.*.*)

Other iSPIs" in the HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics SoftwareOnline Help. for more information about how baseline data is collected.

HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software provides exception reports to track the frequency of threshold breaches. You can open these reports with **Actions → Reporting - Report Menu** in the incident, node, or interface views and forms. (See HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software Actions.)

You can configure baseline settings for Interfaces and Node Components:

- "Configure Baseline Settings for Interfaces (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 297)
- "Configure Baseline Settings for Node Components (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 324)

Configure Interface Monitoring

Before you start, you must establish one or more Interface Group definitions that identify the interface types to which these monitoring settings will apply. NNMi provides nearly 250 interface types to choose from. Interface monitoring applies to matching interfaces and the IP addresses that are hosted on those interfaces. See also, "Interface Groups Provided by NNMi" (on page 264).

Tip: (*NNMi Advanced*) Global Network Management feature - When viewing maps on the Global Manager, if you want to monitor important WAN interface connections *between Regional Managers*, then within each Regional Manager's Monitoring Configuration settings, enable NNMi's Poll Unconnected Interfaces for each of those WAN interfaces.

To establish monitoring behavior for one or more predefined Interface Groups:

1. Navigate to the **Interface Settings** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the
   b. Expand the **Monitoring** folder.
   c. Select **Monitoring Configuration**.
   d. Locate the **Interface Settings** or **Node Settings** tab.
   e. Do one of the following:
      - To create an Interface Settings definition, click the New icon.
      - To edit an Interface Settings definition, click the Open icon in the row representing the Interface Settings definition you want to edit.
      - To delete an Interface Settings definition, select a row and click the Delete button
2. Establish the appropriate settings to identify this Interface Setting definition (see Basics table).
3. *Optional*. Configure the Fault Monitoring behavior for this Interface Setting definition (see Fault Monitoring table).
4. (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*) If the HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software software is installed:

- Configure the Performance Monitoring behavior for this Interface Setting definition (see Performance Monitoring table).
- *Optional*. Navigate to the Threshold Settings tab to configure the HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software threshold settings. See "Configure Threshold Monitoring for Interfaces (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 286) for more information.
- *Optional*. Navigate to the Baseline Settings tab to configure the HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Softwarebaseline settings. See "Configure Baseline Settings (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 279) for more information.

5. By default, NNMi monitors only interfaces that are connected to other interfaces. When SNMP polling is enabled, NNMi automatically detects most connections. See "Add or Delete a Layer 2 Connection" (on page 223) for information about manual overrides.

   Optional. If you want to expand monitoring behavior for this group to include unconnected Interfaces, indicate your choices in the Extend the Scope of Polling Beyond Connected Interfaces group box.

6. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Monitoring Configuration form.
7. Click **Save and Close**. NNMi applies your changes. The next regularly scheduled monitoring cycle uses the new settings.

   Caution: When you establish monitoring configuration settings, NNMi must recalculate the settings for all affected objects. This can take some time and slow down your system. Consider making this change during a slow time in your network environment.

   To verify that State Poller is working as expected, see the report on the State Poller tab in **Help → System Information**.

Optional. Customize the node monitoring behavior. See "Configure Node Component Monitoring" (on page 308) . Also see "Detect Interface Changes (renumbering issues)" (on page 221)

Basics

Attribute	Description
Ordering	Enter a unique string (any length), characters 0 through 9. Consider using increments of 100 for the flexibility to insert additional items between existing items over time. NNMi decides which monitoring configurations apply to a node or interface based on the ordering number assigned to the configuration definitions. NNMi monitors the device according to the first match (checked from lowest number to highest number within each category). Categories are read in sequence. Click here for a description of the sequence. 1. **Interface Settings**: NNMi monitors each of the Node's Interfaces and IP Addresses based on the first matching Interface Settings definition. The first match is the Interface Settings definition with the lowest Ordering number.

Attribute	Description
	2. **Node Setting**: NNMi monitors each Node and each previously unmatched Interface or IP Address based on the first matching Node Settings definition. The first match is the Node Settings definition with the lowest Ordering number. **Note**: Child node groups are included in the Ordering hierarchy. This means that if the parent node group has a lower Ordering number (for example, parent=10, child=20), then the monitoring configuration specified for the parent node group also applies to the nodes in the child node group. To override a parent node group monitoring configuration, set the Ordering number for the child node group to a number that is lower than the parent (for example, parent=20, child=10). 3. **Default Settings**: If no match is found for a Node, Interface, or IP Address in 1 or 2, NNMi applies the default Monitoring Configuration settings. No duplicate Ordering numbers are allowed. Each Interface Setting ordering number must be unique.
Interface Group	Choose one predefined Interface Group from the list. See "Create Interface Groups" (on page 248) for more information. (*NNMi Advanced with IPv6 enabled*) See also "Interface Groups of IPv4 or IPv6 Addresses " (on page 258).

Fault Monitoring

Attribute	Description
Enable ICMP Fault Polling **Note**: This monitoring option is useful for devices that do not support SNMP.	If ☑ enabled, State Poller issues ICMP (ping) requests to verify the availability of discovered IP address. **Note**: In the Global Control section of this form, the Enable State Polling attribute must be enabled, too. If ☐ disabled, State Poller does the following: • If neither this attribute nor *Management IP Address Polling* is selected, State Poller does not use ICMP to monitor nodes covered by this configuration setting. • IP addresses (both previously discovered and newly discovered) have a State attribute value of "Not Polled" and a Status attribute value of "No Status" with the color of the IP address map-symbol set to beige. See Layer 3 Neighbor View. • If both ICMP and SNMP are disabled for a Node, the Node has a Status attribute value of "No Status" and the color of the Node map-symbol background shape is set to beige. **Tip**: To turn off ICMP polling within a subset of your network environment, use the Communication Configuration workspace Region definitions. You can define

Attribute	Description
	your own Regions that identify any unreachable addresses in your management domain (for example, the **private IP addresses**[1]).
Enable Interface Fault Polling	If ☑ enabled, State Poller monitors all interfaces by issuing SNMP read-only queries to devices assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. By default, any connected interface is monitored for MIB-II ifAdminStatus and ifOperStatus. (ifAdminStatus is set by the device administrator. ifOperStatus indicates the operational status of interface health.) If you have *unconnected* interfaces that you want to monitor, expand NNMi monitoring behavior with the Poll Unconnected Interfaces and the Poll Interfaces Hosting IP Addresses attributes. **Note**: The following attributes must also be enabled: • In the Global Control section of this form, the Enable State Polling attribute must be enabled, too. See Layer 2 Neighbor View. (See "Set Global Monitoring" (on page 271) for more information.) • In the Communication Configuration view, enable State Poller queries with the applicable Enable SNMP Communication attributes (see "Configuring Communication Protocol" (on page 92) for more information). If ☐ disabled, for devices assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy: • Causal Engine calculates Status based only on IP address State. • The Interface objects previously discovered change to a State attribute value of "Not Polled" and a Status attribute value of "No Status" (plus any related map-symbol changes to a beige color).
Fault Polling Interval	The time that State Poller waits between issuing queries to gather information for any of the following that are enabled: ICMP Polling, SNMP Polling, Poll Unconnected Interfaces, and Poll Interfaces Hosting IP addresses. **Note**: NNMi monitors SNMP agents (Management Addresses) according to this Fault Polling Interval, *even if ICMP Polling, SNMP Polling, Poll Unconnected Interfaces, and Poll Interfaces Hosting IP addresses are all disabled*. To prevent an SNMP Agent's address from being monitored, one of the following must be true: State Polling is disabled, current Communication Configuration settings turn off SNMP for the SNMP agent's address, or the parent Node is set to Not Managed or Out of Service.

[1] These are IPv4 addresses that can be reused in home and office local area networks (LANs). Following the standards set by RFC 1918 and RFC 4193 (10.*.*.*, 169.254.*.*, 172.16-31.*.*, and 192.168.*.*)

Performance Monitoring (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*)

Attribute	Description
LAN Performance Monitoring: Enable Interface Performance Polling	(*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*) Use this attribute to extend the range of polling data that NNMi collects. HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software uses the additional data in a series of performance reports. See "Purchase an HP Network Node Manager i Smart Plug-in" (on page 1281) for more information. When enabled, network traffic increases on your network because NNMi gathers performance data about each member of this group on a regular schedule. If enabled, NNMi gathers basic Interface performance data from Interfaces in devices assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. If disabled, NNMi does not extend data collection behavior to include performance data about Interfaces assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. **Note**: The Enable State Polling field must be enabled, too. By default the performance of connected interfaces and addresses is monitored. If you have *unconnected* interfaces that you want to monitor, expand NNMi monitoring behavior by enabling Poll Unconnected Interfaces.
WAN Performance Monitoring: Enable DSx Interface Performance Polling	(*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*) Use this attribute to extend the range of polling data that NNMi collects. HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software uses the additional data in a series of performance reports. See "Interface Groups Provided by NNMi" (on page 264) for more information. When enabled, network traffic increases on your network because NNMi gathers performance data about each member of this group on a regular schedule. If enabled, NNMi gathers DSx performance data from DSx Interfaces assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. If disabled, NNMi does not gather DSx performance data from DSx Interfaces assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy.
WAN Performance Monitoring: Enable SONET Interface Performance Polling	(*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*) Use this attribute to extend the range of polling data that NNMi collects. HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software uses the additional data in a series of performance reports. See "Interface Groups Provided by NNMi" (on page 264) for more information. When enabled, network traffic increases on your network because NNMi gathers performance data about each member of this group on a regular schedule. If enabled, NNMi gathers SONET performance data from SONET Interfaces assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. If disabled, NNMi does not gather SONET performance data from SONET Interfaces assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy.

Attribute	Description
WAN Performance Monitoring: Enable ATM Interface Performance Polling	(*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*) Use this attribute to extend the range of polling data that NNMi collects. HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software uses the additional data in a series of performance reports. When enabled, network traffic increases on your network because NNMi gathers performance data for each ATM Interface. If enabled, NNMi gathers ATM performance data from ATM Interfaces assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. If disabled, NNMi does not gather ATM performance data from ATM Interfaces assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. **Note**: This option gathers metrics from ATM-MIB and CISCO-AAL5-MIB. See also "Configure Discovery of ATM/Frame Relay Interfaces" (on page 174).
WAN Performance Monitoring: Enable Frame Relay Interface Performance Polling	(*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*) Use this attribute to extend the range of polling data that NNMi collects. HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software uses the additional data in a series of performance reports. When enabled, network traffic increases on your network because NNMi gathers performance data for each Frame Relay Interface. If enabled, NNMi gathers Frame Relay performance data from Frame Relay Interfaces assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. If disabled, NNMi does not gather Frame Relay performance data from Frame Relay Interfaces assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. This option gathers the following types of metrics: • Circuit in and out octets, errors, and discards • Committed Information Rate (CIR) and Extended Information Rate (EIR) utilization • Forward Error Congestion Notification (FECN) and Backward Error Congestion Notification (BECN) counts See also "Configure Discovery of ATM/Frame Relay Interfaces" (on page 174).
Performance Polling Interval	(*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*) Use this field to set the time period that NNMi waits between issuing network traffic to gather performance data for the HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software.

Extend the Scope of Polling Beyond Connected Interfaces

Attribute	Description
Poll Unconnected Interfaces	If ☑ enabled, NNMi monitors all interfaces within discovered devices (both connected and unconnected). All interfaces are monitored for MIB-II ifAdminStatus and ifOperStatus. (ifAdminStatus is set by the device administrator. ifOperStatus indicates the operational status of interface health.) **Note**: The Enable State Polling field must be enabled, and SNMP polling of some type must be enabled (for example, Enable SNMP Fault Monitoring and Enable SNMP Performance Polling). If ☐ disabled, State Poller polls according to other configuration settings. **Tip**: Your discovery configuration choices might need to be adjusted to get the results you want. For example, to meet the "connected" criteria for interfaces in switches that do not have an IP address you must add the device to which the interface is connected as a discovery seed. See"Discovery Seeds (as a starting point)" (on page 151).
Poll Interfaces Hosting IP Addresses **Note**: This monitoring option is useful for Router interfaces.	If ☑ enabled, any unconnected interface that has one or more addresses associated with it is monitored for MIB-II ifAdminStatus and ifOperStatus. (ifAdminStatus is set by the device administrator. ifOperStatus indicates the operational status of interface health.) **Note**: The Enable State Polling field must be enabled, and SNMP polling of some type must be enabled (for example, Enable SNMP Fault Monitoring and Enable SNMP Performance Polling). By monitoring the Interface (in addition to the IP address), NNMi can make more informed decisions about the health of each IP address associated with an unconnected interface. If ☐ disabled, State Poller polls according to other configuration settings. **Tip**: The Communication Configuration workspace provides a method of overriding this setting for specific Regions. You can define your own Region to easily turn off polling to any unreachable addresses in your management domain (for example, the **private IP addresses**[1]).

Related Topics

"Threshold Monitoring Behavior After a System Restart or Configuration Change" (on page 327)

Configure Threshold Monitoring for Interfaces (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*)

Use the Threshold Settings form to configure NNMi and the HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software to monitor thresholds in your network environment. (See "Purchase an HP Network Node Manager i Smart Plug-in" (on page 1281) for more information about the HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software.) If you set

[1] These are IPv4 addresses that can be reused in home and office local area networks (LANs). Following the standards set by RFC 1918 and RFC 4193 (10.*.*.*, 169.254.*.*, 172.16-31.*.*, and 192.168.*.*)

thresholds, NNMi can update Node status and optionally generate an Incident when any threshold is violated.

HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software provides exception reports to track the frequency of threshold breaches. You can open these reports with **Actions → Reporting - Report Menu** in the incident, node, or interface views and forms. (See HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software Actions.)

You can set interface thresholds using either of the following methods:

"Configure Count-Based Threshold Monitoring for Interfaces (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 287)

"Configure Time-Based Threshold Monitoring for Interfaces (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 292)

Related Topics

"Configure Threshold Information for a Custom Poller Collection" (on page 1269)

"Threshold Monitoring Behavior After a System Restart or Configuration Change" (on page 327)

Configure Count-Based Threshold Monitoring for Interfaces (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*)

Count-Based Threshold Settings enable you to determine as soon as a threshold is reached (for example, an interface is dropping data or an Ethernet interface and getting overloaded). See "Examples of Count-Based Threshold Monitoring (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 300) for more information.

Examples of the types of threshold you can set for an interface include the following: (See Monitored Attributes in the table below for a complete list.)

- Frame Check Sequence (FCS) errors
- Input and output discard rates
- Input and output error rates
- Input and output queue drops
- Input and output utilization

HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software provides exceptions reports to track the frequency of threshold breaches. You can open these reports with **Actions → Reporting - Report Menu** in the incident, node, or interface views and forms. (See HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software Actions.)

To establish threshold monitoring behavior for interfaces:

1. *Prerequisite*. After enabling Performance Monitoring for an Interface Group and before setting thresholds, analyze performance data over time to determine wise threshold settings for each group. See "Determine Reasonable Threshold Settings (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 299).

   Note: When performance polling is enabled, network traffic increases on your network while NNMi gathers performance data.

2. Navigate to the **Thresholds Settings** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Monitoring Configuration**.
   c. Navigate to the **Interface Settings** or **Node Settings** tab.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create an Interface Settings definition, click the New icon
      - To edit an Interface Settings definition, double-click the row representing the Interface Settings definition you want to edit.
3. Verify that Performance Monitoring is enabled for this Interface Settings definition.
4. In the **Interface Settings** form, navigate to the **Threshold Settings** tab.
5. Do one of the following:
   - To create a threshold definition, click the New icon and select **Count-Based Threshold Settings**.
   - To edit a threshold definition, double-click the row representing the threshold definition you want to edit.
   - To delete a threshold definition, select a row and click the Delete icon.
6. Select the attribute you want to monitor and establish the threshold values for that attribute (see Basic Count-Based Threshold Settings table). For examples of setting meaningful thresholds, see "Examples of Count-Based Threshold Monitoring (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 300).
7. Click **Save and Close** to return to the **Interface Settings** form.
8. Click **Save and Close** to return to the **Monitoring Configuration** form.
9. Click **Save and Close**. NNMi applies your changes during the next regularly scheduled monitoring cycle.

   Note: Threshold Incidents are disabled by default within NNMi to prevent Incident storms. If you are ready to generate Threshold Incidents, see "Generate Performance Threshold Incidents (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 599). See also "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466) for a description of the special custom incident attributes available in Threshold Incidents.

   To verify that State Poller is working as expected, see the report on the State Poller tab in **Help → System Information**.

Basic CountBased Threshold Settings

Attribute	Description
Monitored Attribute	NNMi gathers data to calculate thresholds for the following values. Click any item in this list for more details about that value. **Note**: NNMi also displays the Monitored Attributes that apply to nodes. See

Attribute	Description
	"Configure Threshold Monitoring for Node Components (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 316) for more information about these attributes. • FCS LAN Errors *Local Area Network interfaces only*. Error rate based on the number of frames that were received with a bad checksum (CRC value). Possible causes include collisions at half-duplex, a duplex mismatch, bad hardware (NIC, cable, or port), or a connected device generating frames with bad Frame Check Sequence. • FCS WLAN Errors *Wireless Local Area Network Interfaces only*. Error rate based on the number of frames that were received with a bad checksum (CRC value). Possible causes include collisions at half-duplex, a duplex mismatch, bad hardware (NIC, cable, or port), or a connected device generating frames with bad Frame Check Sequence. • Input Discard Rate Rate based on the reported change in the number of input packets on the interface and the discarded packet count. Packets might be discarded because of a variety of issues, including receive buffer overflows, congestion, or system specific issues. • Input Error Rate Rate based on the reported change in the number of input packets on the interface and the packet error count. What constitutes an error is system specific, but likely includes such issues as bad packet checksums, incorrect header information, and small packets. • Input Queue Drops Number of packets dropped because the input queue is full. Possible causes include that the number of packet buffers allocated to the interface is exhausted or has reached its maximum threshold. • Input Utilization The total number of incoming octets traversing the interface as a percentage of the total possible number of octets (based on the ifSpeed value). From Interface to Interface, the exact MIB variables queried vary based on interface speed and whether the system supports the high speed counters for interfaces. Each interface in an Interface Groups has its utilization calculated by taking the total traffic on all administratively up interfaces in the group and dividing that by the total possible bandwidth. **Tip**: To override the ifSpeed value returned by the device's SNMP agent, see the Interface form.

Attribute	Description
	• Output Discard Rate Rate based on the reported change in the number of output packets on the interface and the discarded packet count. Packets might be discarded because of a variety of issues, including transmission buffer overflows, congestion, or system specific issues. • Output Error Rate Rate based on the reported change in the number of output packets on the interface and the packet error count. What constitutes an error is system specific, but likely includes such issues as collisions and buffer errors. • Output Queue Drops Number of packets dropped because the output queue is full. Possible causes include that the number of packet buffers allocated to the interface is exhausted or has reached its maximum threshold. • Output Utilization The total number of outbound octets traversing the interface as a percentage of the total possible number of octets (based on the ifSpeed value). From Interface to Interface, the exact MIB variables queried vary based on interface speed and whether the system supports the high speed counters for interfaces. Each interface in an Interface Group has its utilization calculated by taking the total traffic on all administratively up interfaces in the group and dividing that by the total possible bandwidth. **Tip**: To override the ifSpeed value returned by the device's SNMP agent, see the Interface form .
High Value	*Input Queue Drops and Output Queue Drops only.* Designate the number of queue jobs within a polling cycle above which indicates a value in the High range. Valid entries are 0 through 4398046511104. Designate the percentage above which would indicate a value in the High range. Valid entries are 0.00 through 100.00 and include 1E notation (for example IE-15). When exceeded, NNMi changes to the **High State**. **Note**: If you use the maximum possible value, the threshold is disabled because it cannot be crossed.
High Value Rearm	*Input Queue Drops and Output Queue Drops only.* Designate the number of queue jobs within a polling cycle that when reached indicates the end of a high threshold situation. Valid entries are 0 through 4398046511104. Designate the percentage that when reached would indicate the end of a high threshold situation. Valid entries are 0.00 through 100.00 and include 1E notation (for example IE-15). The default value is the High Value.

Attribute	Description
	Note: The High Value Rearm must be less than or equal to the High Value and greater than the Low Value Rearm. The High Rearm Value is used to indicate the end of a high threshold situation only after the specified High Value is reached the number of times specified by the High Trigger Count. If an associated incident was generated, NNMi closes the incident when the High Value Rearm is reached.
High Trigger Count	The number of consecutive times the returned value must exceed the specified High Value to transition to the High State. The default value is 1. **Note**: The interface performance values are the average value over the entire polling interval, so a trigger count of 1 is often appropriate.
Low Value	*Input Queue Drops and Output Queue Drops only.* Designate the number of queue jobs within a polling cycle below which indicates a value in the low range. Valid entries are 0 through 4398046511104. Designate the percentage below which would indicate a value in the low range. Valid entries are 0.00 through 100.00 and include 1E notation (for example IE-15). When below this value, NNMi changes to the **Low State**. **Note**: If you use the minimum possible value, the threshold is disabled because it cannot be crossed. The Low Value must be less than or equal to the High Value.
Low Value Rearm	*Input Queue Drops and Output Queue Drops only.* Designate the number of queue jobs within a polling cycle that when reached indicates the end of a low threshold situation. Valid entries are 0 through 4398046511104. Designate the percentage that when reached would indicate the end of a low threshold situation. Valid entries are 0.00 through 100.00 and include 1E notation (for example IE-15). **Note**: The Low Value Rearm must be greater than or equal to the Low Value and less than the High Rearm Value. The Low Rearm Value is used to indicate the end of a low threshold situation only after the specified Low Value is reached the number of times sepcified by the Low Trigger Count. If an associated incident is generated, NNMi closes the incident when the Low Value Rearm is reached.
Low Trigger Count	The number of consecutive times the returned value must exceed the specified Low Value to transition to the Low State. The default value is 1. **Note**: The interface performance values are the average value over the entire polling interval, so a trigger count of 1 is often appropriate.

Related Topics

"Threshold Monitoring Behavior After a System Restart or Configuration Change" (on page 327)

Configure Time-Based Threshold Monitoring for Interfaces (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*)

Time-Based Threshold Settings enable you to determine whether a threshold is reached for a particular duration of time (for example, the bandwidth utilization for an interface is above 90 percent for 20 out of 30 minutes). See "Examples of Count-Based Threshold Monitoring (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 300) for more information.

Examples of the types of threshold you can set for an interface include the following: (See Monitored Attributes in the table below for a complete list.)

- Frame Check Sequence (FCS) errors
- Input and output discard rates
- Input and output error rates
- Input and output queue drops
- Input and output utilization

HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software provides exceptions reports to track the frequency of threshold breaches. You can open these reports with **Actions → Reporting - Report Menu** in the incident, node, or interface views and forms. (See HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software Actions.)

To establish threshold monitoring behavior for interfaces:

1. *Prerequisite*. After enabling Performance Monitoring for an Interface Group and before setting thresholds, analyze performance data over time to determine wise threshold settings for each group. See "Determine Reasonable Threshold Settings (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 299).

   Note: When performance polling is enabled, network traffic increases on your network while NNMi gathers performance data.

2. Navigate to the **Thresholds Settings** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Monitoring Configuration**.
   c. Navigate to the **Interface Settings** tab.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create an Interface Settings definition, click the * New icon
      - To edit an Interface Settings definition, double-click the row representing the Interface Settings definition you want to edit.
3. Verify that Performance Monitoring is enabled for this Interface Settings definition.
4. In the **Interface Settings** form, navigate to the **Threshold Settings** tab.
5. Do one of the following:

- To create a threshold definition, click the New icon and select **Time-Based Threshold Settings**.
- To edit a threshold definition, double-click the row representing the threshold definition you want to edit.
- To delete a threshold definition, select a row and click the Delete icon.

6. Select the attribute you want to monitor and establish the threshold values for that attribute (see the Basic Time-Based Threshold Settings table). For examples of setting meaningful thresholds, see "Examples of Count-Based Threshold Monitoring (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 300).
7. Click **Save and Close** to return to the **Interface Settings** form.
8. Click **Save and Close** to return to the **Monitoring Configuration** form.
9. Click **Save and Close**. NNMi applies your changes during the next regularly scheduled monitoring cycle.

   Note: Threshold Incidents are disabled by default within NNMi to prevent Incident storms. If you are ready to generate Threshold Incidents, see "Generate Performance Threshold Incidents (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 599). See also "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466) for a description of the special custom incident attributes available in Threshold Incidents.

   To verify that State Poller is working as expected, see the report on the State Poller tab in **Help → System Information**.

Basic Time-Based Threshold Settings

Attribute	Description
Monitored Attribute	NNMi gathers data to calculate thresholds for the following values. Click any item in this list for more details about that value. **Note**: NNMi also displays the Monitored Attributes that apply to nodes. See "Configure Threshold Monitoring for Node Components (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 316) for more information about these attributes. • FCS LAN Errors *Local Area Network interfaces only*. Error rate based on the number of frames that were received with a bad checksum (CRC value). Possible causes include collisions at half-duplex, a duplex mismatch, bad hardware (NIC, cable, or port), or a connected device generating frames with bad Frame Check Sequence. • FCS WLAN Errors *Wireless Local Area Network Interfaces only*. Error rate based on the number of frames that were received with a bad checksum (CRC value). Possible causes include collisions at half-duplex, a duplex mismatch, bad hardware (NIC, cable, or port), or a connected device generating frames with bad Frame Check Sequence.

Attribute	Description
	• Input Discard Rate Rate based on the reported change in the number of input packets on the interface and the discarded packet count. Packets might be discarded because of a variety of issues, including receive buffer overflows, congestion, or system specific issues. • Input Error Rate Rate based on the reported change in the number of input packets on the interface and the packet error count. What constitutes an error is system specific, but likely includes such issues as bad packet checksums, incorrect header information, and runt packets. • Input Queue Drops Number of packets dropped because the input queue is full. Possible causes include that the number of packet buffers allocated to the interface is exhausted or has reached its maximum threshold. • Input Utilization The total number of incoming octets traversing the interface as a percentage of the total possible number of octets (based on the ifSpeed value). From Interface to Interface, the exact MIB variables queried vary based on interface speed and whether the system supports the high speed counters for interfaces. Each interface in an Interface Groups has its utilization calculated by taking the total traffic on all administratively up interfaces in the group and dividing that by the total possible bandwidth. **Tip**: To override the ifSpeed value returned by the device's SNMP agent, see the Interface form. • Output Discard Rate Rate based on the reported change in the number of output packets on the interface and the discarded packet count. Packets might be discarded because of a variety of issues, including transmission buffer overflows, congestion, or system specific issues. • Output Error Rate Rate based on the reported change in the number of output packets on the interface and the packet error count. What constitutes an error is system specific, but likely includes such issues as collisions and buffer errors. • Output Queue Drops Number of packets dropped because the output queue is full. Possible causes include that the number of packet buffers allocated to the interface is exhausted or has reached its maximum threshold. • Output Utilization

Attribute	Description
	The total number of outbound octets traversing the interface as a percentage of the total possible number of octets (based on the ifSpeed value). From Interface to Interface, the exact MIB variables queried vary based on interface speed and whether the system supports the high speed counters for interfaces. Each interface in an Interface Group has its utilization calculated by taking the total traffic on all administratively up interfaces in the group and dividing that by the total possible bandwidth. **Tip**: To override the ifSpeed value returned by the device's SNMP agent, see the Interface form.
High Value	*Input Queue Drops and Output Queue Drops only.* Designate the number of queue jobs within a polling cycle above which indicates a value in the High range. Valid entries are 0 through 4398046511104. Designate the percentage above which would indicate a value in the High range. Valid entries are 0.00 through 100.00 and include 1E notation (for example IE-15). When exceeded, NNMi changes to the **High State**. **Note**: If you use the maximum possible value, the threshold is disabled because it cannot be crossed.
High Value Rearm	*Input Queue Drops and Output Queue Drops only.* Designate the number of queue jobs within a polling cycle that when reached indicates the end of a high threshold situation. Valid entries are 0 through 4398046511104. Designate the percentage that when reached would indicate the end of a high threshold situation. Valid entries are 0.00 through 100.00 and include 1E notation (for example IE-15). The default value is the High Value. **Note**: The High Value Rearm must be less than or equal to the High Value and greater than the Low Value Rearm. The High Rearm Value is used to indicate the end of a high threshold situation only after the specified High Value is reached the number of times specified by the High Trigger Count. If an associated incident was generated, NNMi closes the incident when the High Value Rearm is reached.
High Duration	Designate the minimum time within which the value must remain in the High range before the threshold state changes to High and (optionally) an incident is generated. **Note**: The Polling Interval should be less than or equal to the High Duration.

Attribute	Description
High Duration Window	Designate the window of time in which the High Duration criteria must be met. **Note**: The value must be greater than 0 (zero) and can be the same as the High Duration value. NNMi uses a sliding window, meaning that each time the High Window Duration is reached, NNMi drops the oldest polling cycle and adds the most recent. See "Examples of Count-Based Threshold Monitoring (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 300) for more information.
Low Value	*Input Queue Drops and Output Queue Drops only.* Designate the number of queue jobs within a polling cycle below which indicates a value in the low range. Valid entries are 0 through 4398046511104. Designate the percentage below which would indicate a value in the low range. Valid entries are 0.00 through 100.00 and include 1E notation (for example IE-15). When below this value, NNMi changes to the **Low State**. **Note**: If you use the minimum possible value, the threshold is disabled because it cannot be crossed. The Low Value must be less than or equal to the High Value.
Low Value Rearm	*Input Queue Drops and Output Queue Drops only.* Designate the number of queue jobs within a polling cycle that when reached indicates the end of a low threshold situation. Valid entries are 0 through 4398046511104. Designate the percentage that when reached would indicate the end of a low threshold situation. Valid entries are 0.00 through 100.00 and include 1E notation (for example IE-15). **Note**: The Low Value Rearm must be greater than or equal to the Low Value and less than the High Rearm Value. The Low Rearm Value is used to indicate the end of a low threshold situation only after the specified Low Value is reached the number of times sepcified by the Low Trigger Count. If an associated incident is generated, NNMi closes the incident when the Low Value Rearm is reached.
Low Duration	Designate the minimum time within which the value must remain in the Low range before the threshold state changes to Low and (optionally) an incident is generated. **Note**: The Polling Interval should be less than or equal to this value.
Low Duration Window	Designate the window of time in which the Low Duration criteria must be met. **Note**: The value must be greater than 0 (zero) and can be the same as the Low Duration value. NNMi uses a sliding window, meaning that each time the Low Window Duration is reached, NNMi drops the oldest polling cycle and adds the most recent. See "Examples of Count-Based Threshold Monitoring (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 300) for more information.

Related Topics

"Threshold Monitoring Behavior After a System Restart or Configuration Change" (on page 327)

Configure Baseline Settings for Interfaces (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*)

Use the **Baseline Settings** form to configure NNMi and the HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software for baseline monitoring in your network environment. (See "Purchase an HP Network Node Manager i Smart Plug-in" (on page 1281) for more information about the HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software.) If you set baseline ranges, you can configure NNMi to generate an Incident when any value is outside of the baseline range.

HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software uses Triple Exponential Smoothing technique to predict the baseline values of a monitored attribute. See "Integrating with Other iSPIs" in the HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics SoftwareOnline Help for more information about how baseline data is collected. for more information about how baseline data is collected.

HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software provides exception reports to track the frequency of threshold breaches. You can open these reports with **Actions** → **Reporting - Report Menu** in the incident, node, or interface views and forms. (See HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software Actions.)

To establish baseline settings for an Interface Group:

1. Navigate to the **Interface Settings** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Monitoring Configuration**.
   c. Locate the **Interface Settings** tab.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create an Interface Settings definition, click the New icon.
      - To edit an Interface Settings definition, click the Open icon in the row representing the Interface Settings definition you want to edit.
      - To delete an Interface Settings definition, select a row and click the Delete button.
2. Navigate to the **Baseline Settings** tab.
3. Establish the baseline settings (see the Baseline Settings table).
4. Navigate to the **Baseline Deviations Settings** tab.
5. Establish the baseline range (see the Baseline Range table).
6. By default, NNMi monitors only interfaces that are connected to other interfaces. When SNMP polling is enabled, NNMi automatically detects most connections. See ""Add or Delete a Layer 2 Connection" (on page 223)" for information about manual overrides.

   Optional. If you want to expand monitoring behavior for this group to include unconnected Interfaces, indicate your choices in the Extend the Scope of Polling Beyond Connected Interfaces group box.
7. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Monitoring Configuration form.

8. Click **Save and Close**. NNMi applies your changes. The next regularly scheduled monitoring cycle uses the new settings.

   Caution: When you establish monitoring configuration settings, NNMi must recalculate the settings for all affected objects. This can take some time and slow down your system. Consider making this change during a slow time in your network environment

9. To verify that State Poller is working as expected, see the report on the State Poller tab in **Help → System Information**.

10. *Optional*. Customize the node monitoring behavior. See ""Configure Node Component Monitoring" (on page 308)". Also see ""Detect Interface Changes (renumbering issues)" (on page 221)".

Baseline Settings for Interface Groups

Attribute	Description
Monitored Attribute	NNMi gathers data to calculate thresholds for the following values. Click any item in this list for more details about that value. **Note**: NNMi also displays the Monitored Attributes that apply to nodes. See "Configure Threshold Monitoring for Node Components (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 316) for more information about these attributes. • Input Utilization The total number of incoming octets traversing the interface as a percentage of the total possible number of octets (based on the ifSpeed value). From Interface to Interface, the exact MIB variables queried vary based on interface speed and whether the system supports the high speed counters for interfaces. Each interface in an Interface Groups has its utilization calculated by taking the total traffic on all administratively up interfaces in the group and dividing that by the total possible bandwidth. **Tip**: To override the ifSpeed value returned by the device's SNMP agent, see the Interface form. • Output Utilization The total number of outbound octets traversing the interface as a percentage of the total possible number of octets (based on the ifSpeed value). From Interface to Interface, the exact MIB variables queried vary based on interface speed and whether the system supports the high speed counters for interfaces. Each interface in an Interface Group has its utilization calculated by taking the total traffic on all administratively up interfaces in the group and dividing that by the total possible bandwidth. **Tip**: To override the ifSpeed value returned by the device's SNMP agent, see the Interface form.
Duration	Designate the minimum time within which the value must remain out of the configured Baseline Range before the state changes to Abnormal Range and (optionally) an incident is generated. Use the **Baseline Deviation Settings** tab to set the upper and lower limits of the baseline range.

Attribute	Description
	Note the following: • If you do not configure a Baseline Range, NNMi uses the default value of 3 standard deviations. • The Polling Interval should be less than or equal to the Duration.
Duration Window	Designate the window of time in which the Upper Baseline Limt or Lower Baseline Limit criteria must be met. **Note**: The value must be greater than 0 (zero) and can be the same as the Duration value. NNMi uses a sliding window, meaning that each time the Duration is reached, NNMi drops the oldest polling cycle and adds the most recent. See "Examples of Count-Based Threshold Monitoring (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 300) for more information.

Baseline Range for Interface Groups

Attribute	Description
Upper Baseline Limit Enabled	If ☑ enabled, NNMi uses the Upper Baseline Limit attribute value to determine the number of standard deviations above the average that defines the upper baseline limit. If ☐ disabled: NNMi does not define the upper baseline limit.
Upper Baseline Limit - Deviations above average	Enter the number of standard deviations above the average values that NNMi should use to determine the upper baseline limit.
Lower Baseline Limit Enabled	If ☑ enabled, NNMi uses the Lower Baseline Limit attribute value to determine the number of standard deviations below the average that defines the lower baseline limit. If ☐ disabled: NNMi does not define the lower baseline limit.
Lower Baseline Limit - Deviations below average	Enter the number of standard deviations below the average values that NNMi should use to determine the lower baseline limit.

Determine Reasonable Threshold Settings (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*)

You must decide how to define normal behavior for devices in the associated Node Group or Interface Group. You can then set reasonable thresholds for the group, and avoid Threshold Incident storms. See "Examples of Count-Based Threshold Monitoring (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 300).

Create a Node Group or Interface Group filter that includes the devices you want to monitor. Export the Node Group or Interface Group filter to HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software. See "Creating Groups of Nodes or Interfaces" (on page 229).

Enable Performance Monitoring for the Node Group or Interface Group. See "Configure Node Component Monitoring" (on page 308) or "Configure Interface Monitoring" (on page 280). Then wait a minimum of 24 hours before following the steps below.

Access the HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software Headline report:

1. In the NNMi console, click **Actions → Reporting - Report Menu**.
2. Click the link for **Headline**. The Headline report displays data from the past 24 hours from the time you request the report. So if you run the report at 5.03 p.m., the report includes data since 5.03 p.m. yesterday. Click the **Help** link in the report if you need information about how to use this report.
3. Open the **Topology Filters** panel and restrict your view to the network elements for which you are determining thresholds.
4. Click **Confirm Selection** to return to the report.
5. Open the **Time Controls** panel and select a start time and interval.
6. Click **Confirm Selection**.
7. The report appears using the filters you specified.
8. Study the Range & Exceptions graphs to guide your decision about what constitutes reasonable threshold settings. See online help for this report for information about how to read this report.

Examples of Count-Based Threshold Monitoring (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*)

You can configure interface threshold monitoring if the HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software is installed. See "Purchase an HP Network Node Manager i Smart Plug-in" (on page 1281) for more information.

Several examples are presented These examples are not intended to be recommendations. Consider all aspects of your network environment and set performance thresholds that are meaningful in your environment:

Examples of Count-Based Threshold Settings

- Thresholds to Monitor Utilization on WAN Connections
- Thresholds to Monitor Utilization on Important Interfaces
- Thresholds to Monitor Important Interfaces for Discards
- Thresholds to Monitor Important Interfaces for Errors

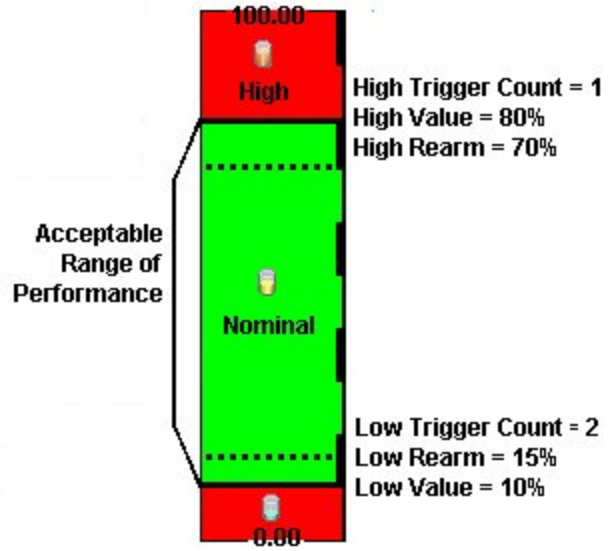
Example 1: Monitor Utilization on WAN Connections

You want to monitor the connections between two sites to verify that your service provider is meeting their guaranteed throughput volume. You pay a fixed cost for a specific bandwidth over this WAN interface.

- Monitor for under-utilization which wastes money (less than 10%).

  Tip: If you do not care about under-utilization, set Low Value and Rearm to 0% as shown in Example 2.

- Monitor for over-utilization, which might result in performance bottlenecks or service provider surcharges (greater than 80%).



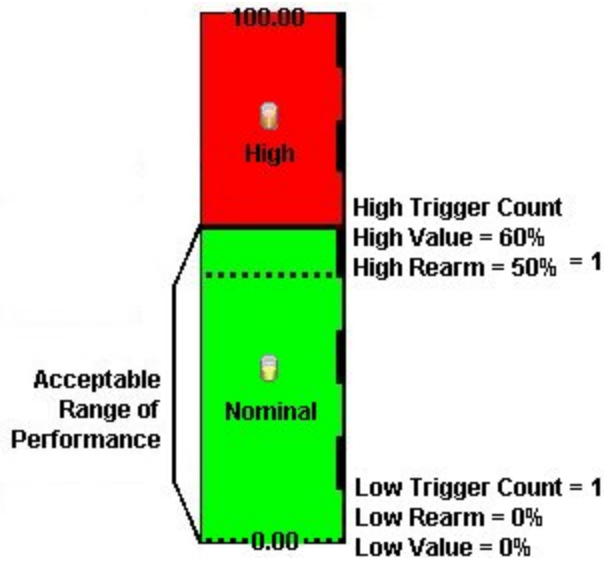
Note: Sometimes an Interface's MIB-II ifspeed value is not reported accurately. This might result in threshold calculations outside the 0.00 - 100.00 range. If this happens, the Interface threshold State set to "Unavailable." To correct the problem:

1. Access the **Inventory** workspace
2. Open **Interface** view.
3. Open the form for the Interface that is reporting a threshold state of "Unavailable."
4. Navigate to the **General** tab.
5. Enter a valid entry in **Input Speed** or **Output Speed** (this overrides the value returned by the device's SNMP agent so that NNMi can accurately calculate utilization thresholds).

Example 2: Monitor Utilization on Important Interfaces

You want to monitor an important Ethernet interface and be notified if it is getting overloaded.

An Ethernet interface configured for full-duplex operation has an acceptable operating range of 0-60%. When average utilization is greater than 60%, NNM generates a High Threshold incident.

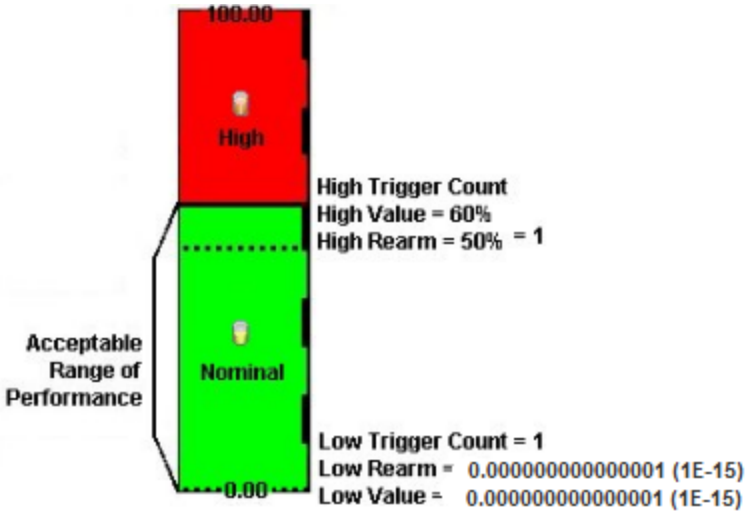


Example 3: Monitor Utilization on Important Interfaces For States (High, Nominal, None)

You want to monitor an important Ethernet interface and be notified if it is getting overloaded or if no data has passed through the interface during the polling interval. This might indicate a problem with the interface or its connection.

This example monitors for the following:

- When the average utilization is greater than 60%
- When no data passes through the interface



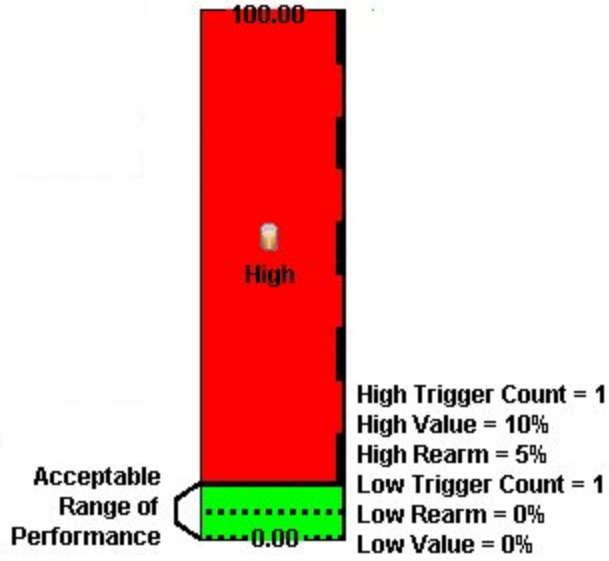
Note the following:

- If a formerly connected interface is administratively down, NNMi does not generate a fault condition.

- If no data passed through the interface during the polling interval, NNMi does not detect a fault condition.

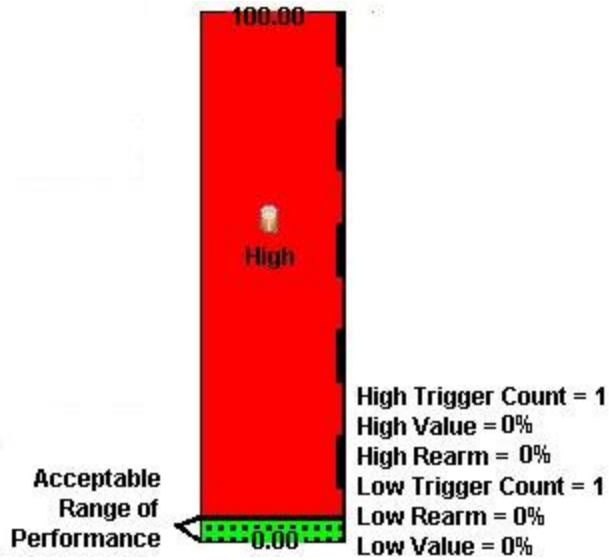
Example 4: Monitor Important Interfaces for Discards

You want to know anytime an interface is dropping data. The acceptable limit for interface discards is 10%. The threshold state is High when the discard rate exceeds 10% and returns to Nominal when the discard rate drops below 5%.



Example 5: Monitor Important Interfaces for Errors

You want to know if packet errors occur. The acceptable limit for packet errors is 2%.The threshold state is High Level (HL) when the error rate exceeds 2% and returns to normal when the error rate drops below 1%.



To monitor for any errors greater than zero, set both the **High Value** and **Low Vaue** to 0 (zero). The state remains normal as long as no errors occur.

Examples of Time-Based Threshold Monitoring (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*)

You can configure interface threshold monitoring if the HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software is installed. See "Purchase an HP Network Node Manager i Smart Plug-in" (on page 1281) for more information.

Several examples are presented These examples are not intended to be recommendations. Consider all aspects of your network environment and set performance thresholds that are meaningful in your environment:

Examples of Time-Based Threshold Settings

Monitor CPU Utilization for an Important Node

Monitor Important Interfaces for Bandwidth Utilization

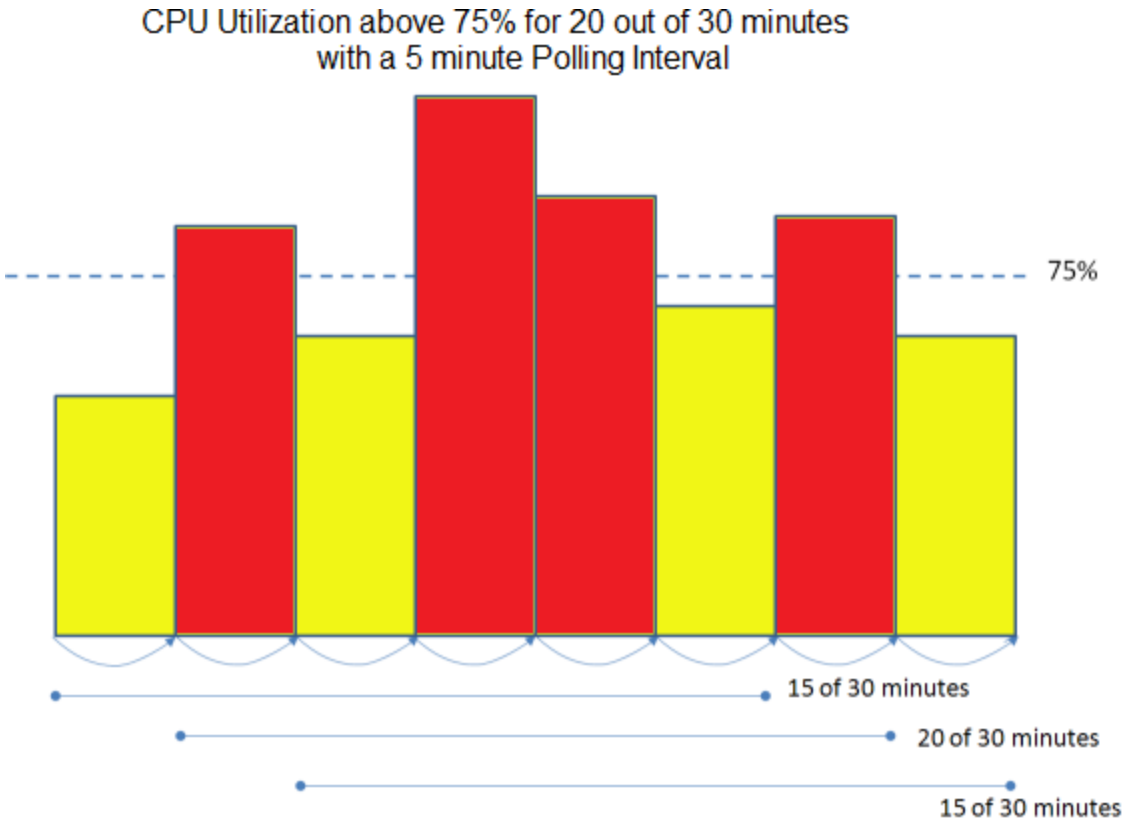
Monitor Important Interfaces for Interface Errors

Monitor Important Interfaces for Interface Discards

Monitor Using Rearm Values

Example 1: Monitor CPU Utilization for an Important Node

You want to know when the CPU Utilization is above 75% for 20 out of 30 minutes. The threshold state is High Level when the CPU Utilization exceeds 75% for 20 out of 30 minutes and returns to normal when the Utilization drops below 50%.



High Value: 75

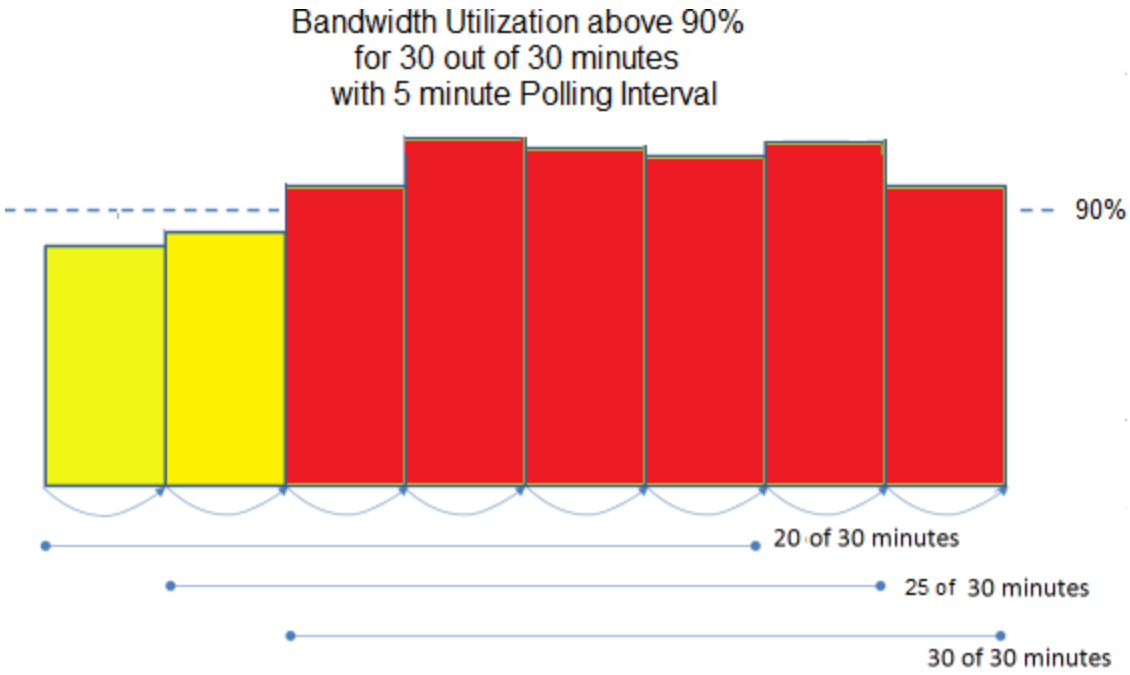
High Value Rearm: 50

High Duration: 20

High Duration Window: 30

Example 2: Monitor Important Interfaces for Bandwidth Utilization

You want to know when the Bandwidth Utilization is above 90% for 30 out of 30 minutes. The threshold state is High Level when the bandwidth utilization exceeds 90% for 30 out of 30 minutes and returns to normal when the utilization drops below 80%.



High Value: 90

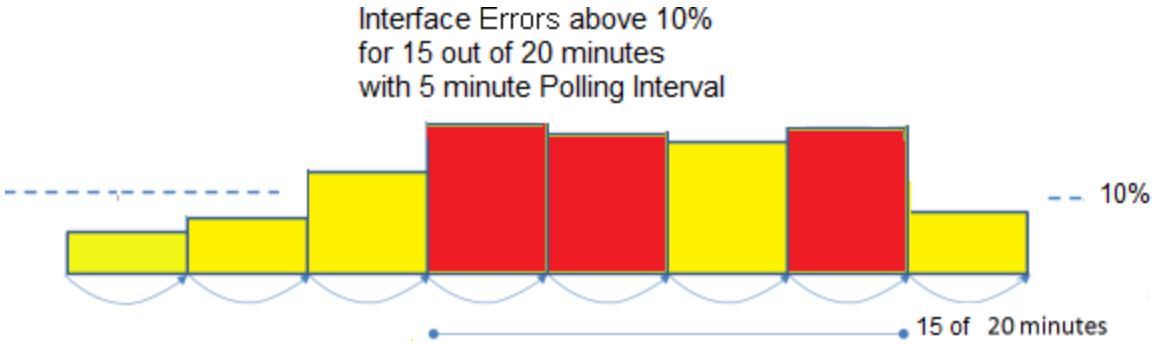
High Value Rearm: 80

High Duration: 30

High Duration Window: 30

Example 3: Monitor Important Interfaces for Interface Errors

You want to know when the Interface Errors are above 10% for 15 out of 20 minutes. The threshold state is High Level when the interface errors exceed 10% for 15 out of 20 minutes and returns to normal when the interface errors drops below 5%.



High Value: 10

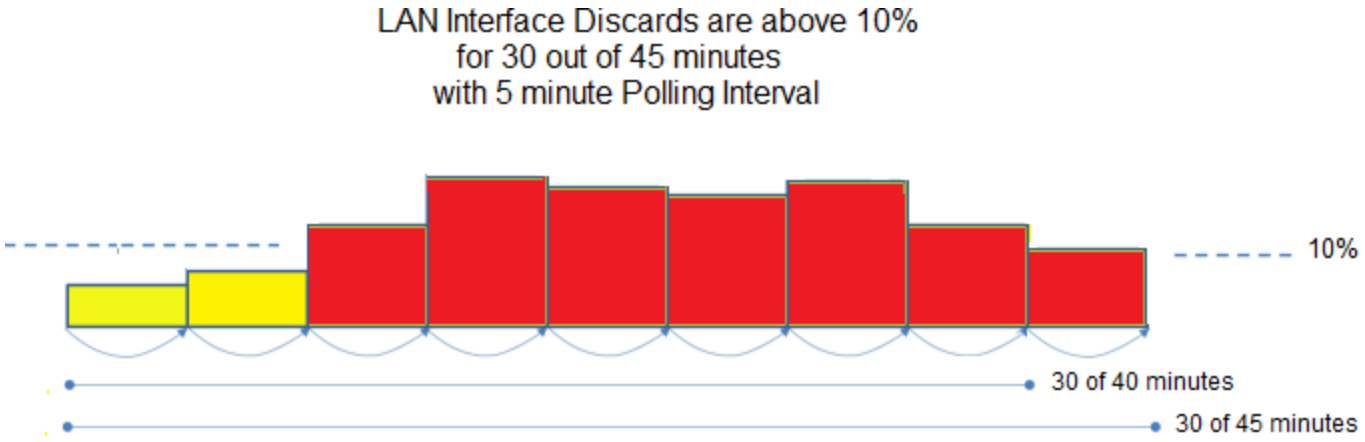
High Value Rearm: 5

High Duration: 15

High Duration Window: 20

Example 4: Monitor Important Interfaces for Interface Discards

You want to know when the Interface Discards are above 10% for 30 out of 45 minutes. The threshold state is High Level when the interface discards exceed 10% for 30 out of 45 minutes and returns to nomral when the interface discards drop below 5%.



High Value: 10

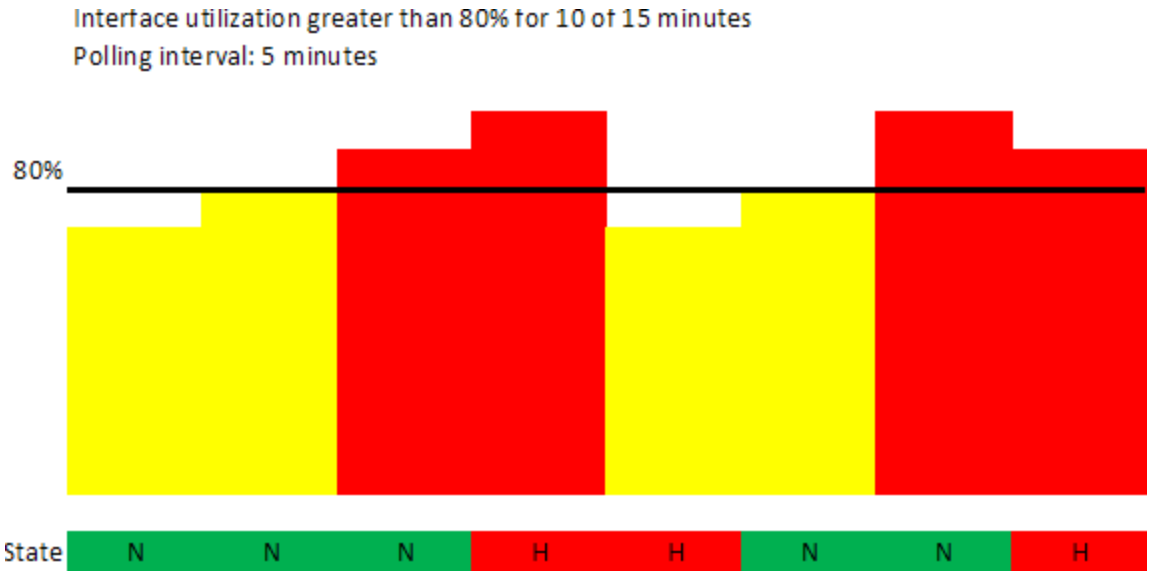
High Value Rearm: 5

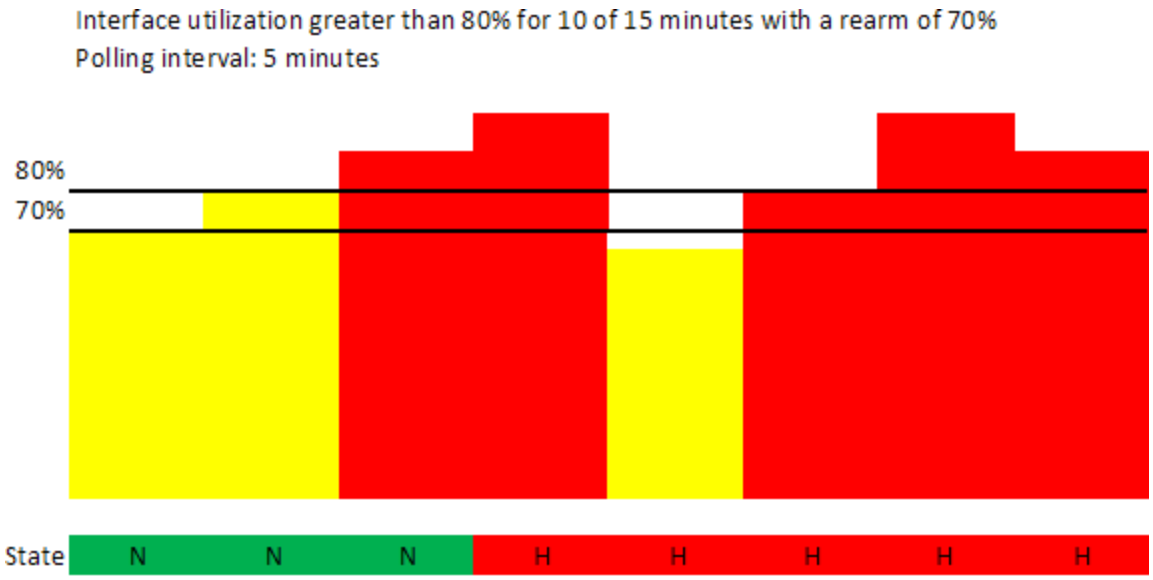
High Duration: 30

High Duration Window: 45

Example 5: Monitor Using Rearm Values

You want to reduce the frequency of State changes when the monitored value is close to the threshold. The following examples show the same set of measured values monitored without and with **High Value Rearm** configured.





Configure Node Component Monitoring

Before you start, you must establish one or more Node Group definitions that identify the nodes to which these monitoring settings will apply. See also, "Node Groups Provided by NNMi" (on page 261).

To establish monitoring behavior for a predefined Node Group:

1. Navigate to the **Node Settings** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Monitoring Configuration**.
   c. Locate the **Node Settings** tab.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a Node Settings definition, click the * New icon.
      - To edit a Node Settings definition, click the Open icon in the row representing the Node Settings definition you want to edit.
2. Establish the appropriate settings to identify this Node Setting definition (see Basics table).
3. *Optional*. Configure the Fault Monitoring behavior for this Node Setting definition (see Fault Monitoring table).
4. (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*) If the HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software is installed:
   - Configure the Performance Monitoring behavior for this Node Setting definition (see Performance Monitoring table).

- *Optional*. Navigate to the Threshold Settings tab to configure the HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software. See "Configure Threshold Monitoring for Node Components (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 316) for more information.

5. By default, NNMi monitors only interfaces that are connected to other interfaces. When SNMP polling is enabled, NNMi automatically detects most connections. See "Add or Delete a Layer 2 Connection" (on page 223) for information about manual overrides.

   Optional. If you want to expand monitoring behavior for this group to include unconnected Interfaces, indicate your choices in the Extend the Scope of Polling Beyond Connected Interfaces group box.

6. Click **Save and Close**. NNMi applies your changes. The next regularly scheduled monitoring cycle uses the new settings.

   Caution: When you establish monitoring configuration settings, NNMi must recalculate the settings for all affected objects. This can take some time and slow down your system. Consider making this change during a slow time in your network environment.

   To verify that State Poller is working as expected, see the report on the State Poller tab in **Help → System Information**.

Optional. Customize the interface monitoring behavior. See "Configure Interface Monitoring" (on page 280) .

Basics

Attribute	Description
Ordering	Enter a unique string (any length), characters 0 through 9. Consider using increments of 100 for the flexibility to insert additional items between existing items over time. NNMi decides which monitoring configurations apply to a node or interface based on the ordering number assigned to the configuration definitions. NNMi monitors the device according to the first match (checked from lowest number to highest number within each category). Categories are read in sequence. Click here for a description of the sequence. 1. **Interface Settings**: NNMi monitors each of the Node's Interfaces and IP Addresses based on the first matching Interface Settings definition. The first match is the Interface Settings definition with the lowest Ordering number. 2. **Node Setting**: NNMi monitors each Node and each previously unmatched Interface or IP Address based on the first matching Node Settings definition. The first match is the Node Settings definition with the lowest Ordering number. **Note**: Child node groups are included in the Ordering hierarchy. This means that if the parent node group has a lower Ordering number (for example, parent=10, child=20), then the monitoring configuration specified for the parent node group also applies to the nodes in the child node group. To override a parent node group monitoring configuration, set the Ordering

Attribute	Description
	number for the child node group to a number that is lower than the parent (for example, parent=20, child=10). 3. **Default Settings**: If no match is found for a Node, Interface, or IP Address in 1 or 2, NNMi applies the default Monitoring Configuration settings. No duplicate Ordering numbers are allowed. Each Node Setting ordering number must be unique.
Node Group	Choose one predefined Node Group from the list. See "Create Node Groups" (on page 229) for more information. (*NNMi Advanced with IPv6 enabled*) See also "Node Groups of IPv4 or IPv6 Addresses " (on page 240).

Fault Monitoring

Attribute	Description
Enable Management Address ICMP Polling	If ☑ enabled, State Poller only issues ICMP (ping) requests to the management address for a node. **Note**: In the Global Control section of the Monitoring Configuration form, the Enable State Polling attribute must be enabled, too. If ☐ disabled, State Poller does one of the following: • If neither this attribute nor *Enable ICMP Fault Polling* is selected, State Poller does not use ICMP to monitor nodes covered by this configuration setting. • If *Enable ICMP Fault Polling* is selected, State Poller uses ICMP to monitor ALL IP addresses covered by this configuration setting.
Enable ICMP Fault Polling **Note**: This monitoring option is useful for devices that do not support SNMP. By default, this feature is enabled for the "Non-SNMP Devices" Node Group.	If ☑ enabled, State Poller issues ICMP (ping) requests to verify the availability of discovered IP address. **Note**: In the Global Control section of this form, the Enable State Polling attribute must be enabled, too. If ☐ disabled, State Poller does the following: • If neither this attribute nor *Management IP Address Polling* is selected, State Poller does not use ICMP to monitor nodes covered by this configuration setting. • IP addresses (both previously discovered and newly discovered) have a State attribute value of "Not Polled" and a Status attribute value of "No Status" with the color of the IP address map-symbol set to beige. See Layer 3 Neighbor View.

Attribute	Description
	• If both ICMP and SNMP are disabled for a Node, the Node has a Status attribute value of "No Status" and the color of the Node map-symbol background shape is set to beige. **Tip**: To turn off ICMP polling within a subset of your network environment, use the Communication Configuration workspace Region definitions. You can define your own Regions that identify any unreachable addresses in your management domain (for example, the **private IP addresses**[1]).
Enable Interface Fault Polling	If ☑ enabled, State Poller monitors all interfaces by issuing SNMP read-only queries to devices assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. By default, any connected interface is monitored for MIB-II ifAdminStatus and ifOperStatus. (ifAdminStatus is set by the device administrator. ifOperStatus indicates the operational status of interface health.) If you have *unconnected* interfaces that you want to monitor, expand NNMi monitoring behavior with the Poll Unconnected Interfaces and the Poll Interfaces Hosting IP Addresses attributes. **Note**: The following attributes must also be enabled: • In the Global Control section of this form, the Enable State Polling attribute must be enabled, too. See Layer 2 Neighbor View. (See "Set Global Monitoring" (on page 271) for more information.) • In the Communication Configuration view, enable State Poller queries with the applicable Enable SNMP Communication attributes (see "Configuring Communication Protocol" (on page 92) for more information). If ☐ disabled, for devices assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy: • Causal Engine calculates Status based only on IP address State. • The Interface objects previously discovered change to a State attribute value of "Not Polled" and a Status attribute value of "No Status" (plus any related map-symbol changes to a beige color).
Enable Card Fault Polling	Use this attribute to poll fault metrics for cards. Card fault metrics include Administrative State, Operational State, and Standby State. **Note**: Card Fault Polling is enabled by default. If ☑ enabled, NNMi gathers fault data related to the card fault metrics in devices assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy.

[1] These are IPv4 addresses that can be reused in home and office local area networks (LANs). Following the standards set by RFC 1918 and RFC 4193 (10.*.*.*, 169.254.*.*, 172.16-31.*.*, and 192.168.*.*)

Attribute	Description
	If ☐ disabled, NNMi does not extend data collection behavior to include card fault data about devices assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. **Note**: NNMi uses the same polling interval set for the Fault Polling Interval.
Enable Node Component Fault Polling **Note**: By default, this feature is enabled for the "Routers" and "Networking Infrastructure Devices" Node Groups.	Use this attribute to poll Node Component fault metrics. Node Component fault metrics include the following: Fan, Power Supply, Temperature, and Voltage. **Note**: Node Component Fault Polling is disabled by default. Only the health of the Power Supply and Fan Node Components are propagated to the Node level. If ☑ enabled, NNMi gathers fault data related to the Node Component fault metrics in devices assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. If ☐ disabled, NNMi does not extend data collection behavior to include Node Component fault data about devices assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. **Note**: NNMi uses the same polling interval set for the Fault Polling Interval.
Fault Polling Interval	The time that State Poller waits between issuing queries to gather information for any of the following that are enabled: ICMP Polling, SNMP Polling, Poll Unconnected Interfaces, and Poll Interfaces Hosting IP addresses. **Note**: NNMi monitors SNMP agents (Management Addresses) according to this Fault Polling Interval, *even if ICMP Polling, SNMP Polling, Poll Unconnected Interfaces, and Poll Interfaces Hosting IP addresses are all disabled*. To prevent an SNMP Agent's address from being monitored, one of the following must be true: State Polling is disabled, current Communication Configuration settings turn off SNMP for the SNMP agent's address, or the parent Node is set to Not Managed or Out of Service.

Performance Monitoring (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*)

Attribute	Description
LAN Performance Monitoring: Enable Interface Performance Polling	(*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*) Use this attribute to extend the range of polling data that NNMi collects. HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software uses the additional data in a series of performance reports. See "Purchase an HP Network Node Manager i Smart Plug-in" (on page 1281) for more information. When enabled, network traffic increases on your network because NNMi gathers performance data about each member of this group on a regular schedule.

Attribute	Description
	If ☑ enabled, NNMi gathers basic Interface performance data from Interfaces in devices assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. If ☐ disabled, NNMi does not extend data collection behavior to include performance data about Interfaces assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. **Note**: The Enable State Polling field must be enabled, too. By default the performance of connected interfaces and addresses is monitored. If you have *unconnected* interfaces that you want to monitor, expand NNMi monitoring behavior by enabling Poll Unconnected Interfaces.
WAN Performance Monitoring: Enable DSx Interface Performance Polling	(*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*) Use this attribute to extend the range of polling data that NNMi collects. HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software uses the additional data in a series of performance reports. See "Interface Groups Provided by NNMi" (on page 264) for more information. When enabled, network traffic increases on your network because NNMi gathers performance data about each member of this group on a regular schedule. If ☑ enabled, NNMi gathers DSx performance data from DSx Interfaces assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. If ☐ disabled, NNMi does not gather DSx performance data from DSx Interfaces assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy.
WAN Performance Monitoring: Enable SONET Interface Performance Polling	(*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*) Use this attribute to extend the range of polling data that NNMi collects. HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software uses the additional data in a series of performance reports. See "Interface Groups Provided by NNMi" (on page 264) for more information. When enabled, network traffic increases on your network because NNMi gathers performance data about each member of this group on a regular schedule. If ☑ enabled, NNMi gathers SONET performance data from SONET Interfaces assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. If ☐ disabled, NNMi does not gather SONET performance data from SONET Interfaces assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy.
WAN Performance Monitoring: Enable ATM Interface Performance Polling	(*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*) Use this attribute to extend the range of polling data that NNMi collects. HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software uses the additional data in a series of performance reports. When enabled, network traffic increases on your network because NNMi gathers performance data for each ATM Interface. If ☑ enabled, NNMi gathers ATM performance data from ATM Interfaces assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. If ☐ disabled, NNMi does not gather ATM performance data from ATM Interfaces assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy.

Attribute	Description
	Note: This option gathers metrics from ATM-MIB and CISCO-AAL5-MIB. See also "Configure Discovery of ATM/Frame Relay Interfaces" (on page 174).
WAN Performance Monitoring: Enable Frame Relay Interface Performance Polling	(*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*) Use this attribute to extend the range of polling data that NNMi collects. HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software uses the additional data in a series of performance reports. When enabled, network traffic increases on your network because NNMi gathers performance data for each Frame Relay Interface. If enabled, NNMi gathers Frame Relay performance data from Frame Relay Interfaces assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. If disabled, NNMi does not gather Frame Relay performance data from Frame Relay Interfaces assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. This option gathers the following types of metrics: • Circuit in and out octets, errors, and discards • Committed Information Rate (CIR) and Extended Information Rate (EIR) utilization • Forward Error Congestion Notification (FECN) and Backward Error Congestion Notification (BECN) counts See also "Configure Discovery of ATM/Frame Relay Interfaces" (on page 174).
Component Performance Monitoring: Enable Node Component Performance Polling **Note**: By default, this feature is enabled for the "Routers" Node Group if HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software is installed.	(*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*) Use this attribute to poll Node Component performance. An NNMi administrator can set the threshold for node components related to the following performance metrics: CPU utilization, memory utilization, buffer utilization, buffer miss rate, and buffer failure rate. **Note**: Node Component Performance Polling is disabled by default. If enabled, NNMi gathers performance data related to the Node Component performance metrics in devices assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. If disabled, NNMi does not extend data collection behavior to include Node Component performance data about devices assigned to this level of the monitoring hierarchy. **Note**: NNMi uses the same polling interval set for the Performance Polling Interval.
Performance Polling Interval	(*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*) Use this field to set the time period that NNMi waits between issuing network

Attribute	Description
	traffic to gather performance data for the HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software.

Extend the Scope of Polling Beyond Connected Interfaces

Attribute	Description
Poll Unconnected Interfaces	If enabled, NNMi monitors all interfaces within discovered devices (both connected and unconnected). All interfaces are monitored for MIB-II ifAdminStatus and ifOperStatus. (ifAdminStatus is set by the device administrator. ifOperStatus indicates the operational status of interface health.) **Note**: The Enable State Polling field must be enabled, and SNMP polling of some type must be enabled (for example, Enable SNMP Fault Monitoring and Enable SNMP Performance Polling). If disabled, State Poller polls according to other configuration settings. **Tip**: Your discovery configuration choices might need to be adjusted to get the results you want. For example, to meet the "connected" criteria for interfaces in switches that do not have an IP address you must add the device to which the interface is connected as a discovery seed. See"Discovery Seeds (as a starting point)" (on page 151).
Poll Interfaces Hosting IP Addresses **Note**: This monitoring option is useful for Router interfaces. By default, this feature is enabled for the "Routers" Node Group.	If enabled, any unconnected interface that has one or more addresses associated with it is monitored for MIB-II ifAdminStatus and ifOperStatus. (ifAdminStatus is set by the device administrator. ifOperStatus indicates the operational status of interface health.) **Note**: The Enable State Polling field must be enabled, and SNMP polling of some type must be enabled (for example, Enable SNMP Fault Monitoring and Enable SNMP Performance Polling). By monitoring the Interface (in addition to the IP address), NNMi can make more informed decisions about the health of each IP address associated with an unconnected interface. If disabled, State Poller polls according to other configuration settings. **Tip**: The Communication Configuration workspace provides a method of overriding this setting for specific Regions. You can define your own Region to easily turn off polling to any unreachable addresses in your management domain (for example, the **private IP addresses**[1]).

[1]These are IPv4 addresses that can be reused in home and office local area networks (LANs). Following the standards set by RFC 1918 and RFC 4193 (10.*.*.*, 169.254.*.*, 172.16-31.*.*, and 192.168.*.*)

Configure Threshold Monitoring for Node Components (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*)

The Threshold Settings form is used only to configure threshold monitoring when HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software is installed. See "Purchase an HP Network Node Manager i Smart Plug-in" (on page 1281) for more information. If you set thresholds, NNMi generates an Incident when any threshold is violated.

HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software provides exception reports to track the frequency of threshold breaches. You can open these reports with **Actions → Reporting - Report Menu** in the incident, node, or interface views and forms. (See HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software Actions.)

You can set node thresholds using either of the following methods:

"Configure Count-Based Threshold Monitoring for Node Components (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 316)

"Configure Time-Based Threshold Monitoring for Node Components (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 320)

Related Topics

"Threshold Monitoring Behavior After a System Restart or Configuration Change" (on page 327)

Configure Count-Based Threshold Monitoring for Node Components (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*)

Count-Based Threshold Settings enable you want to determine as soon as a threshold is reached (for example, the CPU utilization for a node reaches 90%).See "Examples of Count-Based Threshold Monitoring (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 300) for more information.

If you are setting thresholds for an interface, see "Configure Count-Based Threshold Monitoring for Interfaces (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 287)

Examples of the types of threshold you can set for a node include the following: (See Monitored Attributes in the table below for a complete list.)

- Backplane utilization
- Buffer failure rate
- Buffer miss rate
- Buffer utilization
- CPU 5 second utilization
- CPU 1 minute utilization
- CPU 5 minute utilization
- Disk space utilization
- Management Address ICMP Response Time

Note: The HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software license is not required for this attribute.

- Memory utilization

HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software provides exception reports to track the frequency of threshold breaches. You can open these reports with **Actions → Reporting - Report Menu** in the incident, node, or interface views and forms. (See HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software Actions.)

To establish count-based threshold monitoring behavior for nodes:

1. *Prerequisite*. After enabling Performance Monitoring for a Node Group and before setting thresholds, analyze performance data over time to determine wise threshold settings for each group. See "Determine Reasonable Threshold Settings (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 299).

   Note: When performance polling is enabled, network traffic increases on your network while NNMi gathers performance data.

2. Navigate to the **Thresholds Settings** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Monitoring Configuration**.
   c. Navigate to the **Node Settings** tab.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a Node Settings definition, click the New icon.
      - To edit a Node Settings definition, double-click the row representing the Node Settings definition you want to edit.
3. *Prerequisite*. Verify that Performance Monitoring is enabled for this Node Settings definition.
4. In the **Node Settings** form, navigate to the **Threshold Settings** tab.
5. Do one of the following:
   - To create a threshold definition, click the New icon and select **Count-Based Threshold Settings**.
   - To edit a threshold definition, double-click the row representing the threshold definition you want to edit.
   - To delete a threshold definition, select a row and click the Delete icon.
6. Select the attribute you want to monitor and establish the threshold values for that attribute (see Basic Count-Based Threshold Settings table). For examples of setting meaningful thresholds, see "Examples of Count-Based Threshold Monitoring (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 300).
7. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Node Settings form.
8. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Monitoring Configuration form.
9. Click **Save and Close**. NNMi applies your changes during the next regularly scheduled

monitoring cycle.

Note: Threshold Incidents are disabled by default within NNMi to prevent Incident storms. If you are ready to generate Threshold Incidents, see "Generate Performance Threshold Incidents (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 599). And to learn about your incident configuration choices, see "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466) for a description of the special custom incident attributes available in Threshold Incidents.

To verify that State Poller is working as expected, see the report on the State Poller tab in **Help → System Information**.

Basic Count-Based Threshold Settings

Attribute	Description
Monitored Attribute	NNMi gathers data to calculate thresholds for the following values. Click any item in this list for more details about that value. **Note**: NNMi also displays the Monitored Attributes that apply to interfaces. See "Configure Threshold Monitoring for Interfaces (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 286) for more information about these attributes. • Backplane Utilization Percentage of backplane usage in relation to the total amount of backplane resources available. • Buffer Failure Rate Percentage value based on the number of buffer failures caused by insufficient memory when trying to create additional buffers. • Buffer Miss Rate Counter indicating that the number of available buffers in the pool has dropped below the minimum level. • Buffer Utilization Percentage of buffer usage in relation to the number of buffers available. • CPU 1Min Utilization Percentage of CPU usage in relation to the total amount of CPU available. This percentage is measured at 1-minute intervals. • CPU 5Min Utilization Percentage of CPU usage in relation to the total amount of CPU available. This percentage is measured at 5-minute intervals. • CPU 5Sec Utilization Percentage of CPU usage in relation to the total amount of CPU available. This percentage is measure at 5-second intervals.

Attribute	Description
	• Disk Space utilization Percentage of disk space usage in relation to the total amount of disk space available. • Management Address ICMP Response Time Indicates the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) response time (in milliseconds) from the management station to the target node. **Note**: The HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software license is not required for this attribute. • Memory Utilization Percentage of memory usage in relation to the total amount of memory available.
High Value	Designate the percentage above which would indicate a value in the High range. Valid entries are 0.00 through 100.00 and include 1E notation (for example IE-15). When exceeded, NNMi changes to the **High State**. **Note**: If you use the maximum possible value, the threshold is disabled because it cannot be crossed.
High Value Rearm	Designate the percentage that when reached would indicate the end of a high threshold situation. Valid entries are 0.00 through 100.00 and include 1E notation (for example IE-15). The default value is the High Value. **Note**: The High Value Rearm must be less than or equal to the High Value and greater than the Low Value Rearm. The High Rearm Value is used to indicate the end of a high threshold situation only after the specified High Value is reached the number of times specified by the High Trigger Count. If an associated incident was generated, NNMi closes the incident when the High Value Rearm is reached.
High Trigger Count	Designate the number of consecutive polling cycles in which the value must remain in the High range before the threshold state changes to High.
Low Value	Designate the percentage below which would indicate a value in the low range. Valid entries are 0.00 through 100.00 and include 1E notation (for example IE-15). When below this value, NNMi changes to the **Low State**. **Note**: If you use the minimum possible value, the threshold is disabled because it cannot be crossed. The Low Value must be less than or equal to the High Value.
Low Value Rearm	Designate the percentage that when reached would indicate the end of a low threshold situation. Valid entries are 0.00 through 100.00 and include 1E notation (for example IE-15).

Attribute	Description
	Note: The Low Value Rearm must be greater than or equal to the Low Value and less than the High Rearm Value. The Low Rearm Value is used to indicate the end of a low threshold situation only after the specified Low Value is reached the number of times sepcified by the Low Trigger Count. If an associated incident is generated, NNMi closes the incident when the Low Value Rearm is reached.
Low Trigger Count	The number of consecutive times the returned value must exceed the specified Low Value to transition to the Low State. The default value is 1.

Related Topics

"Threshold Monitoring Behavior After a System Restart or Configuration Change" (on page 327)

Configure Time-Based Threshold Monitoring for Node Components (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*)

Time-Based Threshold Settings enable you to determine whether a threshold is reached for a particular duration of time (for example, the CPU utilization for a node is above 90 percent for 20 out of 30 minutes See "Examples of Count-Based Threshold Monitoring (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 300) for more information.

If you are setting thresholds for an interface, see "Configure Time-Based Threshold Monitoring for Interfaces (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 292)

Examples of the types of threshold you can set for a node include the following: (See Monitored Attributes in the table below for a complete list.)

- Backplane utilization
- Buffer failure rate
- Buffer miss rate
- Buffer utilization
- CPU 5 second utilization
- CPU 1 minute utilization
- CPU 5 minute utilization
- Disk space utilization
- Management Address ICMP Response Time

  Note: The HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software license is not required for this attribute.
- Memory utilization

HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software provides exceptions reports to track the frequency of threshold breaches. You can open these reports with **Actions** → **Reporting**

- Report Menu in the incident, node, or interface views and forms. (See HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software Actions.)

To establish time-based threshold monitoring behavior for nodes:

1. After enabling Performance Monitoring for a Node Group and before setting thresholds, analyze performance data over time to determine wise threshold settings for each group. See "Determine Reasonable Threshold Settings (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 299).

   Note: When performance polling is enabled, network traffic increases on your network while NNMi gathers performance data.

2. Navigate to the **Thresholds Settings** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Monitoring Configuration**.
   c. Navigate to the **Node Settings** tab.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a Node Settings definition, click the New icon.
      - To edit a Node Settings definition, double-click the row representing the Node Settings definition you want to edit.
3. *Prerequisite*. Verify that Performance Monitoring is enabled for this Node Settings definition.
4. In the **Node Settings** form, navigate to the **Threshold Settings** tab.
5. Do one of the following:
   - To create a threshold definition, click the New icon and select **Time-Based Threshold Settings**.
   - To edit a threshold definition, double-click the row representing the threshold definition you want to edit.
   - To delete a threshold definition, select a row and click the Delete icon.
6. Select the attribute you want to monitor and establish the threshold values for that attribute (see Basic Time-Based Threshold Settings table). For examples of setting meaningful thresholds, see "Examples of Count-Based Threshold Monitoring (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 300).
7. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Node Settings form.
8. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Monitoring Configuration form.
9. Click **Save and Close**. NNMi applies your changes during the next regularly scheduled monitoring cycle.

   Note: Threshold Incidents are disabled by default within NNMi to prevent Incident storms. If you are ready to generate Threshold Incidents, see "Generate Performance Threshold Incidents (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 599). And to learn about your incident configuration choices, see "Custom Incident

Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466) for a description of the special custom incident attributes available in Threshold Incidents.

To verify that State Poller is working as expected, see the report on the State Poller tab in **Help → System Information**.

Basic Time-Based Threshold Settings

Attribute	Description
Monitored Attribute	NNMi gathers data to calculate thresholds for the following values. Click any item in this list for more details about that value. **Note**: NNMi also displays the Monitored Attributes that apply to interfaces. See "Configure Threshold Monitoring for Interfaces (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 286) for more information about these attributes. • Backplane Utilization Percentage of backplane usage in relation to the total amount of backplane resources available. • Buffer Failure Rate Percentage value based on the number of buffer failures caused by insufficient memory when trying to create additional buffers. • Buffer Miss Rate Counter indicating that the number of available buffers in the pool has dropped below the minimum level. • Buffer Utilization Percentage of buffer usage in relation to the number of buffers available. • CPU 1Min Utilization Percentage of CPU usage in relation to the total amount of CPU available. This percentage is measured at 1-minute intervals. • CPU 5Min Utilization Percentage of CPU usage in relation to the total amount of CPU available. This percentage is measured at 5-minute intervals. • CPU 5Sec Utilization Percentage of CPU usage in relation to the total amount of CPU available. This percentage is measure at 5-second intervals. • Disk Space Utilization Percentage of disk space usage in relation to the total amount of disk space available. ▪ Management Address ICMP Response Time

Attribute	Description
	Indicates the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) response time (in milliseconds) from the management station to the target node. **Note**: The HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software license is not required for this attribute. ▪ Memory Utilization Percentage of memory usage in relation to the total amount of memory available.
High Value	Designate the percentage above which would indicate a value in the High range. Valid entries are 0.00 through 100.00 and include 1E notation (for example IE-15). When exceeded, NNMi changes to the **High State**. **Note**: If you use the maximum possible value, the threshold is disabled because it cannot be crossed.
High Value Rearm	Designate the percentage that when reached would indicate the end of a high threshold situation. Valid entries are 0.00 through 100.00 and include 1E notation (for example IE-15). The default value is the High Value. **Note**: The High Value Rearm must be less than or equal to the High Value and greater than the Low Value Rearm. The High Rearm Value is used to indicate the end of a high threshold situation only after the specified High Value is reached the number of times specified by the High Trigger Count. If an associated incident was generated, NNMi closes the incident when the High Value Rearm is reached.
High Duration	Designate the minimum time within which the value must remain in the High range before the threshold state changes to High and an incident is generated. **Note**: The Polling Interval should be less than or equal to this value.
High Duration Window	Designate the window of time in which the High Duration criteria must be met. **Note**: The value must be greater than 0 (zero) and can be the same as the High Duration value. NNMi uses a sliding window, meaning that each time the High Window Duration is reached, NNMi drops the oldest polling cycle and adds the most recent. See "Examples of Count-Based Threshold Monitoring (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 300) for more information.
Low Value	Designate the percentage below which would indicate a value in the low range. Valid entries are 0.00 through 100.00 and include 1E notation (for example IE-15). When below this value, NNMi changes to the **Low State**. **Note**: If you use the minimum possible value, the threshold is disabled because it cannot be crossed. The Low Value must be less than or equal to the High Value.

Attribute	Description
Low Value Rearm	Designate the percentage that when reached would indicate the end of a low threshold situation. Valid entries are 0.00 through 100.00 and include 1E notation (for example IE-15). **Note**: The Low Value Rearm must be greater than or equal to the Low Value and less than the High Rearm Value. The Low Rearm Value is used to indicate the end of a low threshold situation only after the specified Low Value is reached the number of times sepcified by the Low Trigger Count. If an associated incident is generated, NNMi closes the incident when the Low Value Rearm is reached.
Low Duration	Designate the minimum time within which the value must remain in the Low range before the threshold state changes to Low and an incident is generated. **Note**: The Polling Interval should be less than or equal to this value.
Low Duration Window	Designate the window of time in which the Low Duration criteria must be met. **Note**: The value must be greater than 0 (zero) and can be the same as the Low Duration value. NNMi uses a sliding window, meaning that each time the Low Window Duration is reached, NNMi drops the oldest polling cycle and adds the most recent. See "Examples of Count-Based Threshold Monitoring (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 300) for more information.

Related Topics

"Threshold Monitoring Behavior After a System Restart or Configuration Change" (on page 327)

Configure Baseline Settings for Node Components (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*)

Use the **Baseline Settings** form to configure NNMi and the HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software for baseline monitoring in your network environment. (See "Purchase an HP Network Node Manager i Smart Plug-in" (on page 1281) for more information about the HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software.) If you set baseline ranges, you can configure NNMi to generate an Incident when any value is outside of the baseline range.

HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software uses Triple Exponential Smoothing technique to predict the baseline values of a monitored attribute. See "Integrating with Other iSPIs" in the HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics SoftwareOnline Help for more information about how baseline data is collected. for more information about how baseline data is collected.

HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software provides exception reports to track the frequency of threshold breaches. You can open these reports with **Actions → Reporting - Report Menu** in the incident, node, or interface views and forms. (See HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software Actions.)

To establish baseline settings for the Node Components in a Node Group:

1. Navigate to the **Node Settings** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Monitoring Configuration**.
   c. Navigate to the **Node Settings** tab.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create an Node Settings definition, click the New icon.
      - To edit an Node Settings definition, click the Open icon in the row representing the Node Settings definition you want to edit.
      - To delete a Node Settings definition, select a row and click the Delete button.
2. Navigate to the **Baseline Settings** tab.
3. Establish the baseline settings (see the Baseline Settings table).
4. Navigate to the **Baseline Deviations Settings** tab.
5. Establish the baseline range (see the Baseline Range table).

1. By default, NNMi monitors only interfaces that are connected to other interfaces. When SNMP polling is enabled, NNMi automatically detects most connections. See ""Add or Delete a Layer 2 Connection" (on page 223)" for information about manual overrides.

   Optional. If you want to expand monitoring behavior for this group to include unconnected Interfaces, indicate your choices in the Extend the Scope of Polling Beyond Connected Interfaces group box.
2. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Monitoring Configuration form.
3. Click **Save and Close**. NNMi applies your changes. The next regularly scheduled monitoring cycle uses the new settings.

   Caution: When you establish monitoring configuration settings, NNMi must recalculate the settings for all affected objects. This can take some time and slow down your system. Consider making this change during a slow time in your network environment
4. To verify that State Poller is working as expected, see the report on the State Poller tab in **Help → System Information**.
5. *Optional*. Customize the node monitoring behavior. See ""Configure Node Component Monitoring" (on page 308)". Also see ""Detect Interface Changes (renumbering issues)" (on page 221)".

Baseline Settings for Node Components

Attribute	Description
Monitored Attribute	NNMi gathers data to calculate thresholds for the following values. Click any item in this list for more details about that value. **Note**: NNMi also displays the Monitored Attributes that apply to interfaces. See "Configure Threshold Monitoring for Interfaces (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 286) for more information about these attributes.

Attribute	Description
	• Backplane Utilization Percentage of backplane usage in relation to the total amount of backplane resources available. ▪ Buffer Utilization Percentage of buffer usage in relation to the number of buffers available. ▪ CPU 1Min Utilization Percentage of CPU usage in relation to the total amount of CPU available. This percentage is measured at 1-minute intervals. ▪ CPU 5Min Utilization Percentage of CPU usage in relation to the total amount of CPU available. This percentage is measured at 5-minute intervals. ▪ CPU 5Sec Utilization Percentage of CPU usage in relation to the total amount of CPU available. This percentage is measure at 5-second intervals. ▪ Disk Space utilization Percentage of disk space usage in relation to the total amount of disk space available. ▪ Memory Free in KB Amount of available memory in kilobytes. ▪ Management Address ICMP Response Time Indicates the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) response time (in milliseconds) from the management station to the target node. **Note**: The HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software license is not required for this attribute. ▪ Memory Utilization Percentage of memory usage in relation to the total amount of memory available.
Duration	Designate the minimum time within which the value must remain out of the configured Baseline Range before the state changes to Abnormal Range and (optionally) an incident is generated. Use the **Baseline Deviation Settings** tab to set the upper and lower limits of the baseline range. Note the following: • If you do not configure a Baseline Range, NNMi uses the default value of 3 standard deviations. • The Polling Interval should be less than or equal to the Duration.
Duration Window	Designate the window of time in which the Upper Baseline Limt or Lower Baseline Limit criteria must be met.

Attribute	Description
	Note: The value must be greater than 0 (zero) and can be the same as the Duration value. NNMi uses a sliding window, meaning that each time the Duration is reached, NNMi drops the oldest polling cycle and adds the most recent. See "Examples of Count-Based Threshold Monitoring (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 300) for more information.

Baseline Range for Node Groups

Attribute	Description
Upper Baseline Limit Enabled	If enabled, NNMi uses the Upper Baseline Limit attribute value to determine the number of standard deviations above the average that defines the upper baseline limit. If disabled: NNMi does not define the upper baseline limit.
Upper Baseline Limit	Enter the number of standard deviations above the average values that NNMi should use to determine the upper baseline limit.
Lower Baseline Limit Enabled	If enabled, NNMi uses the Lower Baseline Limit attribute value to determine the number of standard deviations below the average that defines the lower baseline limit. If disabled: NNMi does not define the lower baseline limit.
Lower Baseline Limit	Enter the number of standard deviations below the average values that NNMi should use to determine the lower baseline limit.

Threshold Monitoring Behavior After a System Restart or Configuration Change

After a system is restarted or threshold monitoring is re-configured, NNMi retains the former State value and updates the State value as soon as the new State is possible to identify with the following exception:

If the State value is **Not Polled**, NNMi changes the State to **Nominal** before determining the new State.

Note the following:

- If the threshold configuration is count based, NNMi waits until the trigger count is reached before updating the State.
- If the threshold configuration is time-based, NNMi waits until it receives enough samples to identify the State. For example, if the threshold is 20 out of 30 minutes and the threshold is exceeded the first 20 minutes, then NNMi can update the State after 20 minutes has passed.
- NNMi always identifies the new State value by the time the High or Low Window Duration or Trigger Count is reached.

Configure Node Group Status

NNMi enables an NNMi administrator to configure the Node Group status calculations using either of the following methods:

- Assign the Node Group the most severe status of any Node Group member. This is the default method for obtaining Node Group Status.
- Configure the percentage thresholds for one or more Node Group target statuses. For example, when defining percentage values for a target status of **Critical**, you might change the default so that 30 percent of the nodes in the group must have a status other than Normal, for the Node Group Status to be **Critical**.

Tip: Use the **Actions** → **Status Details** to see how NNMi calculates the status for a selected Node Group.

Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

To configure Node Group status calculations, do the following:

1. Navigate to the **Status Configuration** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Status Configuration.**
2. Make one of the following configuration choices:
   - To assign the Node Group the most severe Status of any Node Group member, in the **Status Configuration** form, under **Global Control,** make sure **Propagate Most Severe Status** is checked:

     Propagate Most Severe Status 
   - To configure percentage values for a Node Group Target Status, do the following:
     i. In the **Status Configuration** form, under **Global Control,** make sure the **Propagate Most Severe Status** is cleared:

        Propagate Most Severe Status 
     ii. Configure the percentage values for a Node Group Target Status
3. Click  **Save and Close**.

   NNMi applies your changes after the configuration is saved. Node Group status is updated anytime a Node Group membership changes.

Configure Percentage Values for the Target Status

NNMi enables you to configure how the status of a Node Group is calculated.

Note: The percentage is calculated using only those nodes in the Node Group that have a Management Mode value of **Managed**. For example, if a Node Group includes 10 nodes and 3 of the nodes are **Not Managed**, 5 of the nodes have a Status of **Normal**, and 2 have a status of **Critical,** the percentage of **Critical** nodes is 2/7 * 100.

To configure the percentage values for a Node Group Target Status:

1. Navigate to the **Status Configuration** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Status Configuration.**
2. Locate the **Node Group Status Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   - To create a Node Group Status Settings definition, click the New icon.
   - To edit a Node Group Status Settings definition, click the Open icon in the row representing the Node Group Status Settings definition you want to edit.
   - To delete a Node Group Settings definition, select a row and click the Delete button
4. Establish the appropriate settings to identify this Node Group Status Settings definition. (See the **"Node Group Status Settings Form" (on page 329)** form)

Note: You can only define one configuration for each Target Status.

Node Group Status Settings Form

The Node Group Status Settings form is used to configure the percentage thresholds for a Node Group Target Status. The percentage thresholds you specify define what percentage of nodes within the group must have a particular Status. When the percentage thresholds are reached, the Node Group is assigned the associated Target Status. For example, when defining percentage thresholds for a target status of **Critical**, you might change the default so that 10 percent of the nodes in the group must have a status of **Critical** for the Node Group Status to be **Critical**.

Note: Use a percentage threshold between 0 (zero) and 1 (for example, .01) to indicate the Target Status to be reached when one node in the Node Group reaches a specified Status. For example, if you want the Node Group Status to be set to **Critical** when the Status of one node in the Group becomes **Critical**, enter a percentage less than one for the **Critical %** value.

To define percentage thresholds for a Target Status:

1. Navigate to the **Node Group Status Settings** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Status Configuration**.
   c. Navigate to the **Node Group Status Settings** tab.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a Node Group Status Settings definition, click the New icon.
      - To edit a Node Group Settings definition, click the Open icon in the row representing the Node Group Settings definition you want to edit.
      - To delete a Node Group Settings definition, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Set the Target Status and percentages you want (see Basic Attributes table).
3. Click **Save and Close** to return to the **Status Configuration** form.
4. Click **Save and Close**. NNMi applies your changes after the configuration is saved.

Basics Attributes

Attribute	Description
Target Status	The Status you are configuring. This Status is assigned to the Node Group whenever the specified percentage thresholds are reached. Note the following: • Whether all or one of the percentage thresholds must be reached for a Target Status configuration depends on the Boolean operator you select. The default Boolean operator is OR. (Also see Combine with AND below.) • If you do not specify any percentages for a Target Status, it does not appear as a Status for a Node Group.
Critical %	Specifies the required percentage of nodes in the group that must have a Status value set to **Critical** before NNMi assigns the Target Status.
Major %	Specifies the required percentage of nodes in the group that must have a Status value set to **Major** before NNMi assigns the Target Status.
Minor %	Specifies the required percentage of nodes in the group that must have a Status value set to **Minor** before NNMi assigns the Target Status.
Warning %	Specifies the required percentage of nodes in the group that must have a Status value set to **Warning** before NNMi assigns the Target Status.
Non-Normal %	Specifies the required percentage of nodes in the group that must have a Status value set to any of the following before NNMi assigns the Target Status: • Critical • Major • Minor • Warning
Unknown %	Specifies the required percentage of nodes in the group that must have a Status value set to **Unknown** before NNMi assigns the Target Status.
Combine with AND	Specifies that you want NNMi to combine the percentage thresholds you enter using the AND Boolean operator. When using this option, note the following: • All percentage thresholds you enter must be reached for the Node Group to be assigned the Target Status. • The percentage thresholds you enter must not exceed 100 percent.

Monitor Router Redundancy Groups (*NNMi Advanced*)

NNMi monitors state and priority information for any discovered HSRP and VRRP objects in the network. These objects include Router Redundancy Members and Tracked Objects. See Router

Redundancy Group View for more information about Router Redundancy Groups and the HSRP or VRRP objects associated with them.

The polling interval used is the Fault Polling Interval that is set for the node associated with the Router Redundancy Member or Tracked Object.

If you do not want these objects polled:

- Set the Management Mode for each node to **Not Managed** or **Out of Service**. See "Stop or Start Managing a Node, Interface, Card, Address, or Node Component" (on page 335) for more information about Management Mode.
- Disable all Router Redundancy Group monitoring. See "Set Global Monitoring" (on page 271).

NNMi Advanced also uses these HSRP and VRRP objects when calculating a Path View between two nodes that have IPv4 addresses. See Path View with NNMi Advanced for more information.

Current Health of the State Poller Service

At any time, you can check the current health statistics about the State Poller Service.

To see a report of the health of the State Poller Service, click **Help** → **System Information** and navigate to the **State Poller** tab. For more information see Displaying NNMi System Information.

The State Poller Service contributes towards discovery and ongoing monitoring. See "About Each NNMi Service" (on page 63).

Verify the Monitoring Settings

After the NNMi administrators configure the monitoring settings, configuration for particular objects can be verified to ensure that everything is working correctly. Examples of objects that have Monitoring Settings reports include Nodes, Interfaces, IP addresses, Router Redundancy Groups, Tracked Objects, and Node Components. Open the object's form and use the **Actions** → **Configuration Details** → **Monitoring Settings** menu item to display the report.

Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

(*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager:

- Node managed by the Global Manager = **Actions** → **Configuration Details** → **Monitoring Settings** displays a report, provided by the Global Manager (NNMi management server).
- Node managed by a Regional Manager = **Actions** → **Configuration Details** → **Monitoring Settings** accesses that Regional Manager (NNMi management server) and requests the report.

  Note: You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your network environment enables Single Sign-On (SSO) to that Regional Manager through the Global Manager. For more information, see “Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management” in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).

To verify the monitoring configuration for a Node (SNMP Agent), Interface, IP address, or Card:

1. Navigate to the view for that object (for example, **Inventory** workspace, **Nodes)** view.

2. Select the row representing the object information.
3. Select **Actions** → **Configuration Details** → **Monitoring Settings**.

   NNMi displays the monitoring configuration settings for the selected object.

Note: This menu item also is available on any object's form.

To verify the monitoring configuration for a Router Redundancy Member:

1. Navigate to a Router Redundancy Group view (for example, **Inventory** workspace, **Router Redundancy Groups** view).
2. Double-click the row representing the Router Redundancy Group configuration you want to see.
3. From the Router Redundancy Members tab, double-click the row representing the Router Redundancy Member configuration you want to see.
4. Select **Actions** → **Configuration Details** → **Monitoring Settings**.

   NNMi displays the monitoring configuration settings for the selected object.

To verify the monitoring configuration for a Tracked Object:

1. Navigate to a Router Redundancy view (for example, **Inventory** workspace, **Router Redundancy Groups** view).
2. Double-click the row representing the Router Redundancy Group.
3. From the Router Redundancy Members tab, double-click the row representing the Router Redundancy Group Member.
4. From the Tracked Objects tab, double-click the row representing the Tracked Object.
5. Select **Actions** → **Configuration Details** → **Monitoring Settings**.

   NNMi displays the monitoring configuration settings for the selected object.

To verify the monitoring configuration for a Node Component:

1. Navigate to the view for that object (for example, **Inventory** workspace, **Nodes** view).
2. Double-click the row representing the Node Component Configuration.
3. Select the **Node Component** tab.
4. Double-click the row representing the object information.
5. Select **Actions** → **Configuration Details** → **Monitoring Settings**.

   NNMi displays the monitoring configuration settings for the selected object.

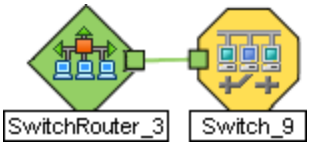
Check status and connectivity of important interfaces.

1. Open a Layer 2 Neighbor View map of each important interface's parent device. See Viewing Maps (Network Connectivity).

2. Each connected interface has a little square symbol around the edge of the parent device's map symbol. For example:

3. Hover your mouse over the square to verify the identify of your important interface on the map.
4. Verify that the status color of each important interface is not Unknown or **Unmanaged**[1] (see About Status Colors). For example:

5. By default, NNMi only monitors the health of connected interfaces. A line appears on the map between interfaces when they are connected. For example:



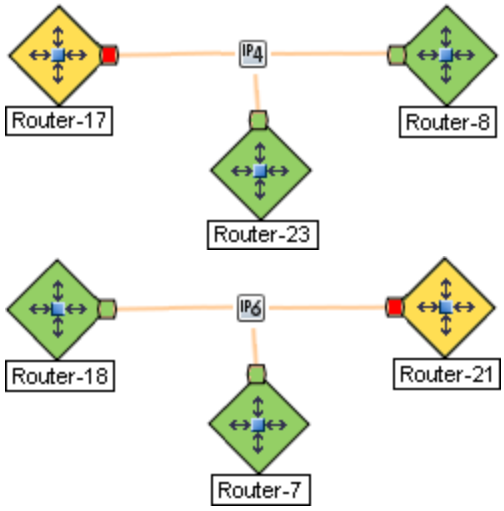
6. If you need to add a connection, see "Add or Delete a Layer 2 Connection" (on page 223).

Check status and connectivity of important addresses.

1. Open a Layer 3 Neighbor View map of each important parent device. See Viewing Maps (Network Connectivity).
2. Each address that is connected to another address in the same subnet has a little hexagon symbol around the edge of the parent device's map symbol. For example:

3. Hover your mouse over the hexagon to verify the identify of your important address on the map.
4. NNMi monitors the health of addresses only if you enable ICMP Address Monitoring. A line appears on the map between addresses when they are connected. The line represents the subnet. For example:

[1] Indicates the Management Mode is "Not Managed" or "Out of Service".



5. If ICMP Address Monitoring is enabled, verify that the status color of each important address is not Unknown or **Unmanaged**[1] (see About Status Colors). For example:

6. If you need to add a connection, see "Add or Delete a Layer 2 Connection" (on page 223).

See "Configure Monitoring Behavior" (on page 270) for information about establishing monitoring behavior.

Monitor Status Distribution for Network Objects

NNMi enables you to view the overall health of your network by providing Stacked Area Graphs that display the distribution of Node, Interface, and IP Address Status information over time.

Tip: If you do not want to display unpolled objects (No Status), use the **File** → **Select Area** menu option and clear the **No Status** check box.

To view Status Distribution Graphs:

1. Select **Tools** → **Status Distribution Graphs**.
2. Select the object type for which you want to display Status distribution. For example, **Node Status**.

   NNMi displays a Stacked Area Graph of the distribution of the object's Status over time.

   See **Help** → **Using Stacked Area Graphs** from the Graph menu bar for more information about using Stacked Area Graphs.

See "Configure Monitoring Behavior" (on page 270) for information about establishing monitoring behavior.

[1] Indicates the Management Mode is "Not Managed" or "Out of Service".

Chapter 9

Stop or Start Managing a Node, Interface, Card, Address, or Node Component

NNMi administrators can specify that a node, interface, card, address, or node component should no longer be discovered or monitored (Management Mode = Unmanaged) or is out of service (Management Mode = Out of Service). For additional information see the form for each object:

Reasons you might want to change the management mode include:

- The node is temporarily out of service.
- You determine that NNMi should never monitor a particular node, interface, card, IP address, or node component.

NNMi provides two management modes for each object (as described in the table). For more information, see the following topics:

- "View the Management Mode for Objects in Your Network" (on page 336)
- "How NNMi Assigns the Management Mode to an Interface, Card, Node Component, or Address" (on page 340)
- "How the NNMi Administrators Change a Management Mode" (on page 342)
- "Understand the Effects of Setting the Management Mode to Not Managed or Out of Service " (on page 343)

Management Modes

Name	Description
Node Management Mode or Management Mode	For Node objects, this value is set by the NNMi administrator. The node-level Management Mode affects the Management Mode of objects associated with the node. For interface, card, node component, or address, the Management Mode cannot be set by the NNMI administrator. NNMi calculates value. The Management Mode for an interface, card, or node component is computed based on the Management Mode for the node. The Management Mode value for an address is calculated based on the Management Mode for the associated interface (if any) or based on the Management Mode for the node. Possible values include: **Managed** - Used to indicate a node, interface, or address should be discovered and monitored by NNMi. **Not Managed** - Used to indicate that NNMi should not discover or monitor the object. For example, the object might not be accessible because it is in a private network.

Name	Description
	Out of Service - Used to indicate a node, interface, or address is unavailable because it is out of service. NNMi does not discover or monitor these objects. **Tip**: Some objects have child objects (for example, Nodes contain interfaces, and interfaces can contain IP addresses). To change the Management Mode back to **Managed** or **Inherited** for the selected object and all associated child objects, use the **Actions** → **Management Mode** → **Managed (Reset All)**. **Tip**: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.
Direct Management Mode	For interfaces, cards, node components, and addresses, this value is set by the NNMi administrator. NNMi uses this value to compute the Management Mode values in the previous row in this table. Possible values include: **Inherited** - For interfaces, cards, and node components, this value is used to indicate that the object should inherit the Management Mode from the node in which it resides. For addresses, this value is used to indicate that the Management Mode should be inherited from the associated interface, if one exists. Otherwise the Management Mode is inherited from the node in which it resides. **Not Managed** - Used to indicate that NNMi should not discover or monitor the object. For example, the object might not be accessible because it is in a private network. **Out of Service** - Used to indicate the object is unavailable because it is out of service. Reasons might include the interface, card, or node component is being repaired or there is a known problem with the address. NNMi does not discover or monitor these objects.

View the Management Mode for Objects in Your Network

NNMi provides the Management Mode workspace so that you can quickly view lists of all nodes, interfaces, cards, addresses, or node components that NNMi is not currently discovering or monitoring. For information about these views:

The following tables describes each possible Management Mode and Direct Management Mode value. The available Management Mode values depend on the object type (node, interface, card, address, or node component). Management Modes are either set automatically by NNMi or set by the NNMi administrators.

Management Mode Values

Object	Value	Description
Node	Managed	Used to indicate that the node should be managed by NNMi. This means it will be discovered and monitored.
Node	Not Managed	Used to indicate you do not plan to manage the node. For example, the node might not be accessible because it is in a private network. NNMi does not

Object	Value	Description
		discover or monitor these objects.
Node	Out of Service	Used to indicate the node is unavailable because it is out of service. Reasons might include that the device is being repaired or there is a known problem with the device. NNMi does not discover or monitor these objects.

Direct Management Mode Values

Object	Value	Description
Interface, Card, Address, or Node Component	Not Managed	Used to indicate you do not plan to manage the interface, card, address, or node component. After the Direct Management Mode is set to **Not Managed**, NNMi no longer discovers or monitors the object.
Interface, Card, Address, or Node Component	Out of Service	Used to indicate that the object is out of service. NNMi does not discover or monitor these objects. An interface, card, or node component will not be managed again until the Direct Management Mode is set to **Inherited** and its associated node is set to **Managed**. An address will not be managed again until the Management Mode of any associated interface is set to Inherited and the node's Management Mode is set to Managed.
Interface, Card, Address, or Node Component	Inherited	Used to indicate that the object should assume the Management Mode of the node in which it is hosted. **Note**: To manage the interface, card or node component, the Management Mode of the node in which the interface is hosted must be **Managed**.
Address	Inherited	The address assumes the Management Mode of the interface, if any, with which the address is associated. If the address is not associated with an interface, it assumes the Management Mode of the node in which it is hosted. **Note**: To manage the address, the Management Mode of the address' interface, if any, must be calculated to be **Managed**. The Management Mode of the node in which the interface and address are hosted must be set to **Managed**.

Unmanaged Nodes View

The Unmanaged Nodes view identifies all of the nodes with a management mode of either **Not Managed** or **Out of Service**. These are the nodes that are no longer being discovered or monitored.

Use this view to select nodes and change the Management Mode to **Managed**. For information:

For each node, you can identify its overall status (for example, **Normal**, **Warning**, **Minor**, **Major**, **Critical** and **Unknown**), device category (for example, switch), name, system name, management

address, system location (the current value of the sysLocation MIB variable), device profile, whether the SNMP Agent is enabled, the date and time the status was last modified, and any notes included for the node.

See "Using the Nodes View" for more information about uses for nodes views.

Related Topics

"How the NNMi Administrators Change a Management Mode" (on page 342)

"How NNMi Assigns the Management Mode to an Interface, Card, Node Component, or Address" (on page 340)

"Understand the Effects of Setting the Management Mode to Not Managed or Out of Service " (on page 343)

"View the Management Mode for Objects in Your Network" (on page 336)

Unmanaged Interfaces View

Tip: See Interface Form for more information about the attributes that appear in each column in this view.

The Unmanaged Interfaces view identifies all of the interfaces with a Management Mode of **Not Managed** or **Out of Service**. These are the interfaces that are no longer being discovered or monitored.

Use this view to select interfaces and change the Management Mode to **Managed**. For information:

For each interface, you can identify the interface's overall status (for example, **Normal**, **Warning**, **Minor, Major, Critical**, and **Unknown**), administrative state, operational state, the management mode of the interface, the management mode of the associated node, the node on which the interface resides (Hosted on Node), the interface name, type, speed, and alias, the date the interface status and state was last changed, and any notes included for the interface.

See Interfaces View (Inventory) for more information about uses for the interfaces views.

Related Topics

"How the NNMi Administrators Change a Management Mode" (on page 342)

"How NNMi Assigns the Management Mode to an Interface, Card, Node Component, or Address" (on page 340)

"Understand the Effects of Setting the Management Mode to Not Managed or Out of Service " (on page 343)

"View the Management Mode for Objects in Your Network" (on page 336)

Unmananaged Addresses View

Tip: See IP Address Form for more information about the attributes that appear in each column in this view.

The Unmanaged Addresses view identifies all of the addresses with a Management Mode of **Not Managed** or **Out of Service**. These are the addresses that are no longer being discovered or monitored.

Use this view to select addresses and change the Management Mode to **Managed**. For information:

For each IP address, you can identify its status, state, management mode, the management mode of its associated node, the IP address value, the name of the interface on which the address resides (**In Interface**), the name of the node on which the address resides (**Hosted on Node**), subnet (**In Subnet**) and prefix length (**PL**), the date and time in which the status was last modified, and any notes included for the IP address.

See IP Addresses View (Inventory) for more information about uses for address views.

Related Topics

"How the NNMi Administrators Change a Management Mode" (on page 342)

"How NNMi Assigns the Management Mode to an Interface, Card, Node Component, or Address" (on page 340)

"Understand the Effects of Setting the Management Mode to Not Managed or Out of Service " (on page 343)

"View the Management Mode for Objects in Your Network" (on page 336)

Unmanaged Cards View

Tip: See Card Form for more information about the attributes that appear in each column in this view.

The Unmanaged Cards view identifies all of the cards with a Management Mode of **Not Managed**or **Out of Service**. These are the cards that are no longer being discovered or monitored.

Use this view to select cards and change the Management Mode to **Managed**. For information:

For each card, you can identify its status, management mode, the management mode of the node on which it resides, the administrative state, the operational state, the name of the node on which the card resides (**Hosted On Node**), the date and time the status was last modified, its name, model, type, serial number, firmware version, hardware version, software version, index, the name of the card on which the card resides, if any, any Redundant Group to which the card belongs, the date and time the state was last modified, the card Description, and any notes included for the card.

Related Topics

"How the NNMi Administrators Change a Management Mode" (on page 342)

"How NNMi Assigns the Management Mode to an Interface, Card, Node Component, or Address" (on page 340)

"Understand the Effects of Setting the Management Mode to Not Managed or Out of Service " (on page 343)

"View the Management Mode for Objects in Your Network" (on page 336)

Unmanaged Node Components View

Tip: See Node Component Form for more information about the attributes that appear in each column in this view.

The Unmanaged Node Components view identifies all of the Node Components with a Management Mode of **Not Managed** or **Out of Service**. These are the Node Components that are no longer being discovered or monitored.

Use this view to select Node Components and change the Management Mode to **Managed**. For information:

For each Node Component, you can identify its Status, Management Mode, the Management Mode of the node on which it resides, its Name, type, the name of the node on which it resides (**Hosted On Node**), and the date and time the Status was last modified.

Related Topics

"How the NNMi Administrators Change a Management Mode" (on page 342)

"How NNMi Assigns the Management Mode to an Interface, Card, Node Component, or Address" (on page 340)

"Understand the Effects of Setting the Management Mode to Not Managed or Out of Service " (on page 343)

"View the Management Mode for Objects in Your Network" (on page 336)

How NNMi Assigns the Management Mode to an Interface, Card, Node Component, or Address

NNMi administrators can instruct NNMi to no longer manage an interface, card, node component, or address by setting the *Direct Management Mode* value (see "How the NNMi Administrators Change a Management Mode" (on page 342)). NNMi then calculates the overall Management Mode based on the current Management Mode of all the associated objects.

For example, if you are specifying the Direct Management Mode for an address, NNMi uses the following values to determine the Management Mode value for the address:

- Direct Management Mode you enter for the address
- Management Mode of the associated interface, if any
- Management Mode of the node that contains the address

The following table lists possible value combinations for each object's management mode.

To check the current Management Mode setting for objects see "View the Management Mode for Objects in Your Network" (on page 336) and .

Interface, Card, and Node Component

Management Mode (Node) Calaculated by NNMi	Direct Management Mode (Interface, Card, or Node Component)	Management Mode (Interface, Card, or Node Component)
Managed	Inherited	Managed
Not Managed	Inherited	Not Managed
Out of Service	Inherited	Out of Service

Management Mode (Node) Calaculated by NNMi	Direct Management Mode (Interface, Card, or Node Component)	Management Mode (Interface, Card, or Node Component)
Managed	Not Managed	Not Managed
Not Managed	Not Managed	Not Managed
Out of Service	Not Managed	Not Managed
Managed	Out of Service	Out of Service
Not Managed	Out of Service	Out of Service
Out of Service	Out of Service	Out of Service

Address

Management Mode (Node)	Direct Management Mode (Interface)	Direct Management Mode (Address)	Management Mode (Address)
Managed	Inherited	Inherited	Managed
Not Managed	Inherited	Inherited	Not Managed
Out of Service	Inherited	Inherited	Out of Service
Managed	Not applicable*	Inherited	Managed
Not Managed	Not applicable*	Inherited	Not Managed
Out of Service	Not applicable*	Inherited	Out of Service
Managed	Not Managed	Inherited	Not Managed
Not Managed	Not Managed	Inherited	Not Managed
Out of Service	Not Managed	Inherited	Not Managed
Managed	Not Managed	Not Managed	Not Managed
Not Managed	Not Managed	Not Managed	Not Managed
Out of Service	Not Managed	Not Managed	Not Managed
Managed	Not applicable*	Not Managed	Not Managed
Not Managed	Not applicable*	Not Managed	Not Managed
Out of Service	Not applicable*	Not Managed	Not Managed
Managed	Out of Service	Inherited	Out of Service
Not Managed	Out of Service	Inherited	Out of Service
Out of Service	Out of Service	Inherited	Out of Service

Management Mode (Node)	Direct Management Mode (Interface)	Direct Management Mode (Address)	Management Mode (Address)
Managed	Out of Service	Out of Service	Out of Service
Not Managed	Out of Service	Out of Service	Out of Service
Out of Service	Out of Service	Out of Service	Out of Service
Managed	Not applicable*	Out of Service	Out of Service
Not Managed	Not applicable*	Out of Service	Out of Service
Managed	Not applicable*	Out of Service	Out of Service

* Used to indicate there is no associated interface

How the NNMi Administrators Change a Management Mode

Caution: (*NNMi Advanced - Global Network Management feature*) If your NNMi console is a Global Manager and the selected object is being managed by a Regional Manager (another NNMi management server in your network environment), you cannot change the Management Mode setting unless you log on to the Regional Manager (NNMi management server).

The NNMi administrator can change the Management Mode of a node, interface, card, node component, or IP address in one of the following ways:

- Open the object's form, do one of the following, and then select **File** → **Save and Close**:
  - Use the Management Mode attribute's drop-down menu to choose an available Management Mode for that object.
  - Use **Actions** → **Management Mode** and choose an available Management Mode for that object.

    Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

  Note: If you are updating the Direct Management Mode for an interface, card, node component, or address, NNMi also updates its Management Mode value after you reopen or refresh the form.
- Open a view that contains the object and do the following:
  a. Select the object of interest:
     - In a table view, select the row representing the object information.
     - In a map view, single-click the object.
  b. Select **Actions** → **Management Mode** and choose an available Management Mode for that object.

     Tip: Some objects have child objects (for example, Nodes contain interfaces, and interfaces can contain IP addresses). To change the Management Mode back to **Managed** or

Inherited for the selected object and all associated child objects, use the **Actions** → **Management Mode** → **Managed (Reset All)**.

Note: The NNMi administrator can also change the management mode of a node or interface using the nnmmanagementmode.ovpl command.

Make sure you review this information: "Understand the Effects of Setting the Management Mode to Not Managed or Out of Service " (on page 343).

Related Topics:

"How NNMi Assigns the Management Mode to an Interface, Card, Node Component, or Address" (on page 340)

"View the Management Mode for Objects in Your Network" (on page 336)

Understand the Effects of Setting the Management Mode to Not Managed or Out of Service

NNMi administrators can instruct NNMi to no longer manage an interface, card, node component, or address by selecting a *Management Mode* value on the object's form or by using **Actions** → **Management Mdoe**. See "How the NNMi Administrators Change a Management Mode" (on page 342).

Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

The results of setting the management mode to **Not Managed** or **Out of Service** for an object, depends on whether you are setting the value for a node, interface, address, card, or node component:

- **Nodes: Management Mode**

  For nodes, setting the Management Mode to **Not Managed** or **Out of Service** has the following effects:

  - No incidents are generated for the node
  - The node's SNMP Agent is excluded from fault polling.
  - The node's interfaces or addresses are excluded from fault and performance polling.
  - NNMi quits gathering Node Component data.
  - NNMi deletes all Polled Instances associated with the **Not Managed** or **Out of Service** node.
  - The Active State for any Custom Poller Nodes associated with the **Not Managed** or **Out of Service** node becomes **Inactive**.
  - The node is removed from any associated Router Redundancy Groups.
  - Traps related to the node, interface, card, node component, or address, (for example, coldStart or warmStart) are not stored.
  - The node is excluded from discovery.
  - **Actions** → **Polling** → **Configuration Poll** is no longer available for this node.

- The status of a node is set to **No Status**.
- **Actions → Polling → Status Poll** is no longer available for the node or incident related to that node.

- **Interfaces: Direct Management Mode**

  For interfaces, setting the Direct Management Mode to **Not Managed** or **Out of Service** has the following effects:

  - No incidents are generated for the interface.
  - The interface and any related addresses are excluded from fault and performance polling.
  - The Administrative State and Operational State of the interface are set to **Not Polled.**
  - The Status of the interface is set to **No Status**.
  - Traps related to the interface (for example, LinkUp or LinkDown), will not be stored.

- **IPv4 / IPv6 Addresses: Direct Management Mode**

  For addresses, setting the Direct Management Mode to **Not Managed** or **Out of Service** has the following effects:

  - No incidents are generated for the address.
  - The State of the address is set to **Not Polled**.
  - The address is excluded from fault and performance polling.
  - Traps related to the address are not stored.

- **Cards and Node Components: Direct Management Mode**

  Cards and Node Components, setting the Direct Management Mode to **Not Managed** or **Out of Service** has the following effects:

  - No incidents are generated for the card or node component.
  - The State of the object is set to **Not Polled**.
  - The card or node component is excluded from fault and performance polling.
  - The Status remains set to the last known Status value.
  - Traps related to the card or node component are not stored.

NMi provides the Management Mode workspace so that you can quickly view lists of all nodes, interfaces, cards, addresses, or node components that NNMi is not currently discovering or monitoring. For information about these views:

To change the Management Mode back to **Managed**, use the **Actions → Management Mode → Managed**.

Tip: Some objects have child objects (for example, Nodes contain interfaces, and interfaces can contain IP addresses). To change the Management Mode back to **Managed** or **Inherited** for the selected object and all associated child objects, use the **Actions → Management Mode → Managed (Reset All)**.

Chapter 10

Configuring the NNMi User Interface

NNMi enables an NNMi administrator to configure the following global user interface features:

- The console time out interval
- The initial map view to display in the Topology Maps workspace
- Whether NNMi displays unlicensed features that require a special license, such as NNMi Advanced

For information about the additional user interface configurations available, including configuring Node Group map settings, setting the default values for maps and Line Graphs, and configuring menus and menu items:

Note: If you are using multiple tentants, you might want to remove the Nodes Group view from the NNMi console. See the "NNMi Console" chapter of the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference for more information.

To configure user interface features, do the following:

1. Navigate to the **User Interface Configuration** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Click to expand **User Interface**.
   c. Select **User Interface Configuration**.
2. Make your Global Control configuration choices (see the Global Control Attributes table).
3. Make your additional configuration choices. Click here for a list of choices .
4. Click **Save and Close** to apply your changes.
5. To apply your Console Timeout or Initial View configuration changes, sign out of the NNMi console. After restarting the console, your changes should take effect.

Global Control Attributes for User Interface Configuration

Attribute	Description
Console Timeout	NNMi's default session inactivity timeout value is 18 hours. Use this attribute to change the timeout interval in days, hours, and minutes. **Note**: The minimum timeout value is 1 minute. After this period, if no mouse movement occurs, the consoles locks and the user is prompted to sign in again. **Tip**: If your network operation center (NOC) has a large screen where a map of the most important nodes is continuously displayed, use a launched view. See "Launch a Troubleshooting Workspace View" (on page 1308). A map session launched with a URL never times out. The map launched

Attribute	Description
	automatically updates every 30 seconds. (If you are using Mozilla Firefox, also see Configure Mozilla Firefox Timeout Interval.)
Initial View	Use this attribute to specify the initial view to be automatically displayed in the NNMi console by default. When selecting a view from the drop-down menu list, note the following: • Use the value **None (blank)** to specify that you do not want a default view automatically displayed by default. • If the Node Group you select has been removed, NNMi uses None (blank view). • To select a Node Group map you have created: ▪ *Prerequisite*. Use the **Node Group Map Settings** configuration workspace to create a Node Group map and enter a Topology Ordering number that lists the Node Group map as the first or last map in the Topology Maps workspace. See "Configure Basic Settings for a Node Group Map" (on page 354) for more information. ▪ For the **Initial View** attribute: ○ If you placed the Node Group map as the first entry in the Topology Maps workspace, select **First Node Group in Topology Maps workspace.** ○ If you placed the Node Group map as the last entry in the Topology Maps workspace, select **Last Node Group in Topology Maps workspace**.
Dafault Author	The Default Author attribute specifies the Author attribute NNMi should use by default when you create a new instance of an object in NNMi. For example you might create a new incident configuration. The Author attribute identifies who provided that instance of an object. The Author attribute value is also useful for filtering objects in certain views and when using the NNMi Export/Import feature. Either keep the Default Author value of **Customer** or enter an Author attribute value representing you or your organization. The Default Author value you specify then appears in the Author selection list in any appropriate form and appears by default as the Author value when you create a new instance of an object. See Author form for important information.
Enable URL Redirect	Before enabling URL Redirect, verify that the NNMi management server's official Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) is set correctly and the DNS name is resolvable from any remote systems that need to access the NNMi management server. If the official FQDN does not meet these requirements, users will view errors when trying to access the NNMi console. To view the NNMi management server's official FQDN, do one of the following:

Attribute	Description
	• Select **Help** → **System Information** and click the **Server** tab. • Use the nnmhealth.ovpl command line tool. • Use the nnmofficialfqdn.ovpl command line tool. **Tip**: To change the official FQDN, use the nnmsetofficialfqdn.ovpl command line tool. When URL Redirect is enabled, a user can sign into the NNMi console using any hostname (*not case-sensitive*) or IP address that is valid for the NNMi management server. (*NNMi Advanced's Global Network Management feature or HP Network Node Manager i Software Smart Plug-ins (iSPIs)*) For environments configured with Single Sign-On (SSO) among multiple servers (which normally requires users to provide the official Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) that was configured during NNMi installation), this attribute enables NNMi to redirect URLs that contain the IP address or any hostname associated with the NNMi management server to the official FQDN. For more information, see "Using Single Sign-On with NNMi" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`). **Note**: All NNMi management servers participating in Global Network Management or Single Sign-On (SSO) must have synchronized time stamps.
Show Unlicensed Features	By default, NNMi displays menus, views, and workspaces that require an additional license. If you do not have the required license, NNMi labels these features as `Unlicensed` or `Evaluation`. `Evaluation` indicates the License Type is `Instant-On` or `Temporary`. To determine which Unlicensed or Evaluation features could be displayed in your NNMi console, click here for more information. • Access **Help** → **Documentation Library** → **Release Notes**and click the **Licensing** link. • Access **Help** → **System Information** and click the **Extension** tab. • Access **Help** → **System Information** and click the **Product** tab and click the **View Licensing Information** button. See "Purchase an HP Network Node Manager i Smart Plug-in" (on page 1281) for more information about possible HP Smart Plug-ins. To hide Unlicensed or Evaluation features from the NNMi console, clear the **Show Unlicensed Features** check box. (Recommended if you do not plan to install a permanent license for these features.) To display Unlicensed or Evaluation features in the NNMi console, select the **Show Unlicensed Features** check box.
Enable Table Row Shading	If enabled, NNMi color-codes each row of an incident view according to the

Attribute	Description
	incident status. See About Status Color for more information about status color. If disabled , incident views are not color-coded.

Registration Attributes for User Interface Configuration

Attribute	Description
Last Modified	Indicates the last date and time that any of the user interface attributes were modified.

NNMi also enables you to configure features specific to Node Group Maps. See "Define Node Group Map Settings" (on page 353) for more information.

Configure Default Settings for Line Graph

NNMi enables you to configure default settings for Line Graphs displayed through the Actions menu.

Note: NNMi provides a set of Line Graphs for node and interface objects that are accessible from the Actions menu. As an NNMi administrator you can configure additional Line Graphs using the **Menu Items**option of the **User Interface** workspace. See "Configure SNMP Line Graph Actions" (on page 1205) for more information.

To configure default settings for Line Graphs:

1. Navigate to the **Default Line Graph Settings** tab of the **User Interface Configuration** form.
   a. Navigate to the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Click to expand **User Interface**.
   c. Select **User Interface Configuration**.
   d. Navigate to the **Default Line Graph Settings** tab.
2. Provide the default settings for all Line Graphs (see the Default Line Graph Settings table).
3. Click **Save and Close** to the **User Interface Configuration** form.
4. Click **Save and Close** to save and apply your changes.

Default Line Graph Settings

Attribute	Description
Default Number of Lines	The Default Number of Lines determines the initial number of lines that are displayed on each Line Graph. **Note**: If more lines than this initial number are available, the user can choose to display additional lines while viewing the graph. You can override this number for an individual graph. See "Configure SNMP Line Graph Actions" (on page 1205) for more information.
Default Maximum	The maximum time period in hours in which to retain the Line Graph data point sets.

Attribute	Description
Default Number of Lines	The Default Number of Lines determines the initial number of lines that are displayed on each Line Graph. **Note**: If more lines than this initial number are available, the user can choose to display additional lines while viewing the graph. You can override this number for an individual graph. See "Configure SNMP Line Graph Actions" (on page 1205) for more information.
Time Range (Hours)	When the Maximum Time Range number is reached, NNMi discards the oldest data point sets so that it can display the most recent data for the time range you specify. For example, if you enter 24 hours, when 24 hours has passed, NNMi removes data starting with the initial data point set so that it can display data for the most recent 24-hour interval. Enter a decimal number indicating the maximum number of hours in which to retain the data. If you do not specify a Maximum Time Range or if you specify 0 (zero), NNMi determines the best setting for the Maximum Time Range based on the Polling Interval specified. If you do not specify a Default Maximum Time Range or set the Default Maximum Time Range to 0 (zero), and you do not specify a Default Polling Interval, NNMi determines the best settings for each so the data fits into the Line Graph displayed. You can override this number for an individual graph. See "Configure SNMP Line Graph Actions" (on page 1205) for more information.
Default Update Interval (Seconds)	The Default Update Interval determines how often the NNMi management server polls for the most recent set of data points to be displayed in a Line Graph. **Note**: This Default Polling Interval does not affect the polling intervals set for the NNMi State Poller. Enter the number of seconds in which NNMi should poll for graph data. If you do not specify an Polling Interval, NNMi determines the best setting for the Polling Interval based on the Maximum Time Range specified. If you do not specify an Polling Interval and you do not specify a Maximum Time Range or if you set the Maximum Time Range to 0 (zero), NNMi determines the best setting for each so the data fits into the Line Graph displayed. When viewing a Line Graph, the user can temporarily change the Polling Interval in a Line Graph. After a graph is re-opened, the Polling Interval returns to this default value. At each Polling Interval, the NNMi management server performs an ad-hoc SNMP query to obtain the most current data.

Define Default Map Settings

Default Map Settings define settings for all of your Node Group Maps.

Note: You can override Default Map Setting using the **Node Group Map Settings** Configuration workspace. See "Configure Basic Settings for a Node Group Map" (on page 354) for more information.

To configure Default Map Settings, do the following:

1. Navigate to the **User Interface 'Configuration**form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace
   b. Click to expand **User Interface**.
   c. Select **User Interface Configuration**.
2. Navigate to the **Default Map Settings** tab.
3. Make your configuration choices (see the Default Map Settings Attributes table).
4. Click **Save and Close** to return to the **User Interface Configuration** form.
5. Click **Save and Close** to save and apply your changes.

Default Map Settings Attributes

Attribute	Description
Map Refresh Interval	Specifies the refresh interval for Status Refresh.
Maximum Number of Displayed Nodes	Use this attribute to change the maximum number of nodes to be displayed on a map. Note the following: • If you change the default value to display a large number of nodes at one time, you might need to re-adjust this number if maps are taking longer than expected to display. • In Layer 2 and Layer 3 Neighbor views, NNMi adds nodes one hop at a time. If NNMi finds a large number of nodes in a single hop, the number of nodes might exceed the maximum number specified. • The **Initial Discovery Progress** map provided by NNMi displays a

Attribute	Description
	maximum number of 100 nodes. The Maximum Number of Displayed Nodes that you specify does not change the maximum number of nodes for this map. • The **Network Overview** map provided by NNMi displays a maximum of 250 nodes by default. The Maximum Number of Displayed Nodes that you specify does not change the maximum number of nodes for this map. However, the NNMi administrator can change the maximum number of nodes displayed using a configuration file. See the "NNMi Console" chapter in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference for more information. **Note**: This number applies to the total number of nodes within the Node Group, including the nodes in any Child Node Groups displayed on the map.
Maximum Number of Displayed End Points	Use this attribute to change the maximum number of end points to be displayed on a map. **Note**: If you change the default value to display a large number of end points at one time, you might need to re-adjust this number if maps are taking longer than expected to display.
Multiconnection Threshold	Use this attribute to change the number of connections that must exist between two objects before NNMi displays the connections as one thick line on a map (known as a multiconnection). When this number of connections is reached, NNMi displays the connections as one thick line on all maps except Path View maps. **Note**: To display the Interface objects and each connection, double-click the line representing the multiconnection.
Indicate Key Incidents	In the Node Group map, NNMi can enlarge the map symbol of any node associated with a **Key Incident**[1]. Uers can click the **Indicate Key Incidents** button in the map view toolbar to toggle this feature on and off (see Using the View Toolbars: Node Group Map Toolbar Icons):  (on) = When the this Node Group map opens, NNMi enlarges any objects on a Node Group map that are Source Objects for a **Key Incident**[2]. (For example, when viewing the Node Group map, NNMi enlarges

[1]Incidents with both: (1) Severity = other than Normal. (2) Correlation Nature = equal to Root Cause, Service Impact, Stream Correlation, Rate Stream Correlation, Info, or None.
[2]Incidents with both: (1) Severity = other than Normal. (2) Correlation Nature = equal to Root Cause, Service Impact, Stream Correlation, Rate Stream Correlation, Info, or None.

Attribute	Description
	any node on a Node Group map that has an open root cause incident associated with it.)  (off) = When the this Node Group map opens, NNMi does not indicate the objects on a Node Group map that are Source Objects for a **Key Incident**[1]. NNMi administrators can override this default setting for a particular Node Group map, when you "Configure Basic Settings for a Node Group Map" (on page 354). See Node Group Maps and Key Incident Views for more information.

Configure Maps

NNMi enables you to configure the following maps:

- Node Group Map views
- Path View Maps

  Note: The Node Group Overview map provided by NNMi is not configurable.

When configuring Node Group maps, you can do the following:

- Include only the nodes that are important to you.
- Specify which Node Group maps appear in the Topology Maps workspace.
- Specify refresh information.
- View node groups in the context of a relevant background image, such as a map illustrating node locations.
- View node groups in a customized arrangement.

When configuring Node Group map views, you can also specify the role level required to save maps in a customized arrangement. See "Define Node Group Map Settings" (on page 353) for more information.

When configuring Path View maps you specify undiscovered regions of your network by creating a `PathConnections.xml` file that defines the path between the undiscovered nodes. See"Configure a Path View Map" (on page 363) for more information.

You can also specify the maximum number of nodes to display on a map. See "Define Default Map Settings" (on page 350) for more information.

Related Topics

"Node Group Map Settings Form" (on page 353)

Node Group Map View

Position Nodes in a Node Group Map

[1] Incidents with both: (1) Severity = other than Normal. (2) Correlation Nature = equal to Root Cause, Service Impact, Stream Correlation, Rate Stream Correlation, Info, or None.

Define Node Group Map Settings

Node Group Map settings specify the node group and background image to be used in a Node Group map. Map settings include the following:

- Node group name
- Topology Maps Workspace ordering
- Minimum role for saving edited locations for each node in the map
- Refresh interval
- The maximum number of map nodes
- Node connectivity information
- Node Group connectivity information
- Background image information

Node Group Map views are used for a variety of purposes in NNMi:

- Viewing groups of only the nodes that are important to you.
- Viewing Node Groups in the context of a relevant background image.
- Viewing Node Groups in a customized arrangement.

To define Node Group Map Settings, use the "Node Group Map Settings Form" (on page 353).

To view a Node Group Map, use the **Actions** menu from the NNMi main toolbar from either a Node Group or Node Group Map Settings. See Node Group Map for more information.

Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

To view more information about the Node Group from a Node Group map, use the **File** → **Open Node Group for Map** option to open the Node Group form for the selected Node Group.

Node Group Map Settings Form

Use the Node Group Map Settings form to configure maps based on currently defined Node Groups. Items you configure include the background image and type of connectivity (for example, Layer 2) to be displayed on the map.

Note: NNMi displays the list of Node Group Map Settings that have default configuration changes. If NNMi does not display a list of Node Group Map Settings, this means that NNMi is using the default settings for each Node Group Map. To change the default settings for a Node Group Map, either reposition the nodes on the map of interest and select **Save Layout** from the Node Group Map toolbar or use the Node Group Map Settings form to create a Node Group Map Settings configuration as described below. See Position Nodes on a Node Group Map for more information about using **Save Layout**.

To configure Node Group Map Settings, do the following:

1. Navigate to the **Node Group Map Settings** view.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.

b. Click to expand **User Interface**.

c. Select **Node Group Map Settings**.

d. Do one of the following:

- To create a new configuration, click the * New icon.
- To edit an existing configuration, double-click the row representing the Node Group Map Settings definition you want to edit.

2. Make your configuration choices (see table).

3. Click **Save and Close** to save and apply your changes.

Note: You can also access the Node Group Map Settings form from a Node Group Map using the **File → Open Node Group Map Settings** option.

Tasks for Configuring Node Group Map Settings

Task	How
"Configure Basic Settings for a Node Group Map" (on page 354)	Use the Basics Settings pane to configure Node Group, Topology Maps, and Refresh Interval information. **Note**: To apply your Topology Maps Ordering configuration changes, sign out of the NNMi console. After restarting the console, your changes should take affect. Possible configuration changes include reordering a Node Group map view or adding a new Node Group map view to the workspace.
"Configure the Connectivity to be Displayed for a Node Group Map" (on page 358)	Use the Connectivity tab to configure the level of node connectivity to be displayed on the Node Group Map. Use this tab to also specify the Node Group connectivity to be displayed and maximum connections to be included on the Node Group map.
"Configure Background Image Information for a Node Group Map" (on page 359)	Use the Background Image tab to configure information about the Background Image to use on the Node Group map.

Configure Basic Settings for a Node Group Map

The Basic Settings configuration determines general information about the Node Group map.

To establish Basic Settings for a Node Group Map:

1. Navigate to the **Node Group Map Settings** view.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Click to expand **User Interface**.
   c. Select **Node Group Map Settings** .

d. Do one of the following:

- To create a Node Group Map Settings definition, click the New icon.
- To edit a Node Group Map Settings definition, double-click the row that represents the Node Group Map Settings definition you want to edit.
- To delete a Node Group Map Settings definition, select a row and click the Delete button.

2. Establish the appropriate settings to identify Node Group and Refresh Settings information (see tables).
3. Click **Save and Close** to save and apply your changes.

Basic Attributes

Attribute	Description
Node Group	Specifies which parent node group to display in the Node Group Map view. The contents of the parent node group include any nodes and Child Node Groups associated with it. **Note**: NNMi displays any Child Node Groups of the selected parent Node Group as a hexagon on the map. The **Expand Child in Parent Node Group Map** attribute determines how a Child Node Group appears on the Node Group Map. **Expand Child in Parent Node Group Map** is disabled by default. • If the Child Node Group has the **Expand Child in Parent Node Group Map** attribute *disabled*, the Child Node Group appears as a hexagon on the map as shown below:  • If any Child Node Group has the **Expand Child in Parent Node Group Map** attribute *enabled*, NNMi instead recursively displays each of the nodes in that Child Node Group on the map. See Node Group Form: Child Node Groups Tab for more information about configuring Child Node Groups.

Attribute	Description
Topology Maps Ordering	Use this attribute to specify the order in which you want the Node Group map to appear in the **Topology Maps** workspace. **Note**: If you do not want this Node Group map to appear in the **Topology Maps** workspace, leave the value blank. See Views Provided by NNMi for more information about the maps provided in the **Topology Maps** workspace. **Note**: To apply your Topology Maps Ordering configuration changes, sign out of the NNMi console. After restarting the console, your changes should take affect. Possible configuration changes include reordering a Node Group map view or adding a new Node Group map view to the Topology Maps workspace.
Minimum NNMi Role to Save Layout	Controls the minimum NNMi User Group required to save the layout of repositioned nodes in a Node Group Map. This value also controls the minimum User Group for configuring Node Group Map Settings. **Note**: Only a User Account assigned to the NNMi **Administrators** User Group can set the Minimum NNMi Role for Saving Map Layout value. Possible values include: • Administrator • Operator Level 2 • Operator Level 1 (with less access privileges than Level 2) The default value is *Administrator.* See "Determine which NNMi User Group to Assign" (on page 408) for more information about NNMi roles. **Note**: A user with any NNMi Role can initially reposition nodes on a Node Group Map view. However, unless your user name is assigned to the required minimum NNMi Role, you cannot save the new node locations on the map. After being saved, these node positions are seen by any user opening this Node Group Map.
Map Refresh Interval	Specify the Refresh Interval you want to use in days, hours, minutes, and seconds. By default, the Refresh Interval is 30 seconds. This interval is used to set the Refresh Status interval for this map if it is used.
Maximum Number of Displayed	Specifies the maximum number of nodes to be displayed on the Node Group map.

Attribute	Description
Nodes	**Note**: This number applies to the total number of nodes within the Node Group, including the nodes in any Child Node Groups displayed on the map.
Maximum Number of Displayed End Points	Specifies the maximum number of end points to be displayed on a map. **Note**: If maps are taking longer than expected to display, you might need to re-adjust this number.
Multiconnection Threshold	Use this attribute to change the number of connections that must exist between two Node Groups before NNMi displays the connections as one thick line (known as a multiconnection) on a Node Group map. Note the following: • The value you enter overrides the Multiconnection Threshold set using the Default Map Settings. • If this setting is blank, NNMi uses the Multiconnection Threshold value configured in Default Map Settings. • When this number of connections is reached, NNMi displays the connections as one thick line. • To display the Interface objects and each connection, double-click the line representing the multiconnection.
Indicate Key Incidents	In the Node Group map, NNMi can enlarge the map symbol of any node associated with a **Key Incident**[1]. Uers can click the **Indicate Key Incidents** button in the map view toolbar to toggle this feature on and off (see Using the View Toolbars: Node Group Map Toolbar Icons):  (on) = When the this Node Group map opens, NNMi enlarges any objects on a Node Group map that are Source Objects for a **Key Incident**[2]. (For example, when viewing the Node Group map, NNMi enlarges any node on a Node Group map that has an open root cause incident associated with it.)  (off) = When the this Node Group map opens, NNMi does not indicate the objects on a Node Group map that are Source Objects for a **Key Incident**[3].

[1]Incidents with both: (1) Severity = other than Normal. (2) Correlation Nature = equal to Root Cause, Service Impact, Stream Correlation, Rate Stream Correlation, Info, or None.
[2]Incidents with both: (1) Severity = other than Normal. (2) Correlation Nature = equal to Root Cause, Service Impact, Stream Correlation, Rate Stream Correlation, Info, or None.
[3]Incidents with both: (1) Severity = other than Normal. (2) Correlation Nature = equal to Root Cause, Service Impact, Stream Correlation, Rate Stream Correlation, Info, or None.

Attribute	Description
Include in Visio Export	When enabled, NNMi includes this map when exporting all saved Node Group maps using the **Tools** → **Visio Export (iSPI NET only)**→ **Saved Node Group Maps** option. When disabled, NNMi does not include this map when exporting all saved Node Group maps using the **Tools** → **Visio Export (iSPI NET only)** → **Saved Node Group Maps** option.

Configure the Connectivity to be Displayed for a Node Group Map

The Connectivity Tab of the Node Group Map Settings form enables you to specify the level of connectivity to be displayed on the Node Group map. You also specify the connections that you want to display.

1. Navigate to the **Connectivity tab** of the **Node Group Map Settings** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Click to expand **User Interface**.
   c. Select **Node Group Map Settings**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a Node Group Map Settings definition, click the New icon.
      - To edit a Node Group Map Settings definition, double-click the row representing the Node Group Map Settings definition you want to edit.
      - To delete a Node Group Map Settings definition, select a row and click the Delete button
   e. Navigate to the **Connectivity** tab.
2. Configure the connectivity information for this Node Group Map Settings definition (see table).
3. Click **Save and Close** to save and apply your changes.

Connectivity Attributes

Attribute	Description
Connectivity Type	Connectivity Type determines the type of connectivity to display between nodes in the Node Group Map view. By default, NNMi displays the Layer 2 connectivity between nodes when displaying a Node Group Map view. Possible values include: • **None** - Choose this if you do not want any connectivity displayed on the map. • **Layer 2** - Uses Layer 2 connectivity when displaying devices in a Node Group Map view. This connectivity is used by default when positioning node locations on a Node Group Map. • **Layer 3** - Uses Layer 3 connectivity when displaying devices on a Node Group Map view.

Attribute	Description
	See Position Nodes on a Node Group Map for more information.
Add L2 Subnet Connections	If you specify **Layer 3** or **None** as the Connectivity Type, this option specifies that you want to include any subnet connections determined by Subnet Connections Rules. See "Configure Subnet Connection Rules" (on page 192) for more information.
Add L2 User Connection Edits	If you specify **Layer 3** or **None** as the Connectivity Type, specifies that you want to include any Layer 2 connections added using the NNMi nnmconnedit.ovpl command to add or delete connection data. See "Add or Delete a Layer 2 Connection" (on page 223) for more information.
Interface Group	Use this option, if you want to reduce the connectivity endpoints on the Node Group Map. The Interface Group you select defines the Interface Group to which an interface must belong to be used to connect a Node Group to a Node Group or a Node to a Node Group. NNMi displays Layer 2 endpoints that are interfaces in the group. NNMi displays Layer 3 endpoints that are IP addresses associated with interfaces in the group.
Nodes to Node Group	Select this check box if you want Node to Node Group connectivity to appear on the Node Group map. **Note**: By default, this option is not enabled.
Node Groups to Node Groups	Select this check box if you want Node Group to Node Group connectivity to appear on the Node Group map. **Note**: By default, this option is not enabled.

Configure Background Image Information for a Node Group Map

Use the Background Image tab of the Node Group Map Settings form to configure information about the Background Image to use on the Node Group map.

1. Navigate to the **Background Image** tab of the **Node Group Map Settings** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Click to expand **User Interface**.
   c. Select **Node Group Map Settings**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a Node Group Map Settings definition, click the * New icon.
      - To edit a Node Group Map Settings definition, double-click the row representing the Node Group Map Settings definition you want to edit.

- To delete a Node Group Map Settings definition, select a row and click the Delete button.

2. Establish the appropriate settings to identify the Background Image information (see table).
3. Click **Save and Close** to save and apply your changes.

Background Image Attributes

Attribute	Description

Background Image	Enter the URL for the background image you want to use for this Node Group Map. You can use a background image provided by NNMi or add your own.
	
	Note: Click **Background Image** to view the map.
	
	Use a Background Image Provided by NNMi
	
	NNMi provides a set of background images that include maps of many countries. If you want to use one of those images, append the location and file name to the URL at which you access the NNMi console. Use the format: `/nnmbg/<file name>`. For example:
	
	`/nnmbg/colorado.gif`
	
	To see all of the available images provided by NNMi, browse to:
	
	`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnmbg/`
	
	`<serverName>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))
	
	`<portNumber>` = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console
	
	Use a Background Image You Provide
	
	You can also provide your own images. See "Background Image Sources in Node Group Maps" (on page 361) for more information about where to load the background images you want to use.
	
	To see a list of all the images added to NNMi, access the following URL:
	
	http://<*serverName*>:<*portNumber*>/nnmdocs/images/
	
	To use an image that has been added to NNMi, use the following URL:
	
	`/nnmdocs/images/<file name>`
	
	For example: `/nnmdocs/images/myimage.gif`
	
	Note the following:
	
	• NNMi accepts images that can be loaded by a Web browser. Common file extensions include: .gif, .png and .jpg.

Attribute	Description
	• Image names are case sensitive. All background image file names provided by NNMi are lowercase. • Do not use http://<*localhost*> in your URL. This implies the image is on your local machine and is not available from other clients. • If using full URLs, all client machines must be able to resolve the DNS hostname of the server on which the images reside. • When you pan and zoom around the map, the background image moves in relation with the other objects on the map. If the image does not display, see "Troubleshoot URLs When Specifying a Background Image" (on page 362) for more information.
Background Image Scale	The Background Image Scale attribute applies to the actual background image dimensions when displayed on a Node Group Map. Enter a floating point number greater than zero (0.0) to indicate the ratio at which you want NNMi to scale the background image. For example, the value 1.0 represents a one-to-one ratio, resulting in a background image displayed at actual size. A value of 2.0 represents a two-to-one ratio, resulting in a background image displayed at twice the actual size. **Note**: The default ratio value is 1.0. (This means no scaling is applied.) Use this default value initially. You can adjust it as needed based on the relative size between the image and nodes. See "Scale Background Images in Node Group Maps" (on page 362) for guidelines for scaling the background images you specify.

Background Image Sources in Node Group Maps

When specifying background images to include in Node Group Maps, NNMi enables you to use images provided by NNMi or images that you provide.

The images that NNMi provides include maps of many countries.

To see the available images provided by NNMi:

Browse to: `http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnmbg/`

`<serverName>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

`<portNumber>` = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

To use your own background images:

Place you user-supplied images in the following directory:

Windows:

`%NnmDataDir%/shared/nnm/www/htdocs/images`

Unix:

`/var/opt/OV/shared/nnm/www/htdocs/images`

NNMi accepts images that can be loaded by a Web browser. Common file extensions include: .gif, .png and .jpg.

To see the available images that have been added to NNMi:

Access the following URL: `http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnmdocs/images`

`<serverName>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

`<portNumber>` = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

See "Node Group Map Settings Form" (on page 353) for more information about how to configure Node Group Maps to use background images.

Scale Background Images in Node Group Maps

Scale a specified background image for a Node Group Map using the Background Image Scale attribute. See "Define Node Group Map Settings" (on page 353) for more information.

When you use the maps provided by NNMi, it is recommended that you initially use the default value of 1.0 for the Background Image Scale.

When you use your own images for map backgrounds and you are selecting a scale value, consider the following:

- NNMi renders its nodes 50 by 50 pixels. This means if your image is 500 pixels wide, there is room for 10 nodes across the image.
- To display the image at normal resolution, enter a scale value of 1.0. (This means no scaling occurs.)
- After the image displays on the map, look at the relationship between the node size and the background to determine whether you need to rescale the background image:
  - If the nodes look too large compared to the background, enlarge the image using a scale value greater than 1.0.
  - If the nodes look too small compared to the background, make the image smaller using a scale value less than 1.0.

Troubleshoot URLs When Specifying a Background Image

This topic contains troubleshooting steps to use if your background image does not display.

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

If you used a relative URL (beginning with a slash (/) in the Background Image attribute value:

1. Copy and paste the URL to a browser.
2. Insert `http://<serverName>:<portNumber>` in front of the slash (/).

   `<serverName>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

   `<portNumber>` = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

If you used an absolute URL (beginning with http://) in the Background Image attribute value:

Copy and paste the URL to a browser.

Configure a Path View Map

Configuring a Path View map is useful when you have two or more areas of your network which are separated by undiscovered devices, such as service provider nodes. NNMi enables you to configure a Path View map that traverses undiscovered regions of your network. To configure this kind of Path View map, create a `PathConnections.xml` file that defines the following:

- Required. A Start node for each `<CONNECT>` to be included in the Path View map
- *Optional*. A unique identifier for a `<CONNECT>`
- *Optional*. The outbound interface from each Start node per `<CONNECT>`
- Required. Any number of undiscovered nodes you want to be included in the map between each `<CONNECT>`
- *Optional*. An End node for a `<CONNECT>` to be included in the Path View map
- *Optional*. The inbound interface to each End node per `<CONNECT>` specified.

Each time NNMi determines a node in the Path View, NNMi checks whether the node is specified as a Start node in the `PathConnections.xml` file. If the node is specified as a Start node in `PathConnections.xml`, each `<CONNECT>` configured in `PathConnections.xml` is inserted in the Path View map.

Note: *NNMi Advanced*. NNMi can use RAMS data to determine router paths. When RAMS data is used to determine the router paths, NNMi ignores the `PathConnections.xml` file. See Path View with NNMi Advanced for more information.

Note: *NNMi Advanced*. Path View works only with IPv4 addresses. The NNMi Advanced IPv6 address values are not valid choices for Path View. Any devices in your network that are configured with IPv6 addresses cannot be displayed on Path View maps.

To configure a Path View map:

Using the required format, create a `PathConnections.xml` file in the following location:

Windows:
`%NnmDataDir%/shared/ nnm/conf/PathConnections.xml`

UNIX:
`/var/opt/OV/shared/nnm/conf/PathConnections.xml`

The following table describes each of the file elements and its format requirements. (Also see the sample file)

Note: Each segment of the path that you specify using the <CONNECT> element is directional. If you want to view the path between two nodes in both directions, make sure you include the Start and End nodes for each direction. You should also include the inbound interface for the Start node. If you do not limit the possible routers by including the inbound interface for the Start node, Path View might find additional routers in the path.

Elements for the Path View Configuration File

Element Descriptions
<CONNECTIONS> Required parent element. The file must include only one <CONNECTIONS> element.
<CONNECT> Specifies a segment of the path. Each <CONNECT> designates a start and stop location for the <CONNECT>. The file can include more than one <CONNECT> element.
<ID> C1 </ID> *Optional*. Identifies the connection. NNMi uses the ID value you enter when reporting errors for a <CONNECT>. If you do not provide an ID value for the path between a Start and End node, any error message for the <CONNECT> displays Not Applicable rather than the unique identification value.
<START> <IP_OR_DNS>xxx.xx.xxx.x</IP_OR_DNS> <OUTBOUND_INTERFACE_IFINDEX>x</OUTBOUND_INTERFACE_IFINDEX> <NEXT_HOPS> <HOP>xxx.xx.xxx.x</HOP> <HOP>xxx.xx.xxx.x</HOP> </NEXT_HOPS> </START> Specifies the node where a segment of the path starts. You provide values for the following elements: • <IP_OR_DNS> provides the name or IPv4 address of a node in your network. See "Configure the Node Name Strategy" (on page 179) for more information about node names. • *Optional*. <OUTBOUND_INTERFACE_IFINDEX> designates which of the Start node's interfaces to use for this segment of the path. • <NEXT_HOPS> designates one or more specific IPv4 addresses or nodes that you want to be included in the path.
<END>

Element Descriptions
<IP_OR_DNS>xxx.xx.xxx.x</IP_OR_DNS> <INBOUND_INTERFACE_IFINDEX>x</INBOUND_INTERFACE_IFINDEX> </END> Specifies the node where the <CONNECT> ends. You provide values for the following elements: • <IP_OR_DNS> provides the name or IPv4 address of a node in your network. • *Optional.* <INBOUND_INTERFACE_IFINDEX> designates which of the End node's interfaces to use for this segment of the path.
</CONNECT> Required. Designates the end of the XML code that defines one segment of your path view.
</CONNECTIONS> Required parent element. Designates the end of the XML code that defines your path view.

Click here to view a sample file:

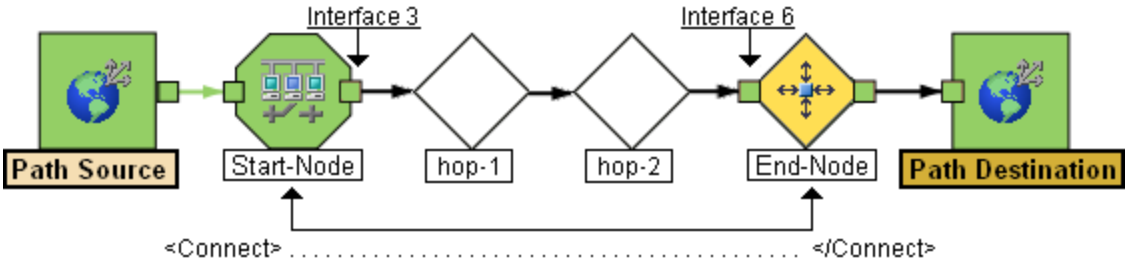
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<CONNECTIONS>
     <CONNECT>
          <ID>
              C1
          </ID>
          <START>
                <IP_OR_DNS>StartNode.xx.xxx.x</IP_OR_DNS>
             <OUTBOUND_INTERFACE_IFINDEX>3</OUTBOUND_INTERFACE_
IFINDEX>
                <NEXT_HOPS>
                     <HOP>hop-1.xxx.xx.xxx</HOP>
                    <HOP>hop-2.xxx.xx.xxx</HOP>
                </NEXT_HOPS>
          </START>
          <END>
                <IP_OR_DNS>EndNode.xxx.xx.xxx</IP_OR_DNS>
                <INBOUND_INTERFACE_IFINDEX>6</INBOUND_INTERFACE_
IFINDEX>
          </END>
     </CONNECT>
</CONNECTIONS>
```

When viewing Path View maps that are configured using the `PathConnections.xml` file, note the following:

- If the <END> element is not specified, NNMi connects directly to the Destination node to complete the path.
- If the <END> element is specified, then the associated <IP_OR_DNS> specifies a discovered node as the End node of this segment of your Path View.

Click here to view the sample Path View map generated from the sample file above.



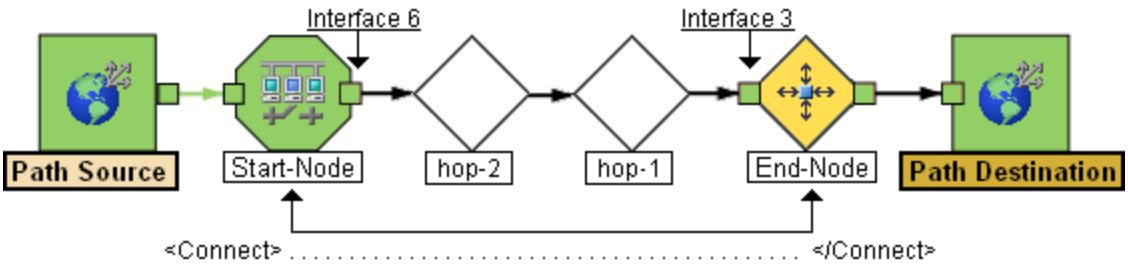
Click here to view a sample file that includes both directions for the sample Path View map above.

Note: In this example, the path is the same in both directions. In many cases, the path might be different in each direction.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<CONNECTIONS>
   <CONNECT>
        <ID>
            C1
        </ID>
          <START>
                <IP_OR_DNS>StartNode.xx.xxx.x</IP_OR_DNS>
             <OUTBOUND_INTERFACE_IFINDEX>6</OUTBOUND_INTERFACE_
IFINDEX>
                <NEXT_HOPS>
                     <HOP>hop-1.xxx.xx.xxx</HOP>
                    <HOP>hop-2.xxx.xx.xxx</HOP>
                </NEXT_HOPS>
          </START>
          <END>
                <IP_OR_DNS>EndNode.xxx.xx.xxx</IP_OR_DNS>
                <INBOUND_INTERFACE_IFINDEX>3</INBOUND_INTERFACE_
IFINDEX>
          </END>
     </CONNECT>
</CONNECTIONS>
```

Click here to view the sample Path View map generated from the sample file above after clicking the **Swap Nodes** button.



Configure Menus

As an NNMi administrator, you configure how menu items are nested in the NNMi console. See "Create Menu Nesting" (on page 1185) for more information.

Configure Menu Items

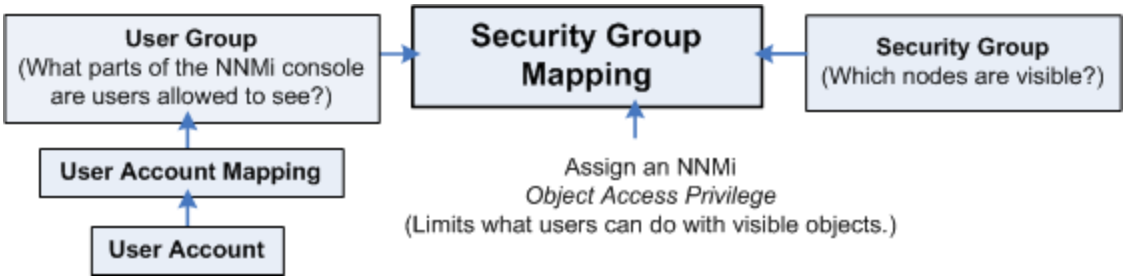
The **Menu Items** tab of the **User Interface Configuration** option enables you to make changes or additions to the items available in the NNMi console menus. For example, you can configure Line Graphs (Graph Action) and additional NNMi actions (Launch Action) menu items that access in-house tools, Web sites, or a variety of other resources. See "Configure Menu Item Basic Details" (on page 1187) for more information.

Chapter 11

Configuring Security

NNMi administrators configure security to meet the needs of their user environment.

Tip: NNMi can be configured to use the directory service software in your environment for User Accounts and User Group membership (User Groups and User Group Mappings). See "Configure Directory Service Usage" (on page 369).



See "Determine Your Security Strategy" (on page 371) for ideas.

NNMi enables an NNMi administrator to configure the following access control features:

Required for *all* NNMi users:	"About User Accounts" (on page 375) "About User Groups" (on page 375) "About User Account Mappings" (on page 376)
Required only for Operators and Guests: **Note**: NNMi administrators automatically see all nodes.	"About Security Groups" (on page 377) "About Security Group Mappings" (on page 378)

NNMi administrators can configure security in several ways:

"Using the Security Folder" (on page 380)

"Using the Security Wizard View" (on page 385)

nnmsecurity.ovpl command line tool

The NNMi administrator also needs to understand the following:

"Control Menu Access" (on page 430)

"Set Up Command Line Access to NNMi" (on page 433)

"Communicate Console Access Information to Your Team" (on page 435)

"About Multi-Tenancy and Global Network Management" (on page 73)

Verify that your NNMi Security configuration is working as expected:

"Troubleshoot NNMi Access" (on page 437)

Configure Directory Service Usage

Decide how to configure access to NNMi:

1. "Control Access with NNMi" (on page 369)
   User names, passwords, and User Group membership are stored in the NNMi User Accounts, User Groups, and User Group Mappings.
2. "Control Access Using Both Directory Service and NNMi" (on page 370)
   User names must be stored in both the directory service database and the NNMi User Accounts. Passwords are stored in the directory service database. User Groups and User Group Mappings are stored in the NNMi database (as well as User Accounts without the password). NNMi communicates with the directory service using Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP).
3. "Control Access with a Directory Service" (on page 370)
   User names, passwords, and User Group membership are stored in the directory service. NNMi's User Group form has a **Directory Service Name** attribute where you record the *distinguished name*. NNMi communicates with the directory service using Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP).

Which Database Stores the Information?

	User Name	Password	User Group	User Group Membership
1	NNMi	NNMi	NNMi	NNMi
2	Both	Directory Service	NNMi	NNMi
3	Directory Service	Directory Service	Both	Directory Service

Control Access with NNMi

To configure NNMi user names, passwords, and User Group assignments in the NNMi database, use the following instructions.

Note: If you are not using a directory service to manage NNMi users and want to use a command line interface, use the nnmsecurity.ovpl command to add, delete, or modify NNMi user names and passwords.

Which Database Stores the Information?

	User Name	Password	User Group	User Group Membership
1	NNMi	NNMi	NNMi	NNMi

1. "Configure User Accounts (User Account Form)" (on page 401).
2. "Configure User Groups (User Group Form)" (on page 409).
3. "Map User Accounts to User Groups (User Account Mapping Form)" (on page 412).

   NNMi users can belong to more than one User Group.

The NNMi administrator must assign each User Account to a predefined NNMi User Group before that user can access NNMi. See "User Groups Provided in NNMi" (on page 406) for more information.

Tip: If you prefer to configure access to NNMi using data stored in a directory service database, see "Control Access Using Both Directory Service and NNMi" (on page 370) or "Control Access with a Directory Service" (on page 370).

4. "Configure Security Groups (Security Group Form)" (on page 418)
5. "Map User Groups to Security Groups (Security Group Mapping Form)" (on page 422).

Control Access Using Both Directory Service and NNMi

To configure NNMi to store User Groups and User Group Mappings in the NNMi database, but rely on your directory service for user names and passwords (User Accounts), use the following instructions. NNMi communicates with the directory service using Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP).

Which Database Stores the Information?

	User Name	Password	User Group	User Group Membership
2	Both	Directory Service	NNMi	NNMi

Tip: If you prefer to control access using only a directory service database, see "Control Access with a Directory Service" (on page 370).

To enable NNMi to communicate with your environment's directory service:

Modify the `ldap.properties` file and create User Accounts as described for configuration option 2 in the "Integrating NNMi with a Directory Service through LDAP" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`.

Note: To make changes to NNMi users' *user name* or *password*, you must now use the appropriate process for making changes to the data stored in your environment's directory service software.

Control Access with a Directory Service

To configure NNMi to rely on your environment's directory service for User Accounts, User Groups, and User Group Mappings, use the following instructions. NNMi communicates with the directory service using Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP).

Which Database Stores the Information?

	User Name	Password	User Group	User Group Membership
3	Directory Service	Directory Service	Both	Directory Service

Tip: If you prefer to configure NNMi to store the User Group Mappings in the NNMi database, see "Control Access Using Both Directory Service and NNMi" (on page 370).

To enable NNMi to communicate with your environment's directory service:

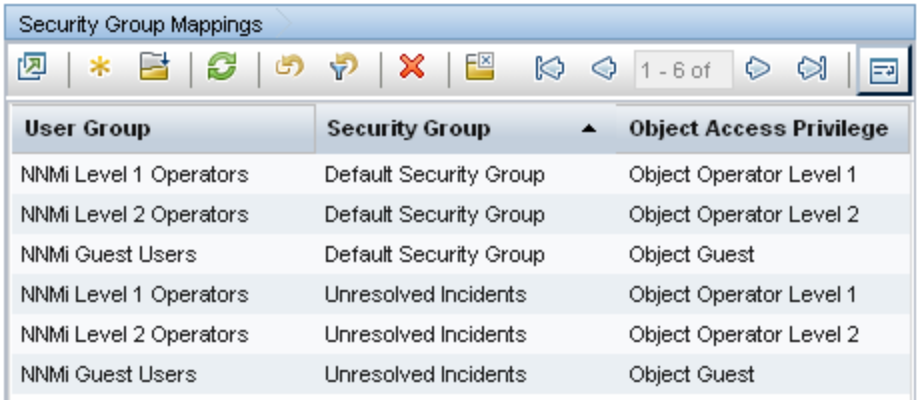
Modify the `ldap.properties` file and configure User Groups as described for configuration option 3 in the "Integrating NNMi with a Directory Service through LDAP" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`.

Note: To make changes to NNMi access (user name, password, or NNMi User Group assignment), you must now use the appropriate process for making changes to the data stored in your environment's directory service software.

Determine Your Security Strategy

Out-of-box, NNMi Security works in the following manner:

- NNMi assigns all nodes to the Default Security Group.
- NNMi operators and guests can see all discovered nodes and all incidents, because of the default Security Group Mappings:



User Group	Security Group	Object Access Privilege
NNMi Level 1 Operators	Default Security Group	Object Operator Level 1
NNMi Level 2 Operators	Default Security Group	Object Operator Level 2
NNMi Guest Users	Default Security Group	Object Guest
NNMi Level 1 Operators	Unresolved Incidents	Object Operator Level 1
NNMi Level 2 Operators	Unresolved Incidents	Object Operator Level 2
NNMi Guest Users	Unresolved Incidents	Object Guest

Tip: NNMi administrators always see all nodes and incidents, no Security Group Mappings are required for NNMi administrators.

NNMi administrators can limit access to nodes and incidents by deleting the default (out-of-box) Security Group Mappings. Then no operators or guests have access to any nodes until an NNMi administrator explicitly adds new, more restrictive Security Group Mappings. When these out-of-box Security Group Mappings are removed, the predefined **NNMi User Group**[1]s provide access to the NNMi console only, rather than to the NNMi console and to all nodes. See "Remove User Groups from Security Group Mappings" (on page 424) for more information.

Security Group Mappings have three components:

- User Group identifies the *NNMi users*.
- Security Group identifies *a set of nodes* (and indirectly their hosted objects).
- *Object Access Privilege* determines the level of access that each User Account in the User Group has to the nodes in the associated Security Group.

[1]NNMi User Groups are those User Groups provided by NNMi. Users cannot access the NNMi console until their User Account is mapped to at least one of the following NNMi User Groups: NNMi Administrators, NNMi Level 2 Operators, NNMi Level 1 Operators (with less access privileges than Level 2 Operators), and NNMi Guest Users

Each node is associated with one and only one Security Group. NNMi operators and guests can view a node only if one of the User Groups to which that NNMi user belongs is associated with that node's Security Group.

When NNMi discovers nodes in your network environment, Tenant and Security Group settings are established in the following manner:

- **Discovery Seeds**: If Nodes are discovered as Discovery seeds, the NNMi administrator specifies the Tenant for each seed. One of the Tenant attribute settings specifies the initial Security Group assignment for each seed. See "Discovery Seeds (as a starting point)" (on page 151).
- **Spiral Discovery**: When Spiral Discovery dynamically auto-discovers Nodes, NNMi assigns each newly discovered Node to the *Default Tenant* (and whichever Security Group attribute value is currently configured for the Default Tenant = the *Default Security Group* out-of-box). See "Configure Tenants" (on page 209) and "Configure Auto-Discovery Rules" (on page 180).
- **Global Network Management**: The Global Manager's copy of the Node has the same Tenant as the Regional Manager's record of that Node. If the Tenant object does not exist on the Global Manager, NNMi creates it along with a Security Group by the same name as the Tenant.

  Note: The Tenant's Security Group setting is not preserved on the Global Manager because the Security configuration on the Global Manager represents the needs of a different network environment. By creating a new Security Group on the Global Manager, no operators or guests can see those nodes unless an NNMi administrator intentionally creates an appropriate Security Group Mapping. If the Global Manager's administrator assigns a *different* Security Group, the NNMi Global Manager uses that setting when creating new nodes within that Tenant from that point onward. See "About Multi-Tenancy and Global Network Management" (on page 73) for more information.

Node revisions: NNMi administrators can change the Node's initial Security Group assignment. See "Methods for Assigning Nodes to Security Groups" (on page 421).

Tip: NNMi administrators can use Security Groups in Node Group definitions that become filters in NNMi views. If a user cannot access any nodes in a particular Node Group, that filter dynamically disappears from the filter selection list in the user's NNMi views. See "Specify Node Group Additional Filters" (on page 232) for more information about Node Group filters.

Security influences incidents:

- Network operators and guests can view incidents associated with a node only if that user's User Account is mapped to one of the User Groups that are mapped to the node's Security Group. See "About Security Groups" (on page 377) and "About Security Group Mappings" (on page 378).
- Any incident that does not have an associated node is assigned to the **Unresolved Incidents** Security Group and NNMi's out-of-box configuration makes these incidents visible to all User Groups. Examples of incidents that are unresolved include unresolved traps, system health, and license violation incidents.
- Operators should only be assigned incidents for nodes to which they have access.

The following examples present possible Security strategies. Consider printing one or more of the following topics to use as a tutorial about configuring NNMi Security. The table below explains all possible choices.

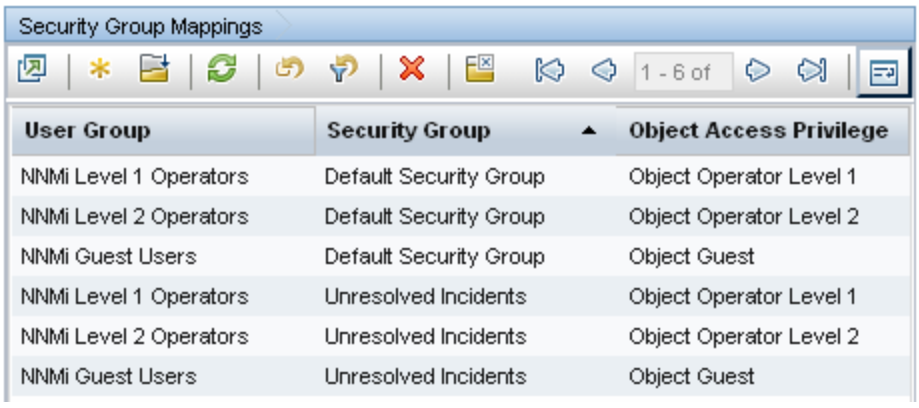
These strategy examples use the Security views under the Configuration workspace (see "Using the Security Folder" (on page 380)):

- "Configure Security: All Users Access All Nodes" (on page 381)
- "Configure Security: Limit Node Access" (on page 382)

These strategy examples use the Security Wizard under the Configuration workspace (see "Using the Security Wizard View" (on page 385)):

- "Configure Security Example (Allow a Subset of Users to Access a Subset of Nodes)" (on page 394)
- "Configure Security Example (Divide Node Access Between Two or More User Groups)" (on page 386)

Configure Security Tasks

Task	Description
Determine your Security strategy.	Use the guidelines in this Help topic to understand how to configure Security for your network environment. You must also determine your users, their *Object Access Privileges*, and the nodes each user should access: "Control Menu Access" (on page 430) "User Groups Provided in NNMi" (on page 406) "Determine which NNMi User Group to Assign" (on page 408)
Remove the Default Security Group Mappings to NNMi User Groups	Out-of-box, NNMi assigns all Nodes to the Default Security Group and all NNMi users can see all Nodes. To ensure that none of your NNMi operators or guests can see nodes assigned to the **Default Security Group**, remove these out-of-box Security Group Mappings.  **Note**: Deleting a Security Group Mapping does not delete the associated predefined NNMi User Group nor the *Object Access Privilege* definition.
Configure User Accounts	You must create a User Account for each NNMi user.

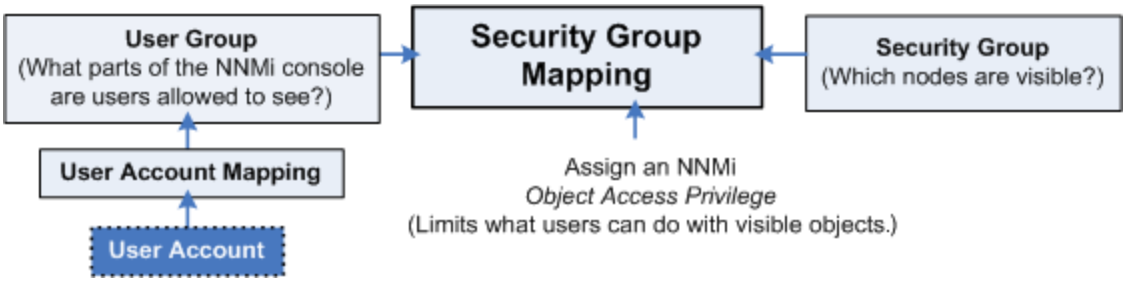
User Group	Security Group	Object Access Privilege
NNMi Level 1 Operators	Default Security Group	Object Operator Level 1
NNMi Level 2 Operators	Default Security Group	Object Operator Level 2
NNMi Guest Users	Default Security Group	Object Guest
NNMi Level 1 Operators	Unresolved Incidents	Object Operator Level 1
NNMi Level 2 Operators	Unresolved Incidents	Object Operator Level 2
NNMi Guest Users	Unresolved Incidents	Object Guest

Task	Description
Configure Additional User Groups	The NNMi administrator can create any number of User Groups to meet the needs of your network environment. Examples of when additional User Groups are needed include the following circumstances: • When you need a subset of users to access only a subset of nodes. • When you need to divide node access between two or more User Groups (such as multiple shifts or multiple sites that share responsibilities).
Map User Accounts to the Predefined NNMi User Groups	A particular user cannot access the NNMi console until their User Account is mapped to at least one of the following predefined NNMi User Groups: • NNMi Administrators • NNMi Level 2 Operators • NNMi Level 1 Operators (with less access privileges than Level 2 Operators) • NNMi Guest Users **Note**: NNMi Web Services Client (Used *only to provide access for software* that is integrated with NNMi.)
Map User Accounts to Additional User Groups	If you created additional User Groups, map the appropriate User Accounts to each User Group you created.
Configure Security Groups	By default, all operators can access all nodes discovered by NNMi. However, the NNMi administrator can limit visibility to a subset of nodes for some or all operators by using User Groups and Security Groups. **Note**: Each node can be mapped to one and only one Security Group. Examples of when you need to create additional Security Groups to limit node access include the following circumstances: • When you need a subset of users to access only a subset of nodes. • When you need to divide node access between two or more User Groups
Map Security Groups to User Groups	After creating any additional User Groups, you map each User Group to a Security Group and assign the *Object Access Privilege* for this Security Group Mapping. The *Object Access Privilege* determines the level of access that each User Group has to the nodes that are visible. Users can view a node only if one of the User Groups to which they belong is associated with that node's Security Group.
Assign Nodes to Security Groups	Out-of-box, NNMi Security settings allow all NNMi User Groups to access nodes assigned to the Default Security Group. If you create Security Groups to limit node access, you must assign nodes to the appropriate Security Group.

Task	Description
	Each node is associated with one and only one Security Group.
Verify Your Configuration Changes	NNMi provides a report that includes information about any of the following potential problems: • Users Accounts that are not mapped to a User Group • User Accounts that are not mapped to an NNMi User Group • User Accounts that have unusual NNMi role combinations • Security Groups that include nodes from multiple tenants • Empty User Groups and Security Groups • Tenants with the same name • Security Groups with the same name

About User Accounts

The NNMi administrator configures User Accounts as part of the Security Configuration that controls who accesses the NNMi console.



Each User Account represents a user.

NNMi administrators can configure User Accounts using the following methods:

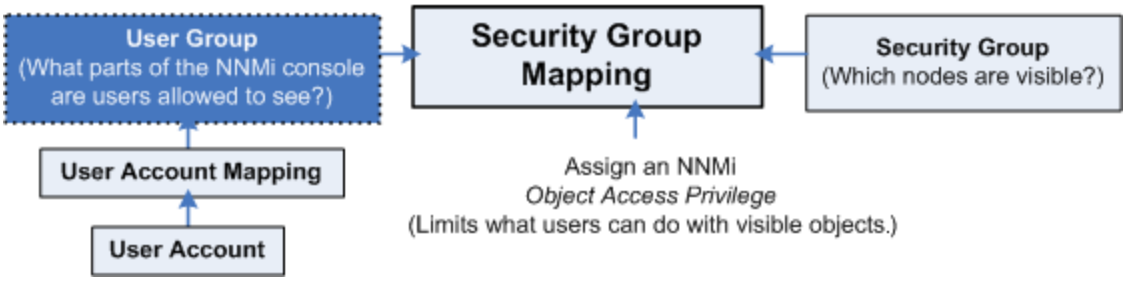
- The Configuration Wizard ("Create and Delete User Accounts Using the Security Wizard" (on page 405))
- The User Accounts view ("Configure User Accounts (User Account Form)" (on page 401))
- The nnmsecurity.ovpl command line tool

NNMi can be configured to use the directory service software in your environment for NNMi user names and passwords. See "Configure Directory Service Usage" (on page 369). NNMi communicates with the directory service using Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP).

Next step: "About User Groups" (on page 375)

About User Groups

The NNMi administrator configures User Groups as part of the Security Configuration that controls who accesses the NNMi console.



NNMi provides the following predefined User Groups (NNMi users cannot access the NNMi console until their User Account is mapped to at least one of these). The predefined NNMi User Group that the NNMi administrator assigns to each User Account determines which workspaces, views, menus, actions, and object attributes are visible to each user within the NNMi console (see "User Groups Provided in NNMi" (on page 406) for details):

- NNMi Administrators (no Security Group Mapping required)
- NNMi Level 2 Operators
- NNMi Level 1 Operators (with less access privileges than Level 2 Operators)
- NNMi Guest Users

NNMi administrators can configure User Accounts using the following methods:

- The Configuration Wizard ("Create and Delete User Groups Using the Security Wizard" (on page 411))
- The User Accounts view ("Configure User Groups (User Group Form)" (on page 409))
- The nnmsecurity.ovpl command line tool

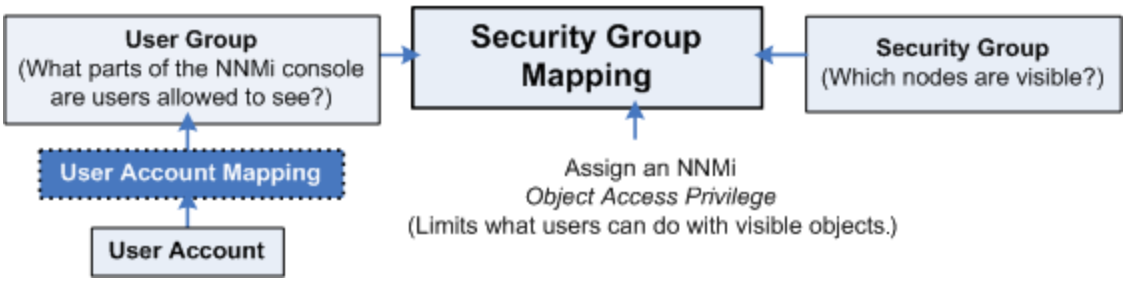
NNMi administrators can also create additional User Groups to fine tune NNMi access. See "Determine Your Security Strategy" (on page 371).

NNMi can be configured to use the directory service software in your environment for User Groups. See "Configure Directory Service Usage" (on page 369). NNMi communicates with the directory service using Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP).

Next step: "About User Account Mappings" (on page 376)

About User Account Mappings

User Account Mappings enable the NNMi administrator to assign a User Account to one or more User Groups to control NNMi console access.



At least one predefined NNMi User Group must be mapped to each User Account to determine which workspaces, views, menus, actions, and object attributes are visible to that User Account within the NNMi console. See "About User Accounts" (on page 375) and "About User Groups" (on page 375) and "User Groups Provided in NNMi" (on page 406) for details.

A User Account can be mapped to two or more User Groups. NNMi administrators can create any number of User Groups.

A User Account Mapping is a separate object in the NNMi database. Therefore, when you create or delete a User Account Mapping, you create or delete only the User Account Mapping, not the User Account or User Group.

NNMi administrators can map User Accounts to User Groups using the following methods:

- The Configuration Wizard ("Map User Accounts and User Groups " (on page 415))
- The User Account Mappings view ("Map User Accounts to User Groups (User Account Mapping Form)" (on page 412))
- The nnmsecurity.ovpl command line tool

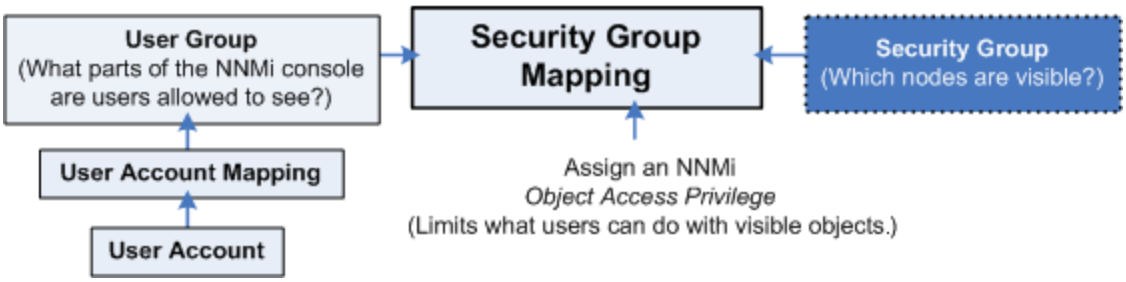
NNMi can be configured to use the directory service software in your environment for User Group membership. See "Configure Directory Service Usage" (on page 369). NNMi communicates with the directory service using Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP).

Next step: "About Security Groups" (on page 377) (only for Operator or Guest users)

About Security Groups

Required only for Operator or Guest users:

The NNMi administrator configures Security Groups as part of the Security Configuration that controls which nodes are accessed in the NNMi console. (NNMi administrators automatically see all nodes.)



Security Groups define sets of nodes within your network environment. Each node is assigned to only one Security Group. Your security strategy determines the number of Security Groups required for your network environment. See "Determine Your Security Strategy" (on page 371). Out-of-box, NNMi assigns all nodes to the **Default Security Group** and all NNMi users see those nodes (based on the out-of-box Security Group Mappings).

NNMi administrators can configure Security Groups to limit node access by using the following methods:

- The Configuration Wizard ("Create and Delete Security Groups Using the Security Wizard" (on page 419))
- The Security Accounts view ("Configure Security Groups (Security Group Form)" (on page 418))
- The nnmsecurity.ovpl command line tool

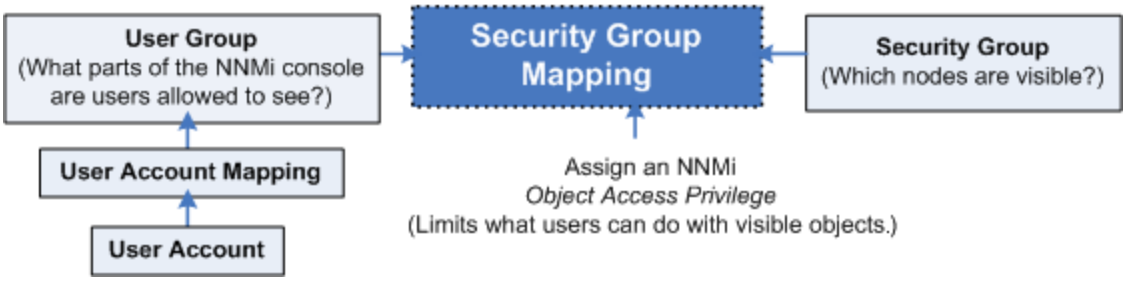
The NNMi administrator can assign Nodes to Security Groups. See "Methods for Assigning Nodes to Security Groups" (on page 421).

Next step: "About Security Group Mappings" (on page 378) (only for Operator or Guest users)

About Security Group Mappings

Required only for Operator or Guest users:

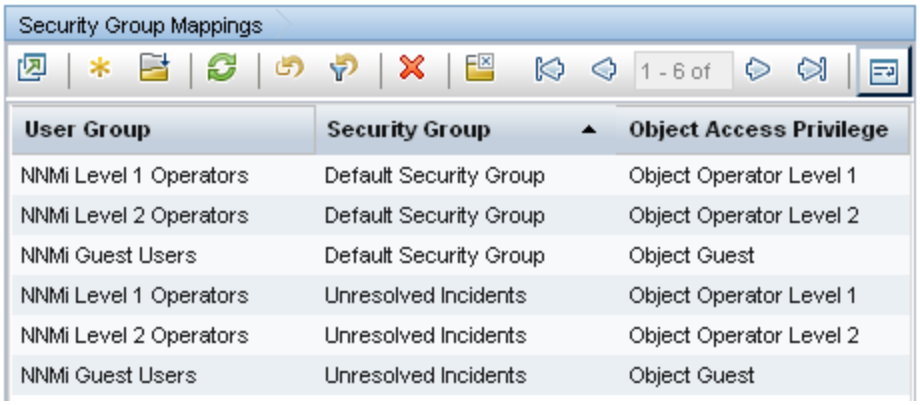
Security Group Mappings control which nodes are visible to NNMi operators and guests, and what NNMi operators and guests can do with those visible nodes. (Security Group Mappings are irrelevant to users assigned to the *NNMi Administrators* User Group. NNMi administrators automatically see all nodes and have full access rights.)



Security Group Mappings have three components:

1. "About User Groups" (on page 375)
2. "About Security Groups" (on page 377)
3. "Object Access Privileges Provided in NNMi" (on page 424)

NNMi provides the following *default* Security Group Mappings that allow all NNMi operators and guests to see all Nodes and all incidents that are not associated with any particular node. NNMi administrators can delete these *default* mappings and create new mappings that provide more limited control. (Deleting a Security Group Mapping does not delete the associated User Group or Security Group, so NNMi administrators can then map those User Groups and Security Groups in other ways with more limited control.)


Security Group Mappings

1 - 6 of

User Group	Security Group	Object Access Privilege
NNMi Level 1 Operators	Default Security Group	Object Operator Level 1
NNMi Level 2 Operators	Default Security Group	Object Operator Level 2
NNMi Guest Users	Default Security Group	Object Guest
NNMi Level 1 Operators	Unresolved Incidents	Object Operator Level 1
NNMi Level 2 Operators	Unresolved Incidents	Object Operator Level 2
NNMi Guest Users	Unresolved Incidents	Object Guest

NNMi provides predefined *Object Access Privileges*. The Object Access Privilege determines the level of access that each User Group has to the visible nodes. Level of node access includes the actions that can be performed on the nodes. See "Object Access Privileges Provided in NNMi" (on page 424).

For example, if an NNMi operator is mapped to a User Group with **NNMi Level 2 Operators**, but their Security Group Mapping's *Object Access Privilege* is **Object Operator Level 1** (with less access privileges than Level 2), that NNMi operator *sees* all of the actions available to NNMi Level 2 Operators, but can run only those *actions allowed* for NNMi Level 1 Operators.

If an NNMi operator or guest is assigned to multiple Security Group Mappings

- Multiple predefined **NNMi User Group**[1]s, the NNMi console displays all the parts of NNMi that are available to the highest User Group.
- Multiple *Object Access Privileges*, actions available for each node are determined by the node's Security Group Mapping. If mapped to the same Security Group multiple times, the highest access level is available.

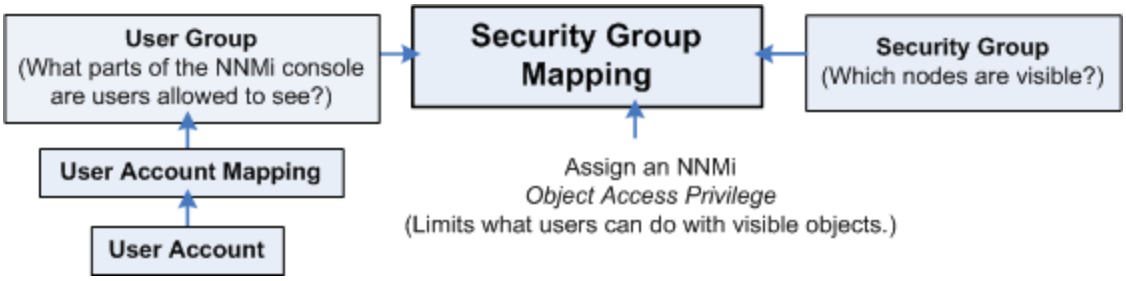
NNMi administrators can map User Groups to Security Groups using the following methods:

- The Configuration Wizard ("Map User Groups and Security Groups " (on page 427))
- The Security Accounts view ("Map User Groups to Security Groups (Security Group Mapping Form)" (on page 422))
- The nnmsecurity.ovpl command line tool

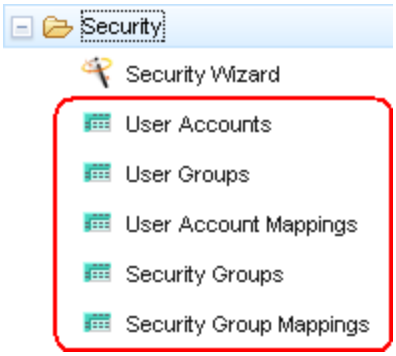
Next step: "Check Security Configuration" (on page 439)

[1]NNMi User Groups are those User Groups provided by NNMi. Users cannot access the NNMi console until their User Account is mapped to at least one of the following NNMi User Groups: NNMi Administrators, NNMi Level 2 Operators, NNMi Level 1 Operators (with less access privileges than Level 2 Operators), and NNMi Guest Users

Using the Security Folder



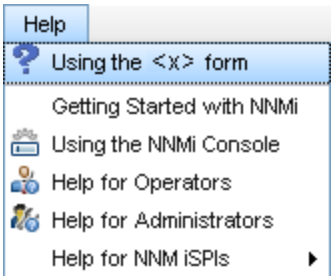
NNMi enables an NNMi administrator to configure the following configurations using Security workspace views:



Tip: Select **Help** → **System Information** to view the User Name, NNMi Role, and User Group for the current NNMi session.

To configure Security using the Security workspace:

1. Determine your Security strategy (see "Determine Your Security Strategy" (on page 371)).
2. Navigate to the **Security** workspace.
3. Make your configuration choices using the Security views. Refer to the About the <x> form Help available for each form within the Security views.



NNMi's security model restricts access to the NNMi console based on User Account to User Group mappings. An NNMi administrator can also choose to restrict Node access based on Security Groups and Security Group Mappings (User Group to Security Group).

Two examples are provided. Use these examples as a guideline for configuring security.

- "Configure Security: All Users Access All Nodes" (on page 381)
- "Configure Security: Limit Node Access" (on page 382)

Note: You can also configure security using the Security Folder in the Configuration workspace. See "Using the Security Wizard View" (on page 385) for more information.

4. Click **Save and Close**.
5. See "Methods for Assigning Nodes to Security Groups" (on page 421).

Configure Security: All Users Access All Nodes

If you want all of your NNMi users to access all of the nodes discovered by NNMi, use these guidelines.

Note: You can also use the nnmsecurity.ovpl command to configure User Accounts, User Groups, Security Groups, and Tenants.

Tip: Select **Help** → **System Information** to view the User Name, NNMi Role, and User Group for the current NNMi session.

To configure Security:

1. Navigate to the **Security** workspace.
2. Make your configuration choices (see table).
3. Click **Save and Close**.

Configure Security Tasks (Using the Security workspace)

Task	Description
Determine your users and their **NNMi User Group**[1] or Groups	See "Determine Your Security Strategy" (on page 371) and the following topics: "Control Menu Access" (on page 430) "User Groups Provided in NNMi" (on page 406) "Determine which NNMi User Group to Assign" (on page 408)
Configure User Accounts	You must create a User Account for each NNMi user.
Map User Accounts to the Predefined NNMi User Groups	A particular user cannot access the NNMi console until their User Account is mapped to at least one of the following default NNMi User Groups: • NNMi Administrators

[1] NNMi User Groups are those User Groups provided by NNMi. Users cannot access the NNMi console until their User Account is mapped to at least one of the following NNMi User Groups: NNMi Administrators, NNMi Level 2 Operators, NNMi Level 1 Operators (with less access privileges than Level 2 Operators), and NNMi Guest Users

Task	Description
	• NNMi Level 2 Operators • NNMi Level 1 Operators (with less access privileges than Level 2 Operators) • NNMi Guest Users **Note**: NNMi Web Services Client (Used *only to provide access for software* that is integrated with NNMi.)
Verify Your Configuration Changes	NNMi provides a report that includes information about any of the following potential problems: • Users Accounts that are not mapped to a User Group • User Accounts that are not mapped to an NNMi User Group • User Accounts that have unusual NNMi role combinations • Security Groups that include nodes from multiple tenants • Empty User Groups and Security Groups • Tenants with the same name • Security Groups with the same name

Configure Security: Limit Node Access

If you need to limit node access, use these guidelines. Ways you might need to limit node access include the following:

- When you need a subset of users to access only a subset of nodes.
- When you need to divide node access between two or more User Groups

Note: You can also use the nnmsecurity.ovpl command to configure User Accounts, User Groups, Security Groups, and Tenants.

Tip: Select **Help** → **System Information** to view the User Name, NNMi Role, and User Group for the current NNMi session.

To configure Security:

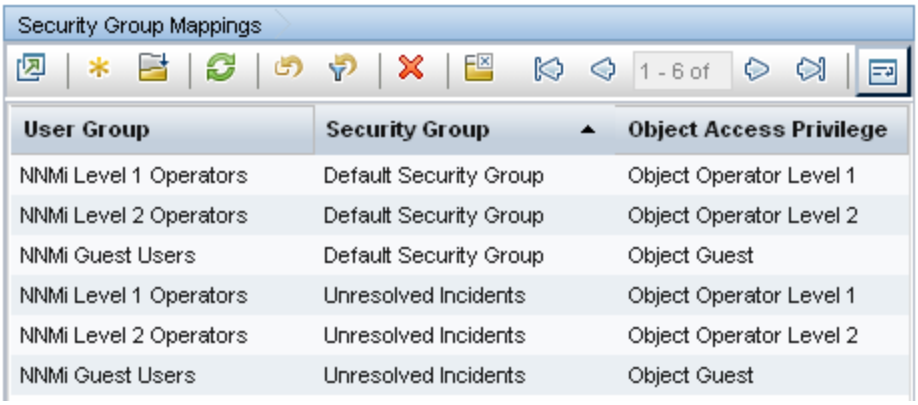
1. Navigate to the **Security** workspace.
2. Make your configuration choices (see table).
3. Click **Save and Close**.

Also see:

"Configure Security Example (Allow a Subset of Users to Access a Subset of Nodes)" (on page 394)

"Configure Security Example (Divide Node Access Between Two or More User Groups)" (on page 386)

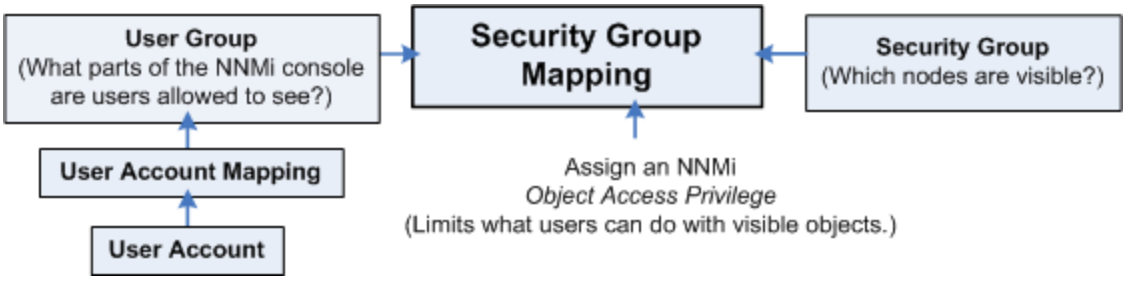
Configure Security Tasks (Limit Node Access)

Task	Description
Determine your users, their privileges, and the nodes that each user each should access.	See "Determine Your Security Strategy" (on page 371) and the following topics: "Control Menu Access" (on page 430) "User Groups Provided in NNMi" (on page 406) "Determine which NNMi User Group to Assign" (on page 408)"Determine which NNMi User Group to Assign" (on page 408)
Remove the Default Security Group Mapping to NNMi User Groups	To ensure that none of your NNMi operators or guests can see nodes assigned to the **Default Security Group**, remove the out-of box Security mappings.  Security Group Mappings 1 - 6 of User Group | Security Group | Object Access Privilege NNMi Level 1 Operators | Default Security Group | Object Operator Level 1 NNMi Level 2 Operators | Default Security Group | Object Operator Level 2 NNMi Guest Users | Default Security Group | Object Guest NNMi Level 1 Operators | Unresolved Incidents | Object Operator Level 1 NNMi Level 2 Operators | Unresolved Incidents | Object Operator Level 2 NNMi Guest Users | Unresolved Incidents | Object Guest **Note**: Deleting a Security Group Mapping does not delete the associated predefined NNMi User Group nor the *Object Access Privilege* definition.
Configure User Accounts	You must create a User Account for each NNMi user.
Configure Additional User Groups	Out-of-box, all operators and guests can access all nodes discovered by NNMi. However, the NNMi administrator can limit visibility to parts of the network for operators and guests with User Groups and Security Groups. Examples of when additional User Groups are needed include the following circumstances: • When you need a subset of users to access only a subset of nodes • When you need to divide node access between two or more User Groups
Map User Accounts to the Predefined NNMi User Groups	A particular user cannot access the NNMi console until their User Account is mapped to at least one predefined **NNMi User Group**[1]: • NNMi Administrators

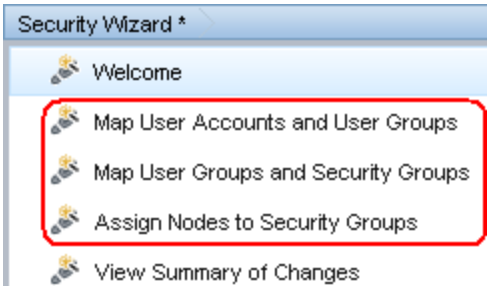
[1]NNMi User Groups are those User Groups provided by NNMi. Users cannot access the NNMi console until their User Account is mapped to at least one of the following NNMi User Groups: NNMi Administrators, NNMi Level 2 Operators, NNMi Level 1 Operators (with less access privileges than Level 2 Operators), and NNMi Guest Users

Task	Description
	• NNMi Level 2 Operators • NNMi Level 1 Operators (with less access privileges than Level 2 Operators) • NNMi Guest Users **Note**: NNMi Web Services Client (Used *only to provide access for software* that is integrated with NNMi.)
Map User Accounts to Additional User Groups	Map the appropriate User Accounts to each User Group that you created.
Configure Security Groups	Configure a Security Group for each set of nodes that requires limited access. **Note**: Each node can be mapped to one and only one Security Group. For example, if you want to limit access to nodes in a single location, such as Los Angeles, create a Los Angeles Security Group.
Assign Nodes to Security Groups	If you create Security Groups to limit node access, you must assign nodes to the appropriate Security Group. **Note**: Each node can be mapped to one and only one Security Group.
Map Security Groups to User Groups	Users can view a node only if one of the User Groups to which they belong is associated with that node's Security Group. Map each User Group to one or more Security Groups. **Note**: When NNMi administrators map a User Group to a Security Group, they assign the **Object Access Privilege** for this Security Group Mapping. The *Object Access Privilege* determines the level of access that each User Group has to the nodes that are visible to it.
Verify Your Configuration Changes	NNMi provides a report that includes information about any of the following potential problems: • Users Accounts that are not mapped to a User Group • User Accounts that are not mapped to an NNMi User Group • User Accounts that have unusual NNMi role combinations • Security Groups that include nodes from multiple tenants • Empty User Groups and Security Groups • Tenants with the same name • Security Groups with the same name

Using the Security Wizard View



These Configuring Security Wizard pages enables NNMi administrators to configure the following access control features. You can access the wizard pages in any order:



- On the Map User Accounts and User Groups page:
  - User Accounts
  - User Groups
  - User Account / Group Mappings
- On the Assign Nodes to Security Groups page:

  Security Groups
- On the Map User Groups and Security Groups:

  Security Group Mappings

To configure Security using the Security wizard:

1. Determine your Security strategy (see table).
2. Navigate to the **Security Wizard**.
   a. From the Workspaces navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand **Security**.
   c. Select **Security Wizard**.
3. Make your configuration choices. Refer to the links to online Help from within the Discovery Wizard.

NNMi's security model restricts access to the NNMi console based on User Account to User Group mappings. An NNMi administrator can also choose to restrict Node access based on Security Groups and Security Group Mappings (User Group to Security Group).

Two examples of using the Security Wizard are provided.

Tip: Use these examples as a guideline for configuring security.

Select the example that best matches your security configuration requirements:

- "Configure Security Example (Allow a Subset of Users to Access a Subset of Nodes)" (on page 394)
- "Configure Security Example (Divide Node Access Between Two or More User Groups)" (on page 386)

Note: You can also configure security using the Security Folder in the Configuration workspace. See "Using the Security Folder" (on page 380) for more information.

4. Click **Save and Close**.
5. See "Methods for Assigning Nodes to Security Groups" (on page 421).

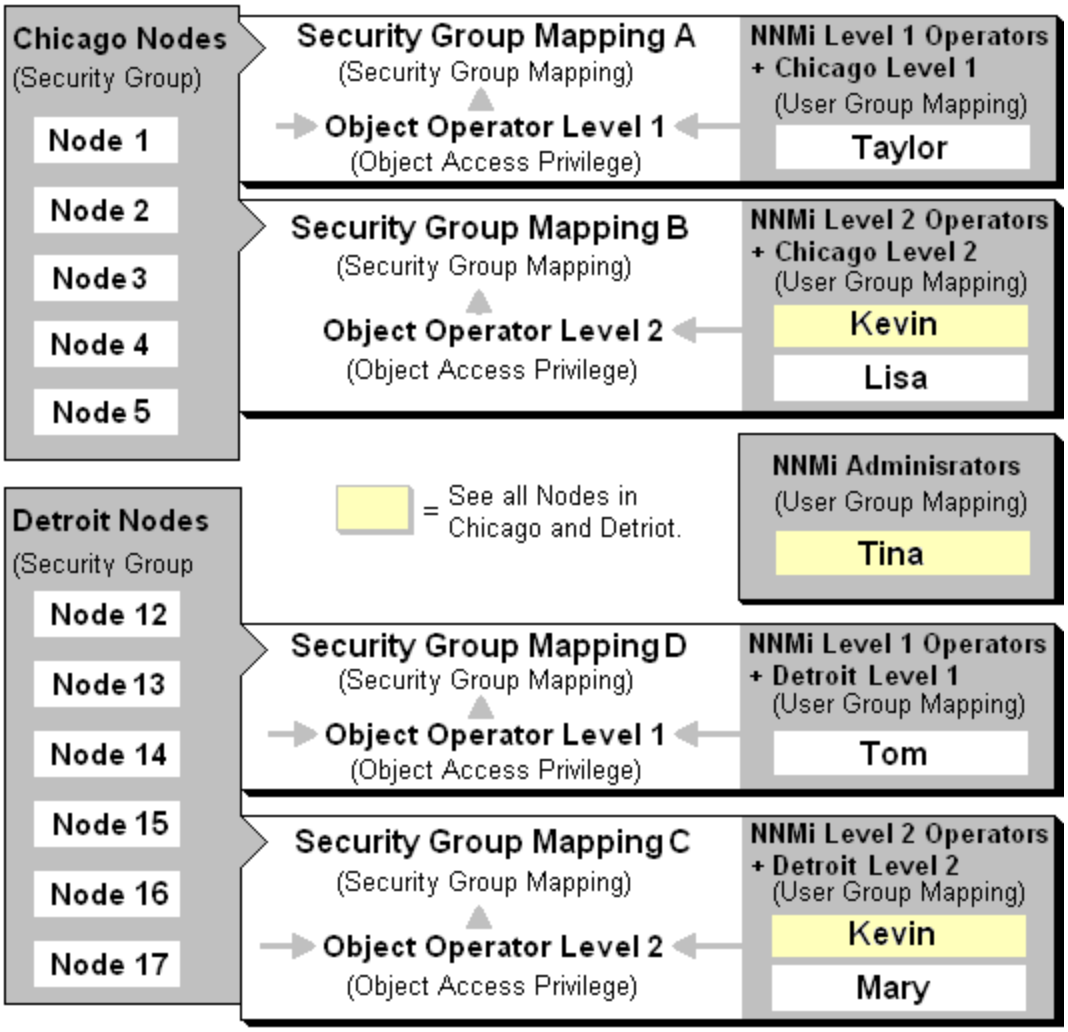
Configure Security Example (Divide Node Access Between Two or More User Groups)

This example uses NNMi's security configuration to divide the responsibility for network monitoring based on the following locations:

- Chicago
- Detroit

Each location includes an NNMi Level 1 Operator (with less access privileges than Level 2 Operators) and an NNMi Level 2 Operator. Tina, the NNMi Administrator, handles both locations. Kevin is a backup for both Chicago and Detroit and must access the nodes in both Chicago and Detroit.

The following diagram illustrates the security requirements:



The following table lists the NNMi console (**NNMi User Group**[1]) and node access requirements (User Group, Object Access Privilege and Security Group) for each location.

Note: You can place all operators into the NNMi Level 2 Operators if you want all operators to see all menu options, but only have the ability to run them based on their Object Access Privilege.

[1]NNMi User Groups are those User Groups provided by NNMi. Users cannot access the NNMi console until their User Account is mapped to at least one of the following NNMi User Groups: NNMi Administrators, NNMi Level 2 Operators, NNMi Level 1 Operators (with less access privileges than Level 2 Operators), and NNMi Guest Users

Example Security Configuration

User Accounts	NNMi User Groups	User Groups	Object Access Privileges	Security Groups
Tina	NNMi Administrator	Not Applicable. The NNMi Administrator can access all nodes.	Not Applicable. The NNMi Administrator has Administrator privileges to all nodes.	Not Applicable. The NNMi Administrator can access all nodes.
Kevin	NNMi Level 2 Operators	Chicago Level 2 Detroit Level 2	Object Operator Level 2	Chicago Nodes, Detroit Nodes
Lisa	NNMi Level 2 Operators	Chicago Level 2	Object Operator Level 2	Chicago Nodes
Taylor	NNMi Level 1 Operators	Chicago Level 1	Object Operator Level 1	Chicago Nodes
Mary	NNMi Level 2 Operators	Detroit Level 2	Object Operator Level 2	Detroit Nodes
Tom	NNMi Level 1 Operators	Detroit Level 1	Object Operator Level 1	Detroit Nodes

To set up security for the Chicago and Detroit locations follow these procedures:

- Remove the Default Security Group Mapping to NNMi User Groups: NNMi Level 1 Operators, NNMi Level 2 Operators, and NNMi Guest

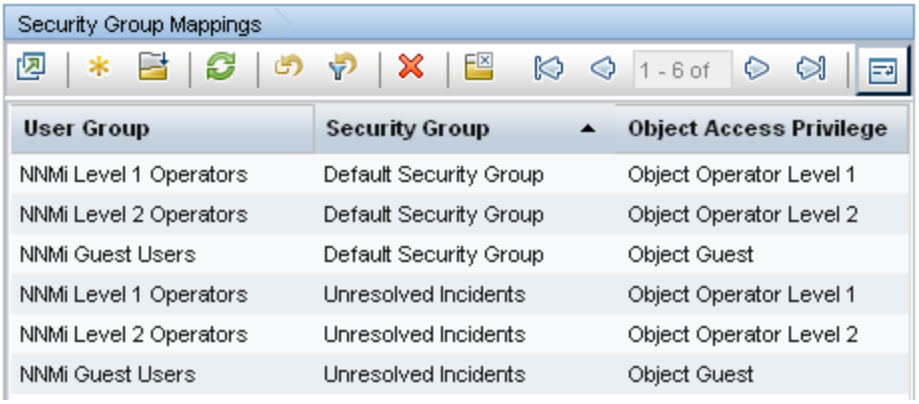
  Note: The NNMi User Groups are provided for those NNMi administrators who are not concerned with Security configuration. After you remove these Security Group Mappings, the NNMi User Groups provide access to the NNMi console only rather than to the NNMi console and to all nodes.

- Create the User Accounts. (See the Example Security Configuration table.)
- Create the Additional User Groups required for the Chicago and Detroit Security Groups (Chicago Level 2, Chicago Level 1, Detroit Level 2, Deteroit Level 1). (See the Example Security Configuration table.)
- Map User Accounts to NNMi User Groups. (See the Example Security Configuration table.)
- Create the Security Groups for each location.
- Map each Security Group to the new User Groups. (See the Example Security Configuration table.)
- Assign the nodes to the appropriate Security Group.
- View a summary of your configuration changes

Remove the Default Security Group Mapping to NNMi User Groups

1. From the **Security Wizard** main page, select the **Map User Groups and Security Groups** option.

2. Navigate to the **Security Group Mappings** table.



User Group	Security Group	Object Access Privilege
NNMi Level 1 Operators	Default Security Group	Object Operator Level 1
NNMi Level 2 Operators	Default Security Group	Object Operator Level 2
NNMi Guest Users	Default Security Group	Object Guest
NNMi Level 1 Operators	Unresolved Incidents	Object Operator Level 1
NNMi Level 2 Operators	Unresolved Incidents	Object Operator Level 2
NNMi Guest Users	Unresolved Incidents	Object Guest

3. Click the row representing the **NNMi Level 1 Operators** User Group.
4. Click the Delete icon to remove the Default Security Group to NNMi Level 1 Operators User Group mapping.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 to remove the Default Security Group to **NNMi Level 2 Operator** and the **NNMi Guest** User Group mappings.
6. Continue or, click the **Save and Close** button to save your security configuration:

   Save & Close

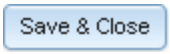
   Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until after you click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration.

Create User Accounts

1. In the Configuration workspace, select **Security Wizard**
2. From the **Security Wizard** main page, select the **Map User Accounts and User Groups** option.
3. Navigate to the **User Accounts** table.
4. Click **New**.
5. In the **Create User Account** dialog box, enter the following:
   a. **Name**: Enter the user name **Tina**.
   b. **Password**: Enter the Password value **Tina**. The Password value can be up to 40 alpha-numeric characters, punctuation, spaces, and underline characters.
   c. **Directory Service Account**: Indicates that NNMi should ignore the user Password value. Do not check this option.
6. Click **Add**.
7. Repeat steps 5 and 6 to add each User Account. (See the Example Security Configuration table.)
8. When you finish creating User Accounts, in the **Create User Account** dialog box, click **Close**

   Close

9. Continue or, click the **Save and Close** button to save your security configuration:

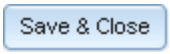
   Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until you click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration.

Create Additional User Groups

1. From the **Security Wizard** main page, select the **Map User Accounts and User Groups** option
2. Navigate to the **User Groups** table.
3. Click **New**.
4. In the **Create User Group** dialog box, enter the following:
   a. **Name**: Enter **ChicagoLevel2**. The name can be a maximum of 40 alpha-numeric characters. Spaces are not allowed.
   b. **Display Name**: Enter **Chicago Level 2**. The Display Name is displayed in the NNMi console to identify this User Group. Enter a maximum of 50 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.
   c. **Directory Service Name**: *Optional*. When a directory service defines this User Group, enter the group's Distinguished Name. NNMi communicates with the directory service using Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP). See one of the following topics:
      - "Control Access Using Both Directory Service and NNMi" (on page 370)
      - "Control Access with a Directory Service" (on page 370).
   d. **Description**: Type a maximum of 2048 characters to describe this User Group. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.
5. Click **Add**.
6. Repeat steps 2 and 3 to add each User Group. (See the Example Security Configuration table.)
7. When you finish creating User Groups, in the **Create User Group** dialog box, click **Close**

   .
8. Continue or, click the **Save and Close** button to save your security configuration:

   Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until you click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration.

Map User Accounts to User Groups

Note: A User Account cannot access the NNMi console until it is mapped to one of the NNMi User Groups.

1. From the **Security Wizard** main page, select the **Map User Accounts and User Groups** option
2. Select Tina in the **User Accounts** table.

3. In the **User Groups** table, select the left arrow that precedes the **NNMi Administrators** User Group.

   The User Account and User Group names appear in the **User Account Mapping** table.

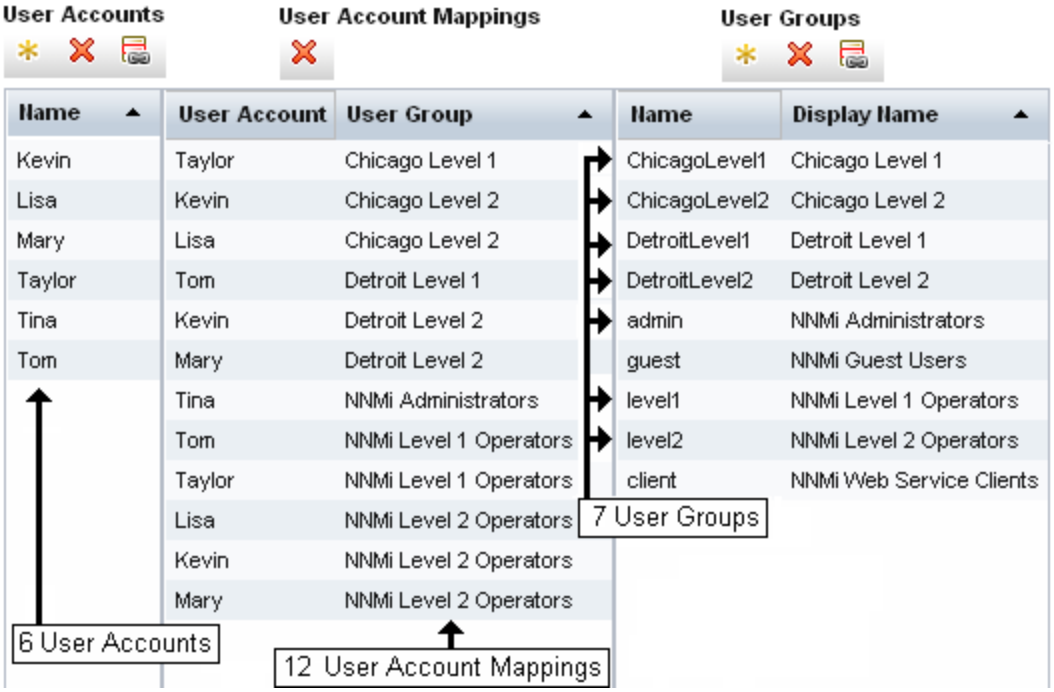
4. Repeat steps 1 and 2 to assign each User Account to the appropriate User Group. (See the Example Security Configuration table.)

5. Continue or, click the **Save and Close** button to save your security configuration:

   Save & Close

   Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until you click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration.

   Your User Account to User Group mappings should look similar to the following:

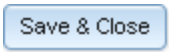


Create Security Groups

1. From the **Security Wizard** main page, select the **Map User Groups and Security Groups** option
2. Navigate to the **Security Groups** table.
3. Click **New**.
4. In the **Create Security Group** dialog box, enter the following:
   a. **Name**: Enter **Chicago Nodes**. The name must be a maximum of 255 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.
   b. **Description**: Type a maximum of 2048 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.
5. Click **Add**.

6. Repeat Step 4 and 5 to add the **Detroit Nodes**.
7. When you finish creating Security Groups, in the **Create Security Group** dialog box, click **Close** 

.
8. Continue or, click the **Save and Close** button to save your security configuration:

   Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until you click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration.

Map Security Groups to User Groups

1. From the **Security Wizard** main page, select the **Map User Groups and Security Groups** option.
2. Select **Chicago Nodes** in the **Security Groups** table.
3. In the **Security Group Mappings** drop-down selection box, select **Object Operator Level 2**.
4. In the **User Groups** table, click the  right arrow in the **ChicagoLevel2** row.

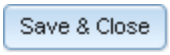
   The Security Group and User Group names appear in the **Security Group Mapping** table.
5. Repeat steps 2 through 4 to map the following User Groups and Security Groups:

   Tip: Be sure to select the appropriate Object Access Privilege in the drop-down selection box under **Security Group Mappings**.

   ChicagoLevel1 User Group to the **Chicago Nodes**

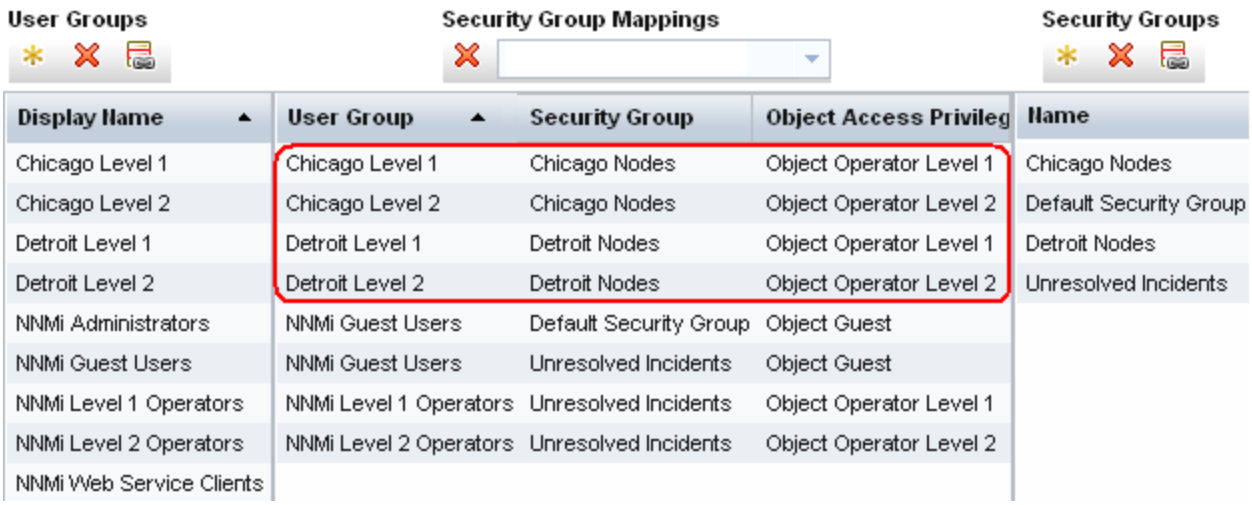
   DetroitLevel1 User Group to the **Detroit Nodes**

   DetroitLevel2 User Group to the **Detroit Nodes**
6. Continue or, click the **Save and Close** button to save your security configuration:

   Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until you click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration.

   Your Security Group to User Group mappings should look similar to the following:



Assign the Nodes to the Appropriate Security Group

1. From the **Security Wizard** main page, select the **Assign Nodes to Security Groups** option.
2. Select a row in the **Security Groups** table.
3. In the **Available Nodes** table, do one of the following:
   a. Select a Node Group in the Node Group filter drop-down list to specify the nodes to be assigned to the Security Group.
   b. User Ctrl-Click to select each node you want to assign to the selected Security Group.
4. Click to specify that you want to assign the selected nodes to the Security Group.

   The **Nodes to be Assigned to Selected Group** table displays the list of nodes to be assigned to the selected Security Group.

   Note: Out-of-box, NNMi assigns all Nodes the Default Security Group. See "Methods for Assigning Nodes to Security Groups" (on page 421).
5. Repeat steps 2 through 4 to assign nodes to a selected Security Group.
6. Continue or, click the **Save and Close** button to save your security configuration:

   Save & Close

   Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until you click Save and Close to save your security configuration.

View the Summary of Configuration Changes

From the **Security Wizard** main page, select the **View Summary of Changes** option.

NNMi displays a summary of the configuration changes made since you last saved your changes.

Save Your Configuration Changes

When you finish, click the **Save and Close** button to save your security configuration:

Save & Close

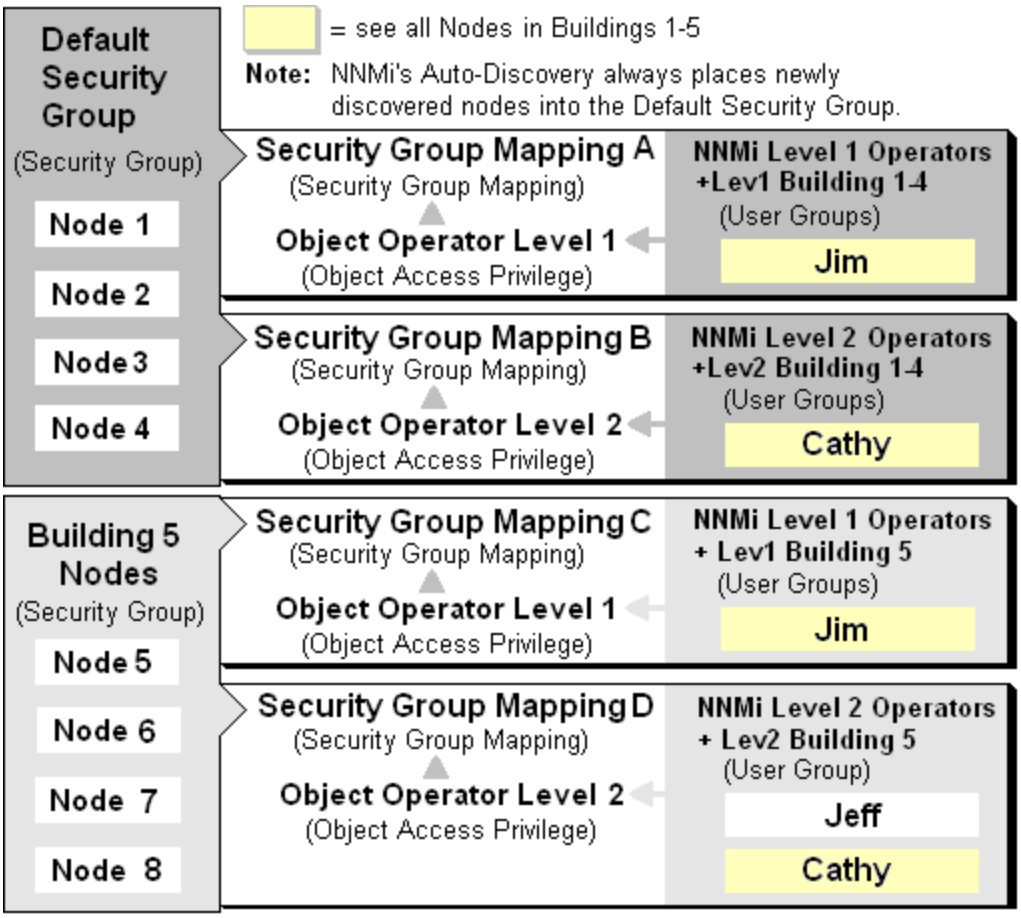
Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until you click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration.

Configure Security Example (Allow a Subset of Users to Access a Subset of Nodes)

This example uses NNMi's security configuration to allow a subset of users to access only those nodes in Building 5. The remaining users can access all nodes discovered by NNMi.

This location includes an NNMi Level 1 Operator (with less access privileges than Level 2 Operators) and an NNMi Level 2 Operator. Jeff is an NNMi Level 2 Operator who can access only the nodes in Building 5.

Note: Be sure to create a User Account that is mapped to the NNMi Administrator User Group so that one person has access to the Configuration workspace and all the nodes in the network. See "Restore the Administrator NNMi Role" (on page 442)for more information.



The following table lists the NNMi console access requirements (**NNMi User Group**[1]) and node access requirements (User Group, Object Access Privilege and Security Group) for each User Account.

Note: You can place all operators into the NNMi Level 2 Operators if you want all operators to see all menu options, but only have the ability to run them based on their Object Access Privilege.

Example Security Configuration

User Accounts	NNMi User Groups	User Groups	Object Access Privileges	Security Groups
Jim	NNMi Level 1 Operators	Lev1Buildings1-4 Lev1Building5	Object Operator Level 1	Default Security Group
Cathy	NNMi Level 2 Operators	Lev2Buildings1-4 Lev2Building5	Object Operator Level 2	Default Security Group
Jeff	NNMi Level 2 Operators	Lev2Building5	Object Operator Level 2	Building 5 Nodes

To set up security for this location follow these procedures:

- Remove the Default Security Group Mapping to NNMi User Groups: NNMi Level 1 Operators, NNMi Level 2 Operators, and NNMi Guest

  Note: The **NNMi User Group**[2]s are provided for those NNMi administrators who are not concerned with Security configuration. After you remove these Security Group Mappings, the NNMi User Groups provide access to the NNMi console only rather than to the NNMi console and to all nodes.

- Create the User Accounts. (See the Example Security Configuration table.)
- Create Additional User Groups. (See the Example Security Configuration table.)
- Map User Accounts to NNMi User Groups. (See the Example Security Configuration table.)
- Create the Building 5 Security Group.
- Map each Security Group to the new User Groups. (See the Example Security Configuration table.)

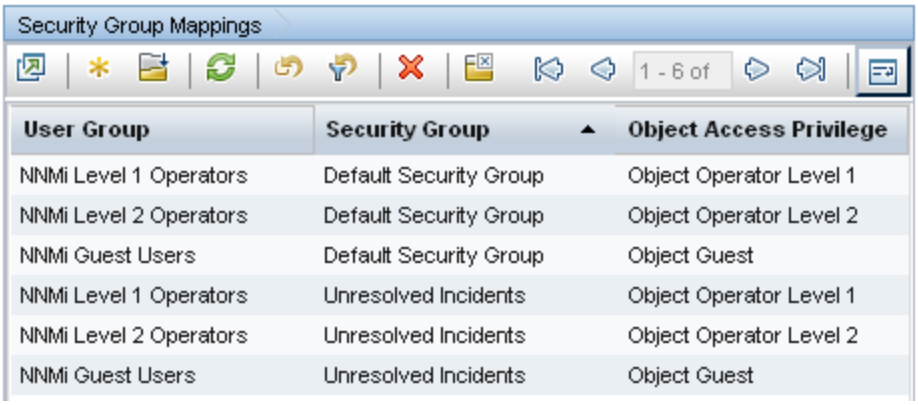
[1]NNMi User Groups are those User Groups provided by NNMi. Users cannot access the NNMi console until their User Account is mapped to at least one of the following NNMi User Groups: NNMi Administrators, NNMi Level 2 Operators, NNMi Level 1 Operators (with less access privileges than Level 2 Operators), and NNMi Guest Users

[2]NNMi User Groups are those User Groups provided by NNMi. Users cannot access the NNMi console until their User Account is mapped to at least one of the following NNMi User Groups: NNMi Administrators, NNMi Level 2 Operators, NNMi Level 1 Operators (with less access privileges than Level 2 Operators), and NNMi Guest Users

- Assign the nodes to the appropriate Security Group.
- View a summary of your configuration changes

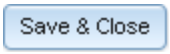
Remove the Default Security Group Mapping to NNMi User Groups

1. From the **Security Wizard** main page, select the **Map User Groups and Security Groups** option.
2. Navigate to the **Security Group Mappings** table.



User Group	Security Group	Object Access Privilege
NNMi Level 1 Operators	Default Security Group	Object Operator Level 1
NNMi Level 2 Operators	Default Security Group	Object Operator Level 2
NNMi Guest Users	Default Security Group	Object Guest
NNMi Level 1 Operators	Unresolved Incidents	Object Operator Level 1
NNMi Level 2 Operators	Unresolved Incidents	Object Operator Level 2
NNMi Guest Users	Unresolved Incidents	Object Guest

3. Click the row representing the **NNMi Level 1 Operators** User Group.
4. Click the Delete icon to remove the Default Security Group to NNMi Level 1 Operators User Group mapping.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 to remove the Default Security Group to **NNMi Level 2 Operator** and the **NNMi Guest** User Group mappings.
6. Continue or, click the **Save and Close** button to save your security configuration:



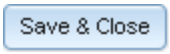
Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until you click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration.

Create User Accounts

1. From the **Security Wizard** main page, select the **Map User Accounts and User Groups** option.
2. Navigate to the **User Accounts** table.
3. Click **New**.
4. In the **Create User Account** dialog box, enter the following:
   a. **Name**: Enter the user name **Jim**.
   b. **Password**: Enter the Password value **Jim**. The Password value can be up to 40 alpha-numeric characters, punctuation, spaces, and underline characters.
5. Click **Add**.

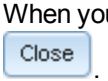
6. Repeat steps 4 and 5 to add each User Account. (See the Example Security Configuration table.)
7. When you finish creating User Accounts, in the **Create User Account** dialog box, click **Close** 

.
8. Continue or, click the **Save and Close** button to save your security configuration:

   Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until you click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration.

Create Additional User Groups

1. From the **Security Wizard** main page, select the **Map User Accounts and User Groups** option
2. Navigate to the **User Groups** table.
3. Click * **New**.
4. In the **Create User Group** dialog box, enter the following:
   a. **Name**: Enter **Lev1Building1-4**. The name can be a maximum of 40 alpha-numeric characters. Spaces are not allowed.
   b. **Display Name**: Enter **Lev1Building 1-4**. The Display Name is displayed in the NNMi console to identify this User Group. Enter a maximum of 50 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.
   c. **Directory Service Name**: *Optional*. When a directory service defines this User Group, enter the group's Distinguished Name. This example does not use this option. NNMi communicates with the directory service using Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP). See one of the following topics:
      - "Control Access Using Both Directory Service and NNMi" (on page 370)
      - "Control Access with a Directory Service" (on page 370).
   d. **Description**: Type a maximum of 2048 characters to describe this User Group. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.
5. Click **Add**.
6. Repeat steps 4 and 5 to add the **Lev1Building5**, **Lev2Building1-4**, and **Lev2Building5** User Groups. (See the Example Security Configuration table.)
7. When you finish creating User Groups, in the **Create User Group** dialog box, click **Close** 

.
8. Continue, or click the **Save and Close** button to save your security configuration:

   Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until you click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration

Map User Accounts to User Groups

Note: A User Account cannot access the NNMi console until after it is mapped to one of the NNMi

User Groups.

1. From the **Security Wizard** main page, select the **Map User Accounts and User Groups** option
2. Select **Jim** in the **User Accounts** table.
3. In the **User Groups** table, select the left arrow that precedes the **NNMi Level 1 Operators** User Group.

   The User Account and User Group names appear in the **User Account Mapping** table.
4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 to assign each User Account to the appropriate User Group. (See the Example Security Configuration table.):

   Assign **Jim** to the **Lev1Building1-4** and **Lev1Building5** User Group

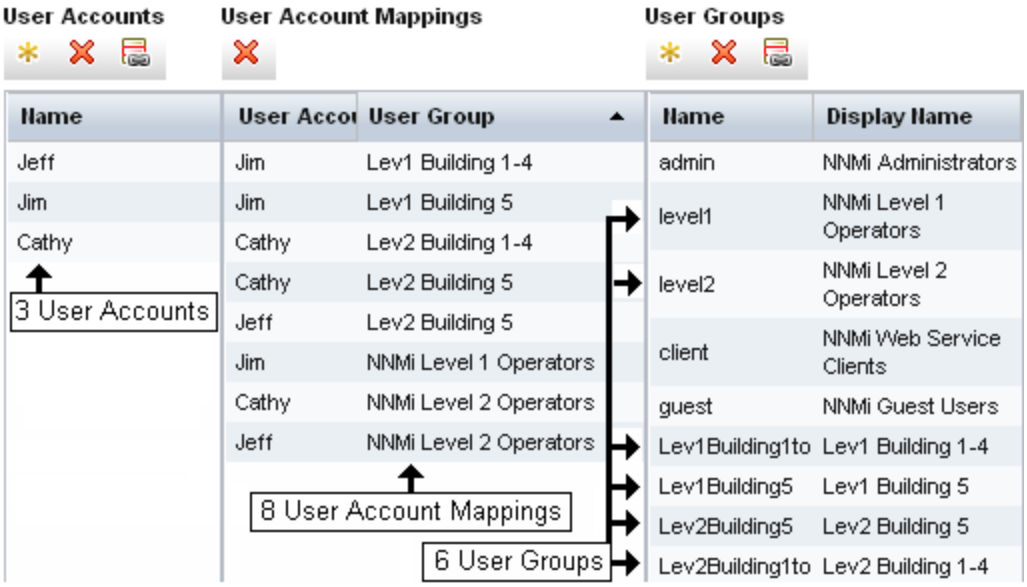
   Assign **Cathy** to the **NNMi Level 2 Operators**, **Lev2Building1-4**, and **Lev2Building5** User Groups

   Assign **Jeff** to the **NNMi Level 2 Operators** and **Lev2Building 5** User Groups.
5. Continue or, click the **Save and Close** button to save your security configuration:

   Save & Close

   Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until you click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration.

   Your User Account to User Group mappings should look similar to the following:



Create the Building 5 Security Group

1. From the **Security Wizard** main page, select the **Map User Groups and Security Groups** option
2. Navigate to the **Security Groups** table.
3. Click * **New**.

4. In the **Create Security Group** dialog box, enter the following:
   a. **Name**: Enter **Building 5 Nodes**. The name must be a maximum of 255 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.
   b. **Description**: Type a maximum of 2048 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.
5. Click **Add**.
6. When you finish creating Security Groups, in the **Create Security Group** dialog box, click **Close** 

.
7. Continue, or click the **Save and Close** button to save your security configuration:

   Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until you click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration.

Map User Groups to Security Groups

1. From the **Security Wizard** main page, select the **Map User Groups and Security Groups** option.
2. Select **Default Security Group** in the **Security Groups** table.
3. In the **Security Group Mappings** drop-down selection box, select **Object Operator Level 1**.
4. In the **User Groups** table, click the  right arrow in the **Lev1Building1-4** row.

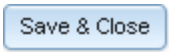
   The Security Group and User Group names appear in the **Security Group Mapping** table.
5. Repeat steps 2 through 4 to assign the following Security Group Mappings:

   Tip: Be sure to select the appropriate Object Access Privilege in the drop-down selection box under **Security Group Mappings**.

   Lev1Building5 User Group to the **Building 5 Nodes**.

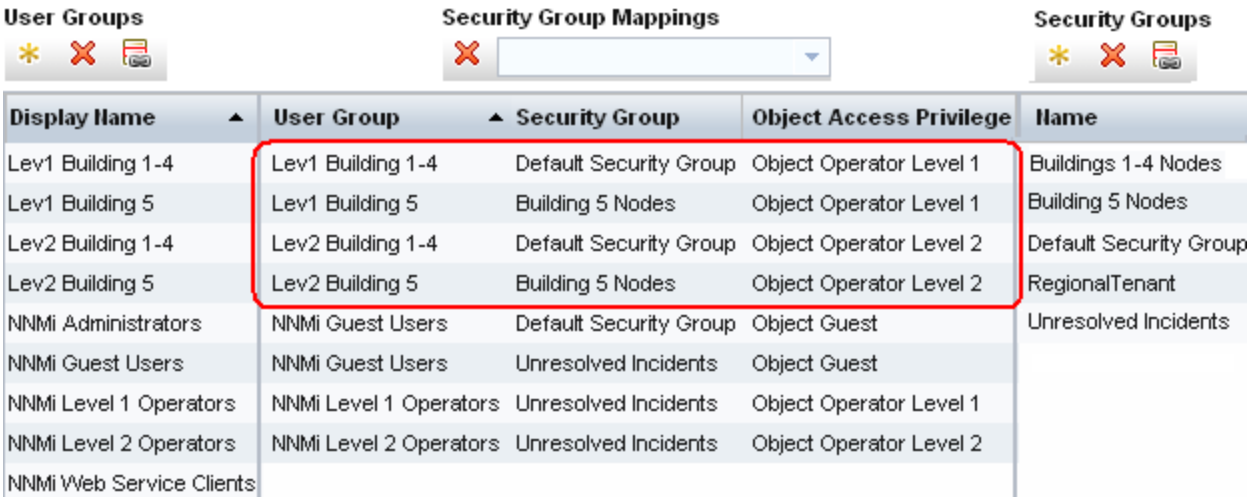
   Lev2Building1-4 User Group to the **Default Security Group**

   Lev2Building5 User Group to the **Building 5 Nodes**.
6. Continue or, click the **Save and Close** button to save your security configuration:

   Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until you click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration.

   Your User Group to Security Group mappings should look similar to the following:



Assign the Nodes to the Appropriate Security Group

1. From the **Security Wizard** main page, select the **Assign Nodes to Security Groups** option.
2. Select the **Building 5 Nodes** row in the **Security Groups** table.
3. In the **Available Nodes** table, do one of the following:
   a. Select a Node Group in the Node Group filter drop-down list to specify the nodes to be assigned to the Security Group.
   b. User Ctrl-Click to select each node you want to assign to the **Building 5 Nodes**.
4. Click to specify that you want to assign the selected nodes to the Security Group.

   The **Nodes to be Assigned to Selected Group** table displays the list of nodes to be assigned to the selected Security Group.
5. Repeat steps 2 through 4 to assign nodes to a selected Security Group.
6. Continue or, click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration:

   Save & Close

   Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until you click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration.

View the Summary of Configuration Changes

From the **Security Wizard** main page, select the **View Summary of Changes** option.

NNMi displays a summary of the configuration changes made since you last saved your changes.

Save Your Configuration Changes

When you finish, click the **Save and Close** button to save your security configuration:

Save & Close

Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until you click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration.

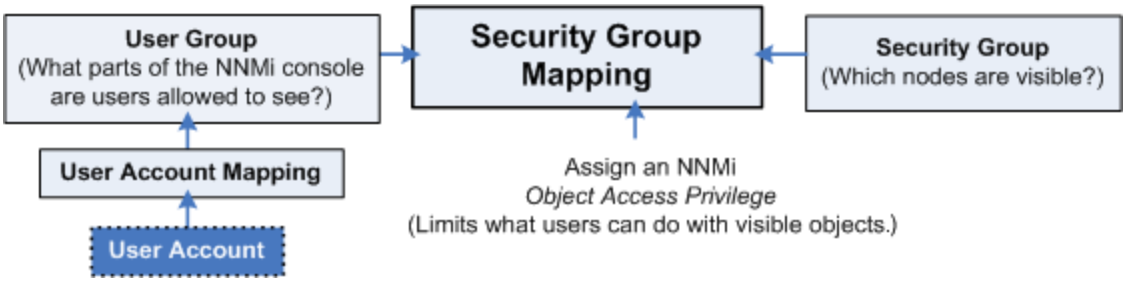
User Account Tasks

NNMi administrators can configure User Accounts using the following methods:

- The Configuration Wizard ("Create and Delete User Accounts Using the Security Wizard" (on page 405))
- The User Accounts view ("Configure User Accounts (User Account Form)" (on page 401))
- The nnmsecurity.ovpl command line tool

Configure User Accounts (User Account Form)

NNMi User Account configurations provide NNMi user name and password settings, as well as indicate whether NNMi should use an external Directory Service software to store user name and password information. See "About User Accounts" (on page 375).



Tip: NNMi administrators can also use the Security Wizard or command line to complete this task. See "Create and Delete User Accounts Using the Security Wizard" (on page 405) or nnmsecurity.ovpl.

To configure NNMi user names and passwords use the following instructions:

1. Navigate to the **User Accounts** view.
   a. From the workspaces navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand **Security**.
   c. Select **User Accounts**.

   Tip: You can filter the User Accounts table view by User Group or Security Group.
2. Do one of the following:
   - To create a new configuration, click the **New** icon.
   - To edit an existing configuration, double-click the User Account definition you want to edit.
   - To delete a User Account, see "Delete a User Account" (on page 402).
3. Make your configuration choices. See the User Account Attributes table.
4. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the **User Accounts** view.

   Note: You must click **Save and Close** to save your changes each time you create a User Account.

5. NNMi users can belong to more than one User Group. You must assign each User Account to a preconfigured User Group provided by NNMi before that user can access NNMi. See "User Groups Provided in NNMi" (on page 406) and for more information.

User Account Attributes

Attribute	Description
Name	Enter the user name to be assigned to this user.
Directory Service Account	☐ = User name and password are stored in the NNMi database. See "Control Access with NNMi" (on page 369). ☑ = NNMi uses the directory service software settings in your environment. Additional steps are required. See one of the following: • "Control Access Using Both Directory Service and NNMi" (on page 370) • "Control Access with a Directory Service" (on page 370).
Password	Enter the **Password** value. Type up to 40 alpha-numeric characters, punctuation, spaces, and underline characters. **Note**: If you are controlling access to NNMi using both directory service (LDAP) and NNMi, do not provide a Password. **Tip**: If NNMi is not configured to access a directory service for user names and passwords, NNMi users who are assigned to a Security Group Mapping configured with the *Object Access Privilege* of Object Administrator, Object Operator Level 2, or Object Operator Level 1 (with less access privileges than Level 2) can change their NNMi password at any time using **File → Change Password**.
	Re-type the **Password** value.

Related Topics:

"Delete a User Account" (on page 402)

"Change Password, Name" (on page 403)

"Restore the Administrator NNMi Role" (on page 442)

Delete a User Account

To deny a user's access to the NNMi console, delete their user configuration settings from the NNMi database.

Note: If you configured NNMi to store User Group assignments in your environment's directory service database (not the NNMi database), ignore this topic. To disable a user's access to NNMi, use the appropriate process required by your environment's directory service software (see "Control Access with a Directory Service" (on page 370)).

Caution: If you delete the last NNMi user assigned to the NNMi Administrators User Group, no one can access the Configuration workspace. See "Restore the Administrator NNMi Role" (on page 442) for more information about how to recover from this mistake.

Tip: NNMi administrators can also use the Security Wizard or command line to complete this task. See "Create and Delete User Accounts Using the Security Wizard" (on page 405) or nnmsecurity.ovpl.

To deny a user's access to NNMi:

1. Navigate to the **User Accounts** view.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand **Security**.
   c. Select **User Accounts**.
2. Select the row containing the User Account you want to delete.
3. Click the Delete icon.

   The user's configuration is automatically removed from the User Accounts view.

Note: If you remove the User Account for a user who is currently signed into the NNMi console, the change does not take effect until the next time the user signs in. By default, the NNMi timeout limit is 18 hours. If a user has not signed out within 18 hours, NNMi forces the user to sign out. To change the Console Timeout value, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345)

Tip: Access the Incident Browsing workspace. Open the All Incidents view. Sort this view using the Assigned To (AT) column. Reassign all Incidents associated with any user you deleted (see Assign an Incident).

Change Password, Name

If configuring NNMi to store user names and passwords in the NNMi database, use the following instructions.

Note: If configuring NNMi to use the directory service database, see "Control Access with a Directory Service" (on page 370).

Only NNMi administrators can add and delete accounts and change NNMi User Accounts and User Groups.

Tip: NNMi administrators can also use the Security Wizard or command line to complete this task. See "Create and Delete User Accounts Using the Security Wizard" (on page 405) or nnmsecurity.ovpl.

To change an NNMi user name:

You must "Delete a User Account" (on page 402), and then recreate the account mapping (see "Control Access with NNMi" (on page 369)).

To change an NNMi password:

Note: If you are not using a directory service to manage NNMi users, User Accounts assigned to the following User Groups can change their password using **File → Change Password**: NNMi Administrators, NNMi Level 2 Operators, and NNMi Level 1 Operators (with less access privileges than Level 2 Operators). See Change Your Password for more information.

1. Navigate to the **User Accounts** view.
   a. From the Workspaces navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand **Security**.
   c. Select **User Accounts**.
2. Double-click the row representing the account you want to edit.
3. Locate the **Password** attribute and edit the **Password** value. Type up to 40 alpha-numeric characters, punctuation, spaces, and underline characters.
4. Retype the new password.
5. Click **Save and Close**. NNMi immediately implements your changes.

To change an NNMi User Group to User Account assignment:

Note: To change a User Group to User Account assignment, you first delete the User Account mapping. If you change the User Account or User Group configuration for a user who is currently signed into the NNMi console, the change does not take effect until the next time the user signs in. By default, the NNMi timeout limit is 18 hours. If a user has not signed out within 18 hours, NNMi forces the user to sign out. To change the Console Timeout value, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345)

1. Navigate to the **User Account Mappings** view.
   a. From the Workspaces navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand **Security**.
   c. Select **User Account Mappings**.
2. Select the row representing the User Account mapping you want to change.
3. Delete the User Account mapping by clicking the Delete icon.
4. Select the New icon to configure the new User Account mapping.
5. Make your configuration choices. (See the User Account Mapping Attributes table.)
6. Click **Save and Close**.

User Account Mapping Attributes

Attribute	Description
User Group	In the **User Group** attribute, click the **Lookup** icon. ▪ To create new User Group, click the **New** icon and provide the required information. (See "Configure User Groups (User Group Form)" (on page 409) for more information.) ▪ To select an NNMi User Group configuration, click the **Quick Find** icon and make a selection.
User Account	In the **User Account** attribute, click the **Lookup** icon.

Attribute	Description
	▪ To create new User Account, click the * **New** icon and provide the required information. See "Configure User Accounts (User Account Form)" (on page 401) for more information.) ▪ To select an NNMi User Group configuration, click the **Quick Find** icon and make a selection. **Note**:If you map a User Account to two or more NNMi User Groups, NNMi gives the User Account the privileges associated with each mapped NNMi User Group.

Create and Delete User Accounts Using the Security Wizard

For more information about User Accounts, see "About User Accounts" (on page 375).

Tip: NNMi administrators can also use the User Accounts view or command line to complete this task. See "Configure User Accounts (User Account Form)" (on page 401) or nnmsecurity.ovpl.

Note: If you want to modify a User Account, see "Change Password, Name" (on page 403).

To create User Accounts:

1. From the **Security Wizard** main page, select the **Map User Accounts and User Groups** option.
2. Navigate to the **User Accounts** table.
3. Click * **New**.
4. In the **Create User Account** dialog box, enter the following:
   a. **Username**: Enter the user name to be assigned to this user.
   b. **Directory Service Account**

      Note: This option is only available if directory service access is configured.

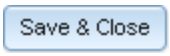
      ☑ = NNMi uses the directory service software settings in your environment. Additional steps are required. See "Control Access Using Both Directory Service and NNMi" (on page 370).
   c. **Password**: Enter the Password value. Type up to 40 alpha-numeric characters, punctuation, spaces, and underline characters.

      Note: If you are controlling access to NNMi using a directory service, do not provide a Password.
5. Click **Add**.
6. Repeat Step 4 and 5 to add each User Account.
7. When you finish adding User Accounts in the **Create User Account** dialog box, click **Close** Close.

8. When you finish your security configuration, click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration.

To delete User Accounts:

1. Select a row in the **User Accounts** table.
2. Click **Delete**.
3. When you finish, click the **Save and Close** button to save your security configuration:

   Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until you click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration.

   Note: If you remove the User Account for a user who is currently signed into the NNMi console, the change does not take effect until the next time the user signs in. By default, the NNMi timeout limit is 18 hours. If a user has not signed out within 18 hours, NNMi forces the user to sign out. To change the Console Timeout value, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345)

   Tip: Access the Incident Browsing workspace. Open the All Incidents view. Sort this view using the Assigned To (AT) column. Reassign all Incidents associated with any user you deleted (see Assign an Incident).

NNMi User Accounts can be assigned to one or more User Groups. You must assign each User Account to one of the following NNMi User Groups so users can access the NNMi console:

- NNMi Administrators
- NNMi Level 2 Operators
- NNMi Level 1 Operators (with less access privileges than Level 2 Operators)
- NNMi Guest Users

See "Assign User Accounts to User Groups Using the Security Wizard Page" (on page 417) for more information.

User Group Tasks

NNMi administrators can configure User Accounts using the following methods:

- The Configuration Wizard ("Create and Delete User Groups Using the Security Wizard" (on page 411))
- The User Accounts view ("Configure User Groups (User Group Form)" (on page 409))
- The nnmsecurity.ovpl command line tool

User Groups Provided in NNMi

When the NNMi administrator configures NNMi Security, each User Account must be mapped to one or more User Group.

The following predefined **NNMi User Group**[1]s determine the NNMi user's access to the NNMi console workspaces, forms, and actions. Each User Account must be mapped to one of these predefined NNMi User Groups before users can access the NNMi console:

- NNMi Administrators
- NNMi Level 2 Operators
- NNMi Level 1 Operators (with less access privileges than Level 2 Operators)
- NNMi Guest Users

One additional predefined NNMi User Group, NNMi Web Services Client, is provided *only for software integrations* with NNMi. See "Integrations with Other HP Products" (on page 1282) (for example, "HP RAMS MPLS WAN Configuration (NNMi Advanced)" (on page 1180)). Do not use any other User Group for software integrations.

You cannot delete these predefined NNMi User Groups.

If you map a User Account to two or more NNMi User Groups, NNMi gives the User Account the privileges associated with each User Group to which the User Account is assigned.

Note: NNMi administrators can also create User Groups. Creating User Groups enables you to fine tune User Group access when using Security Groups. For example, you might want one User Group to have Level 2 Operator access to the nodes in one Security Group and Level 1 Operator access to nodes in another Security Group. See "Configure User Groups (User Group Form)" (on page 409) and "Configure Security Groups (Security Group Form)" (on page 418) for more information.

For details about User Groups, see the following topics:

- "Determine which NNMi User Group to Assign" (on page 408) (controls access to views and forms)
- "Control Menu Access" (on page 430) (NNMi administrators control which User Groups can access a subset of Action menu items)
- "Configure Basic Settings for a Node Group Map" (on page 354) (For each Node Group Map, the **Minimum NNMi Role for Saving Map Layout** attribute setting controls the minimum **NNMi Role**[2] required for saving the layout after the user repositions nodes on the map. The NNMi Role is assigned to a User Account through the NNMi User Group.)

[1]NNMi User Groups are those User Groups provided by NNMi. Users cannot access the NNMi console until their User Account is mapped to at least one of the following NNMi User Groups: NNMi Administrators, NNMi Level 2 Operators, NNMi Level 1 Operators (with less access privileges than Level 2 Operators), and NNMi Guest Users

[2]Determined by your membership in one of four special NNMi User Groups. This membership determines what you can see and do within the NNMi console.

Determine which NNMi User Group to Assign

Before configuring NNMi sign-in access for your team, determine which predefined **NNMi User Group**[1] is appropriate for each team member. The User Groups are hierarchical, meaning the higher level User Groups include all privileges of the lower level User Groups in the hierarchy (Administrator is highest, Guest is lowest).

Note: NNMi provides a special `Web Services Client` User Group used *only to provide access for software* that is integrated with NNMi (for example, see "HP RAMS MPLS WAN Configuration (NNMi Advanced)" (on page 1180)). Do not use any other User Group for software integrations.

As NNMi administrator, you can change the following aspects of User Group definitions:

- "Control Menu Access" (on page 430) (restrict access to certain NNMi Actions menu items and Tools menu items - provide tighter security than those enforced by the default settings.) See also "Configure Launch Actions" (on page 1192) for more information about adding options to the NNMi Actions menu.
- "Configure Basic Settings for a Node Group Map" (on page 354). (For each Node Group Map, the **Minimum NNMi Role for Saving Map Layout** attribute setting controls the minimum User Group required for saving the layout after the user repositions nodes on the map. The **NNMi Role**[2] is assigned to a User Account through the NNMi User Group.
- "Set Up Command Line Access to NNMi" (on page 433) (Use to control access to NNMi command line commands.)

The following table lists the User Group required to access NNMi workspaces. You cannot modify User Group settings for workspaces. See About Workspaces for more information about workspaces. See Views Provided by NNMi for more information about the views provided in each workspace.

Access to Workspaces

Workspaces	NNMi Guest Users	NNMi Level 1 Operators	NNMi Level 2 Operators	NNMi Administrators
All views in the Incident workspaces	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
All views in the Topology workspace	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

[1] NNMi User Groups are those User Groups provided by NNMi. Users cannot access the NNMi console until their User Account is mapped to at least one of the following NNMi User Groups: NNMi Administrators, NNMi Level 2 Operators, NNMi Level 1 Operators (with less access privileges than Level 2 Operators), and NNMi Guest Users

[2] Determined by your membership in one of four special NNMi User Groups. This membership determines what you can see and do within the NNMi console.

Workspaces	NNMi Guest Users	NNMi Level 1 Operators	NNMi Level 2 Operators	NNMi Administrators
All views in the Monitoring workspace	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
All views in the Troubleshooting workspace	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
All views in the Inventory workspace	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
All views in the Management Mode workspace			Yes	Yes
All views in the Configuration workspace				Yes

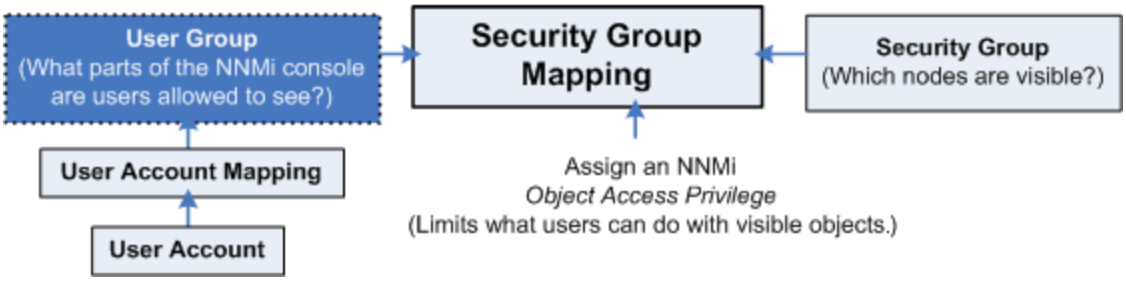
The following table provides some examples of how NNMi User Groups control permission for modifications to certain forms. You cannot modify User Group settings for forms.

Access to Forms (some examples)

Forms	NNMi Guest Users	NNMi Level 1 Operators	NNMi Level 2 Operators	NNMi Administrators
Node forms	Read-Only	Read-Write except Management Mode field which is Read-Only	Read-Write	Read-Write
Interface forms	Read-Only	Read-Write except Management Mode field which is Read-Only	Read-Write	Read-Write
IP Address forms	Read-Only	Read-Write except Management Mode field which is Read-Only	Read-Write	Read-Write
IP Subnet forms	Read-Only	Read-Write except Management Mode field which is Read-Only	Read-Write	Read-Write
Incident forms	Read-Only	Read-Write	Read-Write	Read-Write
Node Group forms	Read-Only	Read-Only	Read-Only	Read-Write
Configuration Forms				Read-Write

Configure User Groups (User Group Form)

Use this User Group form to establish any User Groups required for your NNMi Security strategy. See "Determine Your Security Strategy" (on page 371).



Each NNMi user must belong to at least one predefined **NNMi User Group**[1]. See "User Groups Provided in NNMi" (on page 406) and "Determine which NNMi User Group to Assign" (on page 408). These predefined NNMi User Groups cannot be deleted.

Each NNMi user can belong to one or more User Groups that the NNMi administrators create. See "About User Groups" (on page 375).

Tip: NNMi administrators can also use the Security Wizard or command line to complete this task. See "Create and Delete User Groups Using the Security Wizard" (on page 411) or nnmsecurity.ovpl.

To configure a User Group, do the following:

1. Navigate to the **User Groups** view.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand **Security**.
   c. Select **User Groups**.

   Tip: You can filter the User Groups table view by Security Group.
2. Do one of the following:
   - To create a new configuration, click the **New** icon.
   - To edit an existing configuration, double-click the User Groups definition you want to edit.
   - To delete an existing configuration, click the **Delete** icon.
3. Make your configuration choices. (See the User Group Attributes table.)
4. Make your additional configuration choices. Click here for a list of choices .
5. Click **Save and Close** to apply your changes.

[1]NNMi User Groups are those User Groups provided by NNMi. Users cannot access the NNMi console until their User Account is mapped to at least one of the following NNMi User Groups: NNMi Administrators, NNMi Level 2 Operators, NNMi Level 1 Operators (with less access privileges than Level 2 Operators), and NNMi Guest Users

User Group Attributes

Attribute	Description
Name	Enter the name that uniquely identifies the User Group. Enter a maximum of 40 alpha-numeric characters. Spaces are not allowed.
Display Name	Enter the name that should be displayed in the NNMi console to identify this User Group. Enter a maximum of 50 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.
Directory Service Name	*Optional*. When a directory service defines this User Group, enter the group's Distinguished Name. NNMi communicates with the directory service using Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP). See one of the following topics: • "Control Access Using Both Directory Service and NNMi" (on page 370) • "Control Access with a Directory Service" (on page 370).
Description	Type a maximum of 2048 characters to describe this User Group. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.

Create and Delete User Groups Using the Security Wizard

For more information about User Accounts, see "About User Groups" (on page 375).

Tip: NNMi administrators can also use the User Groups view or command line to complete this task. See "Configure User Groups (User Group Form)" (on page 409) or nnmsecurity.ovpl.

To create User Groups:

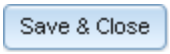
1. From the **Security Wizard** page, do one of the following:
   a. Select the **Map User Accounts and Security Groups** option.
   b. Select the **Map User Groups and Security Groups** option.
2. Navigate to the **User Groups** table.
3. Click **New**.
4. In the **Create User Group** dialog box, enter the following:
   a. **Name**: Enter the name that uniquely identifies the User Group. Enter a maximum of 40 alpha-numeric characters. Spaces are not allowed.
   b. **Display Name**: Enter the name that should be displayed in the NNMi console to identify this User Group. Enter a maximum of 50 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.
   c. **Directory Service Name**: Optional. When a directory service defines this User Group, enter the group's Distinguished Name. NNMi communicates with the directory service using Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP). See one of the following topics:
      ○ "Control Access Using Both Directory Service and NNMi" (on page 370)
      ○ "Control Access with a Directory Service" (on page 370).

d. **Description**: Type a maximum of 2048 characters to describe this User Group. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.

5. Click **Add**.
6. Repeat Step 4 and 5 to add each User Group.
7. When you finish adding User Groups,in the **Create User Group** dialog box, click **Close**

.

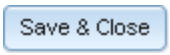
8. When you finish, click the **Save and Close** button to save your security configuration:



Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until you click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration.

To delete User Groups:

1. Select a row in the **User Groups** table.
2. Click **Delete**.
3. When you finish, click the **Save and Close** button to save your security configuration:



Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until you click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration.

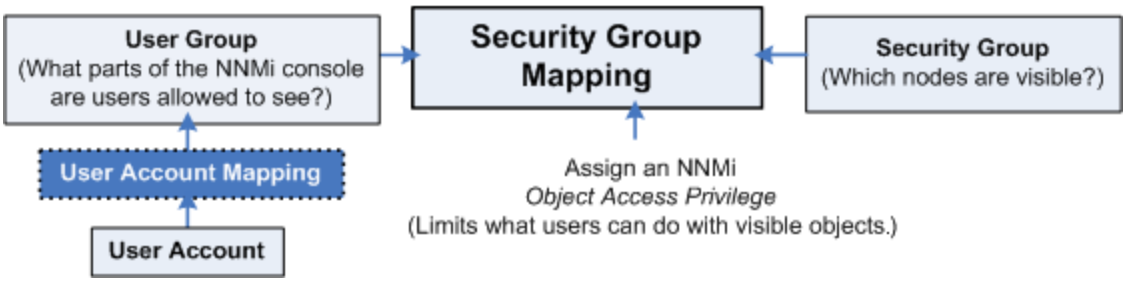
User Account Mapping Tasks

NNMi administrators can map User Accounts to User Groups using the following methods:

- The Configuration Wizard ("Map User Accounts and User Groups " (on page 415))
- The User Account Mappings view ("Map User Accounts to User Groups (User Account Mapping Form)" (on page 412))
- The nnmsecurity.ovpl command line tool

Map User Accounts to User Groups (User Account Mapping Form)

To assign User Accounts to User Groups use the following instructions. See "About User Account Mappings" (on page 376).



The NNMi administrator must assign each User Account to a predefined NNMi User Group before that user can access NNMi. See "User Groups Provided in NNMi" (on page 406) for more information.

Tip: NNMi administrators can also use the Security Wizard or command line to complete this task. See "Map User Accounts and User Groups " (on page 415) and nnmsecurity.ovpl.

NNMi can be configured to use the directory service software in your environment for User Groups. See "Configure Directory Service Usage" (on page 369). NNMi communicates with the directory service using Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP).

To assign a User Account to a User Group:

1. Navigate to the **User Accounts Mappings** view:
   a. From the workspaces navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand **Security**.
   c. Select **User Account Mappings**.
2. Do one of the following:
   - To create a new configuration, click the **New** icon, and continue.
   - To edit an existing configuration, double-click the Mappings definition you want to edit, and continue.
   - To delete a Mapping, see "Delete a User Account" (on page 402).
3. Make your configuration choices. See the User Account Mapping Attributes table.
4. Click the **Save and Close** icon to save your changes and return to the **User Accounts Mappings** view.
2. Click **Save and Close** to return to the **User Account Mappings** view.

   Note: If you create a User Account to User Group mapping for an NNMi user who is currently signed into the NNMi console, the change does not take effect until the next time the user signs in. By default, the NNMi timeout limit is 18 hours. If a user has not signed out within 18 hours, NNMi forces the user to sign out. To change the Console Timeout value, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345)

User Account Mapping Attributes

Attribute	Description
User Group	In the **User Group** attribute, click the **Lookup** icon. • To create new User Group, click the **New** icon and provide the required information. (See "Configure User Groups (User Group Form)" (on page 409) for more information.) • To select an NNMi User Group configuration, click the **Quick Find** icon and make a selection.
User Account	In the **User Account** attribute, click the **Lookup** icon.

Attribute	Description
	• To create new User Account, click the **New** icon and provide the required information. See "Configure User Accounts (User Account Form)" (on page 401) for more information.) • To select an NNMi User Group configuration, click the **Quick Find** icon and make a selection. **Note**:If you map a User Account to two or more NNMi User Groups, NNMi gives the User Account the privileges associated with each mapped NNMi User Group.

Remove a User from a User Group (User Account Mapping)

Only NNMi administrators can add and delete accounts and change NNMi User Accounts and User Groups. See "About User Account Mappings" (on page 376).

Tip: NNMi administrators can also use the Security Wizard or command line to complete this task. See "Create and Delete User Accounts Using the Security Wizard" (on page 405) or nnmsecurity.ovpl.

To remove a user from an NNMi User Group:

Note: Removing a user from a User Group does not delete the User Account or User Group.

1. Navigate to the **User Account Mappings** view.
   a. From the Workspaces navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand **Security**.
   c. Select **User Account Mappings**.
2. Select the row representing the User Account mapping you want to change.
3. Delete the User Account mapping by clicking the Delete icon.
4. Click **Save and Close**.

   Note: If you change the User Account mapping for a user who is currently signed into the NNMi console, the change does not take effect until the next time the user signs in. By default, the NNMi timeout limit is 18 hours. If a user has not signed out within 18 hours, NNMi forces the user to sign out. To change the Console Timeout value, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345)

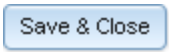
Remove User Accounts from User Groups

Tip: NNMi administrators can also use the User Account Mappings view or command line to complete this task. See "Map User Accounts to User Groups (User Account Mapping Form)" (on page 412) or nnmsecurity.ovpl.

To remove a User Account mapping from a User Group:

Note: When you remove a User Account from a User Group, you are only deleting the mapping between the two. You are not deleting the User Account or User Group from the NNMi database. See "About User Account Mappings" (on page 376) for more information.

1. From the **Security Wizard** main page, select the **Map User Accounts and User Groups** option.
2. Navigate to the **User Account Mapping** table.
3. Select the row that contains the User Account and User Group mapping you want to delete.
4. Click **Delete**.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 to delete each mapping.
6. When you finish, click the **Save and Close** button to save your security configuration:

   Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until you click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration.

Map User Accounts and User Groups

You can map User Accounts and User Groups using either the Security Wizard main page or using a pop-up dialog box.

- Use the Security Wizard main page:

  "Assign User Accounts to User Groups Using the Security Wizard Page" (on page 417)

  "Assign User Groups to User Accounts Using the Security Wizard Page" (on page 415)

- Use the pop-up dialog box:

  "Assign User Accounts to User Groups Using the Security Wizard Dialog Box" (on page 417)

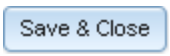
  "Assign User Groups to User Accounts Using the Security Wizard Dialog Box" (on page 416)

Assign User Groups to User Accounts Using the Security Wizard Page

Tip: You can also use the Security Wizard pop-up dialog box to complete this task. See "Assign User Groups to User Accounts Using the Security Wizard Dialog Box" (on page 416) for more information.

When using the wizard main page to assign User Groups to User Accounts, note the following (see "About User Account Mappings" (on page 376) for more information):

- The **User Account Mapping** table displays the mapping that applies to the selected User Account or User Group.
- Double-click a row or select a row and click to use the **Assign User Groups to User Accounts** dialog box instead of the Wizard main page.
- Your configuration changes are not saved until you click the **Save and Close** button:

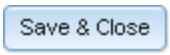
Tip: NNMi administrators can also use the User Account Mappings view or command line to complete this task. See "Map User Accounts to User Groups (User Account Mapping Form)" (on page 412) or nnmsecurity.ovpl.

To assign User Groups to User Accounts using the wizard main page:

Tip: To select multiple rows, use Ctrl-Click.

1. From the **Security Wizard** main page, select the **Map User Accounts and User Groups** option.
2. Select a row in the **User Accounts** table.
3. In the **User Groups** table, click the  left arrow in the row of the User Account you want to assign to the selected User Group.

   The selected User Group and User Account names appear in the **User Account Mapping** table.
4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 to assign each User Group you want to the User Account.
5. When you finish, click the **Save and Close** button to save your security configuration:

   Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until you click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration.

Assign User Groups to User Accounts Using the Security Wizard Dialog Box

Tip: You can also use the Security Wizard main page to complete this task. See "Assign User Groups to User Accounts Using the Security Wizard Page" (on page 415) for more information.

Note the following (see "About User Account Mappings" (on page 376) for more information):

- When you select a row in the **User Groups** table, NNMi filters the **User Accounts** table to display only those User Accounts that are not assigned to the selected User Group.
- When you select a row in the **User Accounts** table, NNMi filters the **User Groups** table to display only those User Groups to which the selected User Account has not been assigned.

Tip: NNMi administrators can also use the User Account Mappings view or command line to complete this task. See "Map User Accounts to User Groups (User Account Mapping Form)" (on page 412) or nnmsecurity.ovpl.

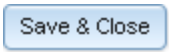
To assign User Groups to User Accounts using the wizard pop-up dialog box:

Tip: To select multiple rows, use Ctrl-Click.

1. From the **Security Wizard** page, select the **Map User Accounts and User Groups** option.
2. In the **User Accounts** table in the wizard page, double-click the User Account to which you want to assign User Groups or select a row and click  to use the **Assign User Groups to User Accounts** dialog instead of the Wizard page.
3. In the wizard dialog box, select a row in the **Available User Groups** table.
4. Click the  right arrow.

   The selected User Group Name appears in the **Assigned to User Groups** table.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 to assign each User Group you want to the selected User Account.
6. Click **Close**  to close the dialog box.

7. When you finish, click the **Save and Close** button to save your security configuration:

   Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until you click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration.

Assign User Accounts to User Groups Using the Security Wizard Page

Tip: You can also use the Security Wizard pop-up dialog box to complete this task. See "Assign User Accounts to User Groups Using the Security Wizard Dialog Box" (on page 417) for more information.

When using the wizard main page to assign User Accounts to User Groups, note the following (see "About User Account Mappings" (on page 376) for more information):

- The **User Account Mapping** table displays the mapping that applies to the selected User Account or User Group.
- Double-click a row or select a row and click  to use the **Assign User Accounts to User Groups** dialog instead of the Wizard page.
- Your configuration changes are not saved until you click **Save and Close**.

For more information about User Accounts, see "About User Account Mappings" (on page 376).

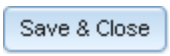
Tip: NNMi administrators can also use the User Account Mappings view or command line to complete this task. See "Map User Accounts to User Groups (User Account Mapping Form)" (on page 412) or nnmsecurity.ovpl.

To assign User Accounts to User Groups using the wizard main page:

Tip: To select multiple rows, use Ctrl-Click.

1. From the **Security Wizard** page, select the **Map User Accounts and User Groups** option.
2. Select a row in the **User Accounts** table.
3. In the **User Groups** table, click the  left arrow in the row of the User Group you want to assign to the selected User Account.

   The User Account and User Group names appear in the **User Account Mappings** table.
4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 to assign each User Account you want to a User Group.
5. When you finish, click the **Save and Close** button to save your security configuration:

   Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until you click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration.

Assign User Accounts to User Groups Using the Security Wizard Dialog Box

Tip: You can also use the Security Wizard main page to complete this task. See "Assign User Accounts to User Groups Using the Security Wizard Page" (on page 417) for more information.

Note the following (see "About User Account Mappings" (on page 376) for more information):

- When you select a row in the **User Accounts** table, NNMi filters the **User Groups** table to display only those User Groups to which the selected User Account has not been assigned.
- When you select a row in the **User Groups** table, NNMi filters the **User Accounts** table to display only those User Accounts that are not assigned to the selected User Group.

Tip: NNMi administrators can also use the User Account Mappings view or command line to complete this task. See "Map User Accounts to User Groups (User Account Mapping Form)" (on page 412) or nnmsecurity.ovpl.

To assign User Accounts to User Groups using the wizard pop-up dialog box:

Tip: To select multiple rows, use Ctrl-Click.

1. From the **Security Wizard** main page, select the **Map User Accounts and User Groups** option.
2. In the **User Groups** table in the wizard main page, double-click the User Group to which you want to assign User Accounts or select a row and click  to use the **Assign User Accounts to User Groups** dialog instead of the Wizard page.
3. Select a row in the **Available User Accounts** table.
4. Click the  right arrow.

   The selected User Account name appears in the **Assigned to User Accounts** table.
5. Repeat steps 2 through 4 to assign each User Account you want to the User Group.
6. Click **Close** to close the dialog box.
7. In the wizard main page, when you finish your security configuration, click **Save and Close** to save your configuration changes.

Security Group Tasks

NNMi administrators can configure Security Groups to limit node access by using the following methods:

- The Configuration Wizard ("Create and Delete Security Groups Using the Security Wizard" (on page 419))
- The Security Accounts view ("Configure Security Groups (Security Group Form)" (on page 418))
- The nnmsecurity.ovpl command line tool

Configure Security Groups (Security Group Form)

Required only for Operator or Guest users:

Security Groups enable NNMi administrators to identify groups of nodes that require the same access level. See "About Security Groups" (on page 377) for more information.

Use the **Security Groups** form to create, edit, or delete a Security Group.

Tip: NNMi administrators can also use the Security Wizard or command line to complete this task. See "Create and Delete Security Groups Using the Security Wizard" (on page 419) or nnmsecurity.ovpl.

To configure a Security Group, do the following:

1. Navigate to the **Security Groups** view.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand **Security**.
   c. Select **Security Groups**.

   Tip: You can filter the Security Groups table view by User Group.
2. Do one of the following:
   - To create a new configuration, click the **New** icon.
   - To edit an existing configuration, double-click the Security Groups definition you want to edit.
3. Make your configuration choices. (See the Security Group Attributes table.)
4. Click **Save and Close** to apply your changes.
5. See "Methods for Assigning Nodes to Security Groups" (on page 421).

Security Group Attributes

Attribute	Description
Name	Enter the name that uniquely identifies this Security Group. Type a maximum of 255 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.
UUID	NNMi assigns a Universally Unique Object Identifier to the Security Group. This UUID is unique across all databases.
Description	Type a maximum of 2048 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.

Related Topics

"Configure Tenants" (on page 209)

"About Multi-Tenancy and Global Network Management" (on page 73)

Create and Delete Security Groups Using the Security Wizard

Required only for Operator or Guest users:

See "About Security Groups" (on page 377) for more information.

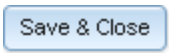
Tip: NNMi administrators can also use the Security Groups view or command line to complete this task. See "Configure Security Groups (Security Group Form)" (on page 418), or nnmsecurity.ovpl.

To create Security Groups:

1. From the **Security Wizard** main page, do one of the following:
   a. Select the **Map User Groups and Security Groups** option.
   b. Select the **Assign Nodes to Security Groups** option.

2. Navigate to the **Security Groups** table.
3. Click **New**.
4. In the **Create Security Group** dialog box, enter the following:
   a. **Name**: Enter the name that uniquely identifies this Security Group. Type a maximum of 255 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _ + -) are allowed.
   b. **Description**: Type a maximum of 2048 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.
5. Click **Add**.
6. Repeat Step 4 and 5 to add each Security Group.
7. When you finish adding Security Groups, in the **Create Security Group** dialog box, click **Close** 

.
8. When you finish, click the **Save and Close** button to save your security configuration:

   Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until you click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration.

To delete Security Groups:

1. Select a row in the **Security Groups** table.
2. Click **Delete**.
3. When you finish, click the **Save and Close** button to save your security configuration:

   Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until you click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration.

Assign Nodes to Security Groups

Required only for Operator or Guest users:

When assigning nodes to Security Groups, note the following (see "About Security Groups" (on page 377) for more information):

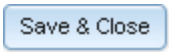
- When you select a row in the **Security Groups** table, NNMi filters the **Nodes Assigned to Security Group** table to display only those nodes that are assigned to the selected Security Group.
- Your configuration changes are not saved until you click **Save and Close**.

Tip: NNMi administrators can also use other methods to complete this task. See "Methods for Assigning Nodes to Security Groups" (on page 421) including nnmsecurity.ovpl.

To assign nodes to a Security Group:

1. From the **Security Wizard** main page, select the **Assign Nodes to Security Groups** option.
2. Select a row in the **Security Groups** table.
3. In the **Available Nodes** table, do one of the following:
   a. Select a Node Group in the Node Group filter drop-down list or select a column filter to specify the nodes to be assigned to the Security Group.
   b. User Ctrl-Click to select each node you want to assign to the selected Security Group.
4. Click  to specify that you want to assign the selected nodes to the Security Group.

   The **Nodes to be Assigned to Selected Group** table displays the list of nodes to be assigned to the selected Security Group.
5. Repeat steps 2 through 4 to assign nodes to a selected Security Group.
6. When you finish, click the **Save and Close** button to save your security configuration:

   Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until you click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration.

Methods for Assigning Nodes to Security Groups

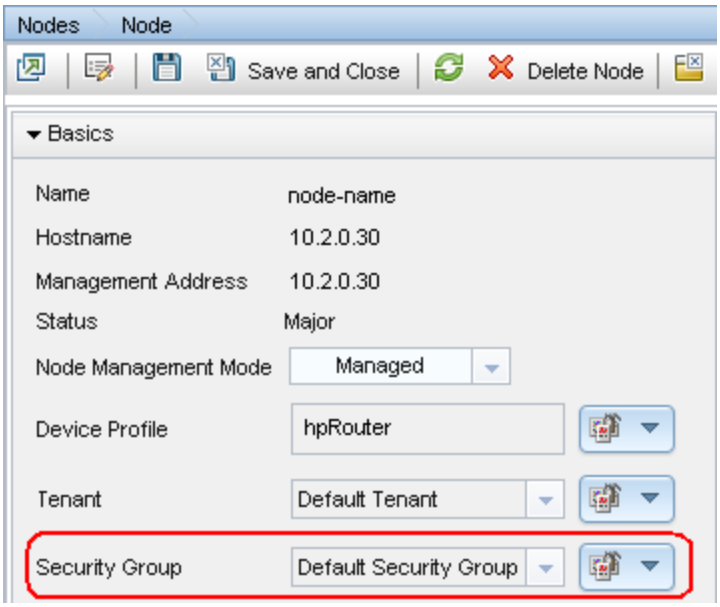
When NNMi discovers nodes in your network environment, Tenant and Security Group settings are established in the following manner:

- **Discovery Seeds**: If Nodes are discovered as Discovery seeds, the NNMi administrator specifies the Tenant for each seed. One of the Tenant attribute settings specifies the initial Security Group assignment for each seed. See "Discovery Seeds (as a starting point)" (on page 151).
- **Spiral Discovery**: When Spiral Discovery dynamically auto-discovers Nodes, NNMi assigns each newly discovered Node to the *Default Tenant* (and whichever Security Group attribute value is currently configured for the Default Tenant = the *Default Security Group* out-of-box). See "Configure Tenants" (on page 209) and "Configure Auto-Discovery Rules" (on page 180).
- **Global Network Management**: The Global Manager's copy of the Node has the same Tenant as the Regional Manager's record of that Node. If the Tenant object does not exist on the Global Manager, NNMi creates it along with a Security Group by the same name as the Tenant.

  Note: The Tenant's Security Group setting is not preserved on the Global Manager because the Security configuration on the Global Manager represents the needs of a different network environment. By creating a new Security Group on the Global Manager, no operators or guests can see those nodes unless an NNMi administrator intentionally creates an appropriate Security Group Mapping. If the Global Manager's administrator assigns a *different* Security Group, the NNMi Global Manager uses that setting when creating new nodes within that Tenant from that point onward. See "About Multi-Tenancy and Global Network Management" (on page 73) for more information.

NNMi administrators can change the Security Group assignment for Node objects using the following methods:

- Use the Security Wizard, "Assign Nodes to Security Groups" (on page 420) .
- Use the nnmsecurity.ovpl command line tool.
- Use the Node form. However, until an NNMi Administrator defines at least one Security Group in addition to those provided out-of-box by NNMi:
  - The Security Group attribute does not appear on any Node form.
  - The Security Group column does not appear in the Custom Node view.



Tip: NNMi administrators can use Security Groups in Node Group definitions that become filters in NNMi views. If an NNMi user cannot access any nodes in a particular Node Group, that filter dynamically disappears from the filter selection list in the NNMi views.

Security Group Mapping Tasks

NNMi administrators can map User Groups to Security Groups using the following methods:

- The Configuration Wizard ("Map User Groups and Security Groups " (on page 427))
- The Security Accounts view ("Map User Groups to Security Groups (Security Group Mapping Form)" (on page 422))
- The nnmsecurity.ovpl command line tool

Map User Groups to Security Groups (Security Group Mapping Form)

Required only for Operator or Guest users:

See "About Security Group Mappings" (on page 378) for more information.

Tip: NNMi administrators can also use the Security Wizard or command line to complete this task. See "Map User Groups and Security Groups " (on page 427) and nnmsecurity.ovpl.

To assign a User Group to a Security Group :

1. Navigate to the **Security Group Mappings** view.
   a. From the workspaces navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand **Security**.
   c. Select **Security Group Mappings**.
   d. Double-click the row representing the Security Group mapping you want to edit.
2. Make your configuration choices. (See the Security Group Mapping Attributes table.)
3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the **Security Group Mappings** view.

Security Group Mapping Attributes

Attribute	Description
User Group	Specify the User Group to be assigned to the Security Group. In the **User Group** attribute, click the Lookup icon. • To create new User Group, click the **New** icon and provide the required information. (See "Configure User Groups (User Group Form)" (on page 409) for more information.) • To select an NNMi User Group configuration, click the **Quick Find** icon and make a selection.
Security Group	Specify the Security Group to be assigned to the User Group. In the **Security Group** attribute, click the Lookup icon. • To create new Security Group, click the **New** icon and provide the required information. See "Configure Security Groups (Security Group Form)" (on page 418) for more information. • To select an Security Group configuration, click the **Quick Find** icon and make a selection.
Object Access Privilege	Determines the level of access each User Account in the User Group has to the nodes assigned to its Security Group. In the **Object Access Privilege** attribute, select a privilege level from the drop-down list. NNMi provides the following privileges: • Object Administrator • Object Operator Level 2 • Object Operator Level 1 (with less access privileges than Level 2) • Object Guest See "Object Access Privileges Provided in NNMi" (on page 424) for more information.

Object Access Privileges Provided in NNMi

As an NNMi administrator, when you map User Groups to Security Groups, you also determine the Object Access Privilege.

The Object Access Privilege determines the level of access each User Account in the User Group has to the nodes associated with the assigned Security Group. See "Control Menu Access" (on page 430) and "Actions Provided by NNMi" (on page 39) for more information.

NNMi provides the following Object Access Privileges. Each can be used in any number of Security Group Mappings:

- Object Administrator
- Object Operator Level 2
- Object Operator Level 1 (with less access privileges than Level 2)
- Object Guest

You cannot change the Object Access Privileges definitions that NNMi provides.

For more information about access control, see the following topics:

- "About Security Group Mappings" (on page 378)
- "Determine which NNMi User Group to Assign" (on page 408) (Use to control access to views and forms.)
- "Control Menu Access" (on page 430) (NNMi administrators control which roles can access a small subset of Action menu items. The **NNMi Role**[1] is assigned to a User Account through the NNMi User Group.
- "Configure Basic Settings for a Node Group Map" (on page 354) (For each Node Group Map, the **Minimum NNMi Role for Saving Map Layout** attribute setting controls the minimum user role required for saving the layout after the user repositions nodes on the map.)

Remove User Groups from Security Group Mappings

Only NNMi administrators can change Security Group mappings. See "About Security Group Mappings" (on page 378).

Tip: NNMi administrators can also use the Security Wizard or command line to complete this task. See "Remove User Groups from Security Group Mappings " (on page 430)or nnmsecurity.ovpl (the nnmprincipalconfig.ovpl command is deprecated).

To remove a User Group from a Security Group Mapping:

Note: Removing the User Group from a Security Group deletes the mapping between the two (not the User Group or Security Group from the NNMi database).

[1]Determined by your membership in one of four special NNMi User Groups. This membership determines what you can see and do within the NNMi console.

1. Navigate to the **Security Group Mappings** view.
   a. From the Workspaces navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand **Security**.
   c. Select **Security Group Mappings**.
2. Select the row representing the Security Group mapping you want to change.

   Note: By default, all users assigned to the predefined **NNMi User Group**[1]s see all nodes discovered by NNMi (see "User Groups Provided in NNMi" (on page 406)). To prevent this, delete the Security Group Mapping for NNMi Level 1 Operators (with less access privileges than Level 2 Operators), NNMi Level 2 Operators, and NNMi Guest.Then, create one or more Security Groups and remap those User Groups to the appropriate Security Group.
3. To delete the Security Group mapping, click the Delete icon.
4. Click **Save and Close**.

   Note: If you change the Security Group mapping for a user who is currently signed into the NNMi console, the change does not take effect until the next time the user signs in. By default, the NNMi timeout limit is 18 hours. If a user has not signed out within 18 hours, NNMi forces the user to sign out. To change the Console Timeout value, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345).

Change the User Group to Security Group Assignment

Required only for Operator or Guest users:

Only NNMi administrators can change Security Group mappings. See "About Security Group Mappings" (on page 378).

Tip: NNMi administrators can also use the Security Wizard or command line to complete this task. See "Remove User Groups from Security Group Mappings " (on page 430)or nnmsecurity.ovpl (the nnmprincipalconfig.ovpl command is deprecated).

To change the User Group to Security Groups assignment use the following instructions:

Note: To change a User Group to Security Group assignment, you first delete the existing Security Group mapping.

1. Navigate to the **Security Group Mappings** view.
   a. From the workspaces navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand **Security**.
   c. Select **Security Group Mappings**.
2. Select the row representing the Security Group mapping you want to change.

[1]NNMi User Groups are those User Groups provided by NNMi. Users cannot access the NNMi console until their User Account is mapped to at least one of the following NNMi User Groups: NNMi Administrators, NNMi Level 2 Operators, NNMi Level 1 Operators (with less access privileges than Level 2 Operators), and NNMi Guest Users

3. Delete the Security Group mapping by clicking the Delete icon.
4. Select the New icon to configure the new Security Group mapping.
5. Make your configuration choices. (See the Security Group Mapping Attributes table.)
6. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the **Security Group Mappings** view.

Note: If you change the User Group to Security Group mapping for a user who is currently signed into the NNMi console, the change does not take effect until the next time the user signs in. By default, the NNMi timeout limit is 18 hours. If a user has not signed out within 18 hours, NNMi forces the user to sign out. To change the Console Timeout value, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345)

Security Group Mapping Attributes

Attribute	Description
User Group	Specify the User Group to be assigned to the Security Group. In the **User Group** attribute, click the Lookup icon. • To create new User Group, click the **New** icon and provide the required information. (See "Configure User Groups (User Group Form)" (on page 409) for more information.) • To select an User Group configuration, click the **Quick Find** icon and make a selection.
Security Group	Specify the Security Group to be assigned to the User Group. In the **Security Group** attribute, click the Lookup icon. • To create new Security Group, click the **New** icon and provide the required information. See "Configure Security Groups (Security Group Form)" (on page 418) for more information. • To select an NNMi Security Group configuration, click the **Quick Find** icon and make a selection.
Object Access Privilege	Determines the level of access each User Account in the User Group has to the nodes assigned to its Security Group. In the **Object Access Privilege** attribute, select a privilege from the drop-down list. NNMi provides the following privileges: • Object Administrator • Object Operator Level 2 • Object Operator Level 1 (with less access privileges than Level 2) • Object Guest See "Object Access Privileges Provided in NNMi" (on page 424) for more information.

Map User Groups and Security Groups

Required only for Operator or Guest users:

You can map User Groups and Security Groups using either the Security Wizard main page or using a pop-up dialog box.

- Use the Security Wizard main page:

  "Assign User Groups to Security Groups Using the Security Wizard Page" (on page 428)

  "Assign Security Groups to User Groups Using the Security Wizard Page" (on page 427)

- Use the  pop-up dialog box:

  "Assign User Groups to Security Groups Using the Security Wizard Dialog Box" (on page 429)

  "Assign Security Groups to User Groups Using the Security Wizard Dialog Box" (on page 428)

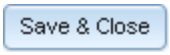
Assign Security Groups to User Groups Using the Security Wizard Page

Required only for Operator or Guest users:

Tip: You can also use the Security Wizard pop-up dialog box to complete this task. See "Assign Security Groups to User Groups Using the Security Wizard Dialog Box" (on page 428) for more information.

When using the wizard main page to assign Security Groups to User Groups, note the following (see "About Security Group Mappings" (on page 378) for more information):

- The **Security Group Mapping** table displays the mapping that applies to the selected User Group or Security Group.
- Double-click a row or select a row and click  to use the **Assign Security Groups to User Groups** dialog instead of the Wizard page.
- Your configuration changes are not saved until you click the **Save and Close** button:

Tip: NNMi administrators can also use the Security Group Mappings view or command line to complete this task. See "Map User Groups to Security Groups (Security Group Mapping Form)" (on page 422) or nnmsecurity.ovpl.

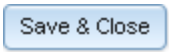
To assign Security Groups to User Groups using the wizard main page:

Tip: To select multiple rows, use Ctrl-Click.

1. From the **Security Wizard** page, select the **Map User Groups and Security Groups** option.
2. Select a row in the **Security Groups** table.
3. In the **User Groups** table, click the  right arrow in the row of the User Group you want to assign to the selected Security Group.

   The Security Group and User Group names appear in the **Security Group Mapping** table.
4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 to assign each Security Group you want to a User Group.

5. When you finish, click the **Save and Close** button to save your security configuration:

   Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until you click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration.

Assign Security Groups to User Groups Using the Security Wizard Dialog Box

Required only for Operator or Guest users:

Tip: You can also use the Security Wizard main page to complete this task. See "Assign Security Groups to User Groups Using the Security Wizard Page" (on page 427) for more information.

See "About Security Group Mappings" (on page 378) for more information.

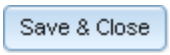
Tip: NNMi administrators can also use the Security Group Mappings view or command line to complete this task. See "Map User Groups to Security Groups (Security Group Mapping Form)" (on page 422) or nnmsecurity.ovpl.

To assign Security Groups to User Groups using the wizard pop-up dialog box:

Tip: To select multiple rows, use Ctrl-Click.

1. From the **Security Wizard** page, select the **Map User Groups and Security Groups** option.
2. In the **User Groups** table in the wizard main page, double-click the User Group to which you want to assign Security Groups or select a row and click  to use the **Assign Security Groups to User Groups** dialog instead of the Wizard page.
3. In the wizard dialog box, select a row in the **Available Security Groups** table.
4. Click the  right arrow.

   The selected Security Group Name appears in the **Assigned to Security Groups** table.
5. Repeat steps 2 through 4 to assign each Security Group you want to the User Group.
6. Click **Close** to close the dialog box.
7. When you finish, click the **Save and Close** button to save your security configuration:

   Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until you click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration.

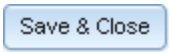
Assign User Groups to Security Groups Using the Security Wizard Page

Required only for Operator or Guest users:

Tip: You can also use the Security Wizard pop-up dialog box to complete this task. See "Assign User Groups to Security Groups Using the Security Wizard Dialog Box" (on page 429) for more information.

When using the wizard main page to assign User Groups to Security Groups, note the following (see "About Security Group Mappings" (on page 378) for more information):

- The **Security Group Mapping** table displays the mapping that applies to the selected User Group or Security Group.
- Double-click a row or select a row and click  to use the **Assign User Groups to Security Groups** dialog instead of the wizard main page.
- Your configuration changes are not saved until you click the **Save and Close** button:

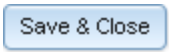
Tip: NNMi administrators can also use the Security Group Mappings view or command line to complete this task. See "Map User Groups to Security Groups (Security Group Mapping Form)" (on page 422) or nnmsecurity.ovpl.

To assign User Groups to Security Groups using the wizard main page:

Tip: To select multiple rows, use Ctrl-Click.

1. From the **Security Wizard** main page, select the **Map User Groups and Security Groups** option.
2. Select a row in the **User Groups** table.
3. In the **Security Groups** table, select the  left arrow in the row of the Security Group you want to assign to the selected User Group.

   The User Group and Security Group names appear in the **Security Group Mapping** table.
4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 to assign each User Account you want to a User Group.
5. When you finish, click the **Save and Close** button to save your security configuration:

   Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until you click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration.

Assign User Groups to Security Groups Using the Security Wizard Dialog Box

Required only for Operator or Guest users:

Tip: You can also use the main Security Wizard page to complete this task. See "Assign User Groups to Security Groups Using the Security Wizard Page" (on page 428) for more information.

See "About Security Group Mappings" (on page 378) for more information.

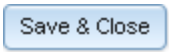
Tip: NNMi administrators can also use the Security Group Mappings view or command line to complete this task. See "Map User Groups to Security Groups (Security Group Mapping Form)" (on page 422) or nnmsecurity.ovpl.

To assign User Groups to Security Groups using the wizard pop-up dialog box:

Tip: To select multiple rows, use Ctrl-Click.

1. From the **Security Wizard** main page, select the **Map User Groups and Security Groups** option.
2. In the **Security Groups** table in the wizard page, double-click the Security Group to which you want to assign User Groups or select a row and click  to use the **Assign User Groups to Security Groups** dialog instead of the Wizard page.
3. In the wizard dialog box, select a row in the **Available User Groups** table.
4. Click the  right arrow.

   The selected User Group Name appears in the **Assigned to User Groups** table.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 to assign each User Group you want to the Security Group.
6. Click **Close** to close the dialog box.
7. When you finish, click the **Save and Close** button to save your security configuration:

   Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until you click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration.

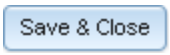
Remove User Groups from Security Group Mappings

Tip: NNMi administrators can also use the Security Group Mappings view or the command line to complete this task. See "Remove User Groups from Security Group Mappings" (on page 424) or nnmsecurity.ovpl (the nnmprincipalconfig.ovpl command is deprecated).

When the NNMi administrator removes a User Group from a Security Group Mapping, NNMi only deletes the mapping between the two (not the User Group or Security Group from the NNMi database). See "About Security Groups" (on page 377) for more information.

To remove a User Group from a Security Group Mapping:

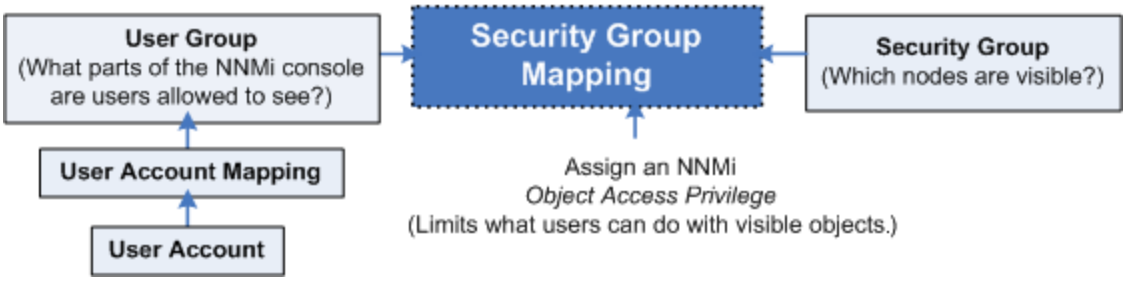
1. From the **Security Wizard** main page, select the **Map User Groups and Security Groups** option.
2. Navigate to the **Security Group Mapping** table.
3. Select the row that contains the User Group and Security Group mapping you want to delete.
4. Click  **Delete**.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 to delete each mapping.
6. When you finish, click the **Save and Close** button to save your security configuration:

   Note: NNMi does not save any configuration changes until you click **Save and Close** to save your security configuration.

Control Menu Access

Access to the Tools and Actions menu items is controlled by Security Group Mapping configuration settings: User Group, Security Group, and *Object Access Privilege*



See "Determine which NNMi User Group to Assign" (on page 408) for additional information about User Group limitations. See "Object Access Privileges Provided in NNMi" (on page 424) and "Actions Provided by NNMi" (on page 39) for additional information about *Object Access Privileges*.

Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

Note the following:

- User Groups determine access to NNMi console workspaces, views and forms. User Groups also determine the Tools and Actions that the users in the User Group can access.
- You MUST assign each User Account to one of the predefined **NNMi User Group**[1]s before that user can access NNMi. See "User Groups Provided in NNMi" (on page 406) for more information.
- If you map a User Account to two or more NNMi User Groups, NNMi gives the User Account the privileges associated with each User Group to which the User Account is assigned.
- Security Groups are optional and control (through User Groups) which Users can access a node and its hosted objects, such as an interface. Each node is associated with only one Security Group.

  Note: Users see only those members of an object group (for example, Node Group or Router Redundancy Group) for which they have access. If a user cannot access any nodes in the group, the group is not visible to that user.
- Object Access Privileges are associated only with Security Groups and their associated User Groups. Object Access Privileges determine the Tools and Actions that the User Group can access for the nodes they are allowed to view.
- If a User Account is assigned an NNMi User Group with less privileges than the Object Access Privilege, the user will not see all of the actions available for the Object Access Privilege. For example, if a User Account is assigned to the User Group **NNMi Level 1 Operators** (with less access privileges than Level 2 Operators) and has an Object Access Privilege of **Object Operator Level 2** for a set of nodes, the operator will see only those actions available to Level 1 Operators. As an NNMi administrator, you must do either of the following:
  - Configure the **Menu Item Context Basic Details** to change the **Required NNMi Role** for the menu item
  - Assign the operator User Account to the **NNMi Level 2 Operators** User Group.

[1] NNMi User Groups are those User Groups provided by NNMi. Users cannot access the NNMi console until their User Account is mapped to at least one of the following NNMi User Groups: NNMi Administrators, NNMi Level 2 Operators, NNMi Level 1 Operators (with less access privileges than Level 2 Operators), and NNMi Guest Users

- All menu items are visible to users, but an *Access Denied* message displays when any user with insufficient privileges tries to use a menu item. For example, both Level 1 or Level 2 Operators are denied access to the Communication Settings action.
- You can restrict access to certain Launch Actions (provide tighter security than those enforced by the default settings). See "Configure Menu Item Context Basic Details" (on page 1189) for more information about configuring actions.
- If the menu item does not require node access, (for example, **Status Details** for a Node Group) NNMi uses the privileges assigned to the NNMi User Group that is mapped to the User Account.

User Group and Object Access Privilege Required for the Tools Menu:

Access to the NNMi Tools menu items is determined by User Group and the Security Group Object Access Privilege that is set for the node. See "Actions Provided by NNMi" (on page 39) for more information.

NNMi Tools Menu Access Limitations

Tools Menu Item	NNMi User Group	Object Access Privilege
Find Node	NNMi Guest Users	Object Guest
Find Attached Switch Port	NNMi Level 2 Operators	Object Operator Level 2
Incident Actions Log	NNMi Administrators	Object Administrator
Load MIB	NNMi Administrators	Object Administrator
MIB Browser	NNMi Level 2 Operators	Object Operator Level 2
NNMi Self-Monitoring Graphs	NNMi Administrators	Object Administrator
NNMi Status	NNMi Level 1 Operators	Object Operator Level 1
Restore All Default View Settings	NNMi Guest Users	Object Guest
Signed In Users	NNMi Administrators	Object Administrator
Sign In/Sign Out Audit Log	NNMi Administrators	Object Administrator
Status Distribution Graphs	NNMi Level 2 Operators	Object Operator Level 2
Trap Analytics (iSPI NET only)	NNMi Administrators	Object Administrator
Upload Local MIB File	NNMi Administrators	Object Adminstrator
Visio Export (iSPI NET only)	NNMi Level 2 Operators	Object Operator Level 2

User Group and Object Access Privilege Required for the Actions Menu:

Access to the NNMi Actions menu is determined by User Group and the Security Group Object Access Privilege that is set for the node.

URL Action Access Limitations

Action Menu Item	NNMi User Group	Object Access Privilege
Browse MIB	NNMi Level 2 Operators	Object Operator Level 2
Communication Settings	NNMi Administrators	Object Administrator
Configuration Poll	NNMi Level 2 Operators	Object Operator Level 2
Graphs	NNMi Level 1 Operators	Object Operator Level 1
List Supported MIBs	NNMi Level 2 Operators	Object Operator Level 2
Management Mode	NNMi Level 2 Operators	Object Operator Level 2
Monitoring Settings	NNMi Level 1 Operators	Object Operator Level1
Ping (from server)	NNMi Level 1 Operators	Object Operator Level 1
Secure Shell (from client)	NNMi Level 2 Operators	Object Operator Level 2
Show All Incidents	NNMi Level 1 Operators	Object Operator Level 1
Show All Open Incidents	NNMi Level 1 Operators	Object Operator Level 1
Show Attached End Nodes	NNMi Guest Users	Object Guest
Show Members	NNMi Level 1 Operators	Object Operator Level 1
Status Details	NNMi Level 1 Operators	Object Operator Level 1
Status Poll	NNMi Level 2 Operators	Object Operator Level 2
Traceroute (from server)	NNMi Level 1 Operators	Object Operator Level 1
Telnet...(from client)	NNMi Level 2 Operators	Object Operator Level 2

See Investigate and Diagnose Network Problems for more information about these actions.

Set Up Command Line Access to NNMi

NNMi limits access to command line interface commands in one of two ways:

- Requiring user name and password.
- Requiring the **System NNMi Role**[1].

See **Help → Documentation Library → Reference Pages** for a list of command line commands. Check the appropriate Reference Page to determine which strategy applies.

Requiring User Name and Password

If you do not want to enter an NNMi User Name attribute value and an NNMi Password attribute value at the command line, you can use the nnmsetcmduserpw.ovpl command to specify the valid

[1]Determined by your membership in one of four special NNMi User Groups. This membership determines what you can see and do within the NNMi console.

user name and password (instead of `-u` and `-p`). The credentials set using the `nnmsetcmduserpw.ovpl` command are valid for command execution by the same user. See "Set Up Command Line Access to NNMi" (on page 433) for more information.

Requiring System User Account

During installation, a special `system` user account is used to access NNMi for the first time. Thereafter, that special account should be used only to use some command line interface commands and to "Restore the Administrator NNMi Role" (on page 442).

Command line interface commands that required the System User Account must be issued from the NNMi management server, and you must have *read* access to the following files on the NNMi management server:

1. `nms-users.properties`
2. `nms-roles.properties`

When you run a command line interface command that requires the `system` user account and you do not specify a user name and password, note the following:

- If you are logged in to the operating system as root user, NNMi accesses the `system` account information and runs the command line interface command using the `system` credentials.
- If you are logged in to the operating system with a user name other than `root` and your user name is not configured for access to the `system` credentials, NNMi cannot run the command line interface command.

Note: If you want a user other than `root` to access command line interface commands that require the **System** NNMi Role, use the nnmsetcmduserpw.ovpl command to reconfigure the User Account name and password assigned to the **System** NNMi Role.

Caution: Any user with `read` access to the `nms-users.properties` and `nms-roles.properties` files can potentially change the NNMi System User Account password. (UNIX: by default, only the `root` user has `read` access to these files. Windows: by default, *any user name that is associated with the Administrators group* has `read` access to these files.)

To configure `read` access to the `nms-users.properties` and `nms-roles.properties` files, follow the operating system instructions for changing file access permissions.

- **Windows:**
  `%NnmInstallDir%\nonOV\jboss\nms\server\nms\conf\props\nms-roles.properties`

  `%NnmInstallDir%\nonOV\jboss\nms\server\nms\conf\props\nms-users.properties`
- **UNIX:**
  `/opt/OV/nonOV/jboss/nms/server/nms/conf/props/nms-roles.properties`

  `/opt/OV/nonOV/jboss/nms/server/nms/conf/props/nms-users.properties`

See "Restore the Administrator NNMi Role" (on page 442) and "Restore the System NNMi Role" (on page 442) for more information about the **System** User Account and NNMi Role.

Communicate Console Access Information to Your Team

After configuring user passwords and roles, communicate the following information to your team:

- "Open the Console" (on page 435)
- "Sign Into the NNMi Console" (on page 436)
- "Sign Out from the Console" (on page 437)

Open the Console

Provide each user with the following information:

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/`

`<serverName>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

`<portNumber>` = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

When your NNMi management server has more than one fully-qualified domain name, NNMi chooses one during the installation process. There are two ways to find out which domain name NNMi is using in your network environment:

- Click **Help → System Information** and navigate to the **Server** tab. Locate the **Official Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN)** attribute value.
- Use the `nnmofficialfqdn.ovpl` command. See the nnmofficialfqdn.ovpl Reference Page.

To determine the current port number configuration, look at the line for `boss.http.port` in the nms-local.properties file (see table for the location of this file). See the nnm.ports Reference Page for more information.

Determine the NNMi Console Port Number

Operating System	Identify Current Port Number
Windows	`%NnmDataDir%\conf\nnm\props\nms-local.properties`
UNIX	`/var/opt/OV/conf/nnm/props/nms-local.properties`

Communicate the following browser requirements for your team to use the NNMi console:

- Use Microsoft Internet Explorer 7.0 or later or Mozilla Firefox 2.0 or later.
- Pop-ups, cookies, and JavaScript must be enabled.
- Each user's screen resolution must be 1024x768 pixels or higher.

- When using Microsoft Internet Explorer as your browser, you can access multiple browser sessions of NNMi. Use a different user name for each browser session.
- When using Mozilla Firefox as your browser, multiple browser sessions all point to the same window.

Note: Users can bookmark the URL for the NNMi console. Use the URL for the NNMi console rather than the NNMi Welcome page. See About the NNMi Console for more information about the NNMi console.

To open the console:

1. Type the following URL (Uniform Resource Locator) into your browser navigation bar:
   `http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/`
2. Sign in with the following name and password:

   <name you configured>

   <password you configured>

   Note: The sign-in prompt cannot be disabled, but you can include name and password in the URL. See "Launch the Console (showMain)" (on page 1288).
3. Click the **Sign In** button. (See "Sign Into the NNMi Console" (on page 436) if you need more information.)
4. The console opens in a new window.
5. *Optional*. Close the NNMi Welcome page.

   Note: If you do not close the NNMi Welcome page or sign out, you can relaunch the console from the NNMi Welcome Page without signing in again.

To refresh the console window:

Click the  Refresh icon in the tool bar of any NNMi window.

Sign Into the NNMi Console

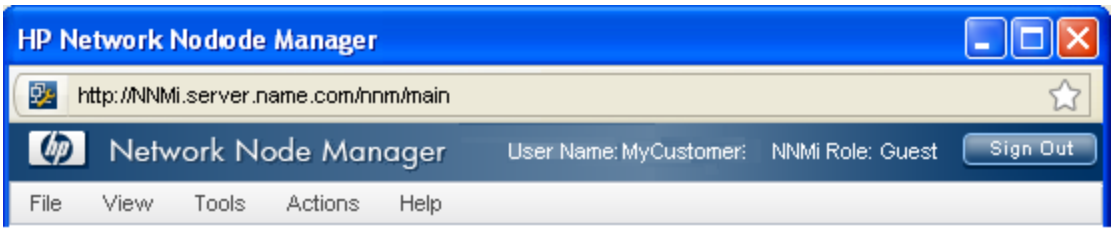
After entering the URL for the console, users are prompted for a user name and password.

To log on to the Console:

1. At the **User Name** prompt, enter the assigned user name.
2. At the **Password** prompt, enter the currently assigned password.
3. Click the **Sign In** button.

Each user can be assigned to one or more User Groups. Each user must be assigned to at least one predefined NNMi User Group. The User Group mappings determine what users can do within the NNMi console. "Determine which NNMi User Group to Assign" (on page 408) for more information.

The User Account name and the highest associated object access privilege appear in the upper right corner of the console as shown in the example below:



Sign Out from the Console

To sign out from the console:

1. Select **File** → **Sign Out**.
2. Click **OK**.

Note the following:

- Sign in is not preserved across user sessions. After signing out, each user must sign in again.
- You must sign out of each browser session that is running NNMi. For example, if you have signed in twice with two different browsers, signing out in one browser does not cause you to lose access in the other browser.
- By default, NNMi automatically signs out any user after 18 hours of inactivity. The NNMi administrator can configure this amount of time. See "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345).

Troubleshoot NNMi Access

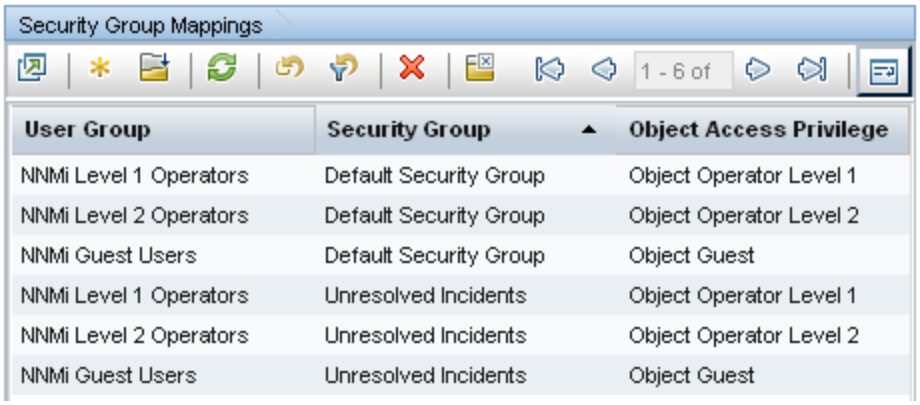
Tip: Select **Help** → **System Information** to view the User Name, NNMi Role, and User Group for the current NNMi session.

NNMi provides several tools to help you troubleshoot and monitor NNMi access:

- "Check Security Configuration" (on page 439)
- "View the Users who are Signed In to NNMi" (on page 440)
- "Audit NNMi User Activity" (on page 440)
- "Restore the Administrator NNMi Role" (on page 442)
- "Restore the System NNMi Role" (on page 442)

Out-of-box, NNMi Security works in the following manner:

- NNMi assigns all nodes to the Default Security Group.
- NNMi operators and guests can see all discovered nodes and all incidents, because of the default Security Group Mappings:


Security Group Mappings

1 - 6 of

User Group	Security Group	Object Access Privilege
NNMi Level 1 Operators	Default Security Group	Object Operator Level 1
NNMi Level 2 Operators	Default Security Group	Object Operator Level 2
NNMi Guest Users	Default Security Group	Object Guest
NNMi Level 1 Operators	Unresolved Incidents	Object Operator Level 1
NNMi Level 2 Operators	Unresolved Incidents	Object Operator Level 2
NNMi Guest Users	Unresolved Incidents	Object Guest

Tip: NNMi administrators always see all nodes and incidents, no Security Group Mappings are required for NNMi administrators.

NNMi administrators can limit access to nodes and incidents by deleting the default (out-of-box) Security Group Mappings. Then no operators or guests have access to any nodes until an NNMi administrator explicitly adds new, more restrictive Security Group Mappings. When these out-of-box Security Group Mappings are removed, the predefined **NNMi User Group**[1]s provide access to the NNMi console only, rather than to the NNMi console and to all nodes. See "Remove User Groups from Security Group Mappings" (on page 424) for more information.

Security Group Mappings have three components:

- User Group identifies the *NNMi users*.
- Security Group identifies *a set of nodes* (and indirectly their hosted objects).
- *Object Access Privilege* determines the level of access that each User Account in the User Group has to the nodes in the associated Security Group.

Each node is associated with one and only one Security Group. NNMi operators and guests can view a node only if one of the User Groups to which that NNMi user belongs is associated with that node's Security Group.

When NNMi discovers nodes in your network environment, Tenant and Security Group settings are established in the following manner:

- **Discovery Seeds**: If Nodes are discovered as Discovery seeds, the NNMi administrator specifies the Tenant for each seed. One of the Tenant attribute settings specifies the initial Security Group assignment for each seed. See "Discovery Seeds (as a starting point)" (on page 151).
- **Spiral Discovery**: When Spiral Discovery dynamically auto-discovers Nodes, NNMi assigns each newly discovered Node to the *Default Tenant* (and whichever Security Group attribute value is currently configured for the Default Tenant = the *Default Security Group* out-of-box). See "Configure Tenants" (on page 209) and "Configure Auto-Discovery Rules" (on page 180).

[1]NNMi User Groups are those User Groups provided by NNMi. Users cannot access the NNMi console until their User Account is mapped to at least one of the following NNMi User Groups: NNMi Administrators, NNMi Level 2 Operators, NNMi Level 1 Operators (with less access privileges than Level 2 Operators), and NNMi Guest Users

- **Global Network Management**: The Global Manager's copy of the Node has the same Tenant as the Regional Manager's record of that Node. If the Tenant object does not exist on the Global Manager, NNMi creates it along with a Security Group by the same name as the Tenant.

  Note: The Tenant's Security Group setting is not preserved on the Global Manager because the Security configuration on the Global Manager represents the needs of a different network environment. By creating a new Security Group on the Global Manager, no operators or guests can see those nodes unless an NNMi administrator intentionally creates an appropriate Security Group Mapping. If the Global Manager's administrator assigns a *different* Security Group, the NNMi Global Manager uses that setting when creating new nodes within that Tenant from that point onward. See "About Multi-Tenancy and Global Network Management" (on page 73) for more information.

Node revisions: NNMi administrators can change the Node's initial Security Group assignment. See "Methods for Assigning Nodes to Security Groups" (on page 421).

Tip: NNMi administrators can use Security Groups in Node Group definitions that become filters in NNMi views. If a user cannot access any nodes in a particular Node Group, that filter dynamically disappears from the filter selection list in the user's NNMi views. See "Specify Node Group Additional Filters" (on page 232) for more information about Node Group filters.

Security influences incidents:

- Network operators and guests can view incidents associated with a node only if that user's User Account is mapped to one of the User Groups that are mapped to the node's Security Group. See "About Security Groups" (on page 377) and "About Security Group Mappings" (on page 378).
- Any incident that does not have an associated node is assigned to the **Unresolved Incidents** Security Group and NNMi's out-of-box configuration makes these incidents visible to all User Groups. Examples of incidents that are unresolved include unresolved traps, system health, and license violation incidents.
- Operators should only be assigned incidents for nodes to which they have access.

Check Security Configuration

Each NNMi user can be assigned to multiple Security Group Mappings. The *Object Access Privilege* determines what NNMi users can do with a node object. For example, if their User Group is **NNMi Level 2 Operators**, but the Object Access Privilege is **Object Operator Level 1** (with less access privileges than Level 2), each user assigned to the Security Group Mapping *sees* all of the actions available to a Level 2 Operator, but can run only those *actions allowed* for Level 1 Operators. If an NNMi user is assigned to multiple Security Group Mappings, that user sees all the parts of NNMi that are provided to the highest User Group setting and access for each node is determined by the node's Security Group Mapping.

NNMi administrators can generate a report of possible Security configuration problems:

- Users Accounts that are not mapped to a User Group
- User Accounts that are not mapped to an NNMi User Group
- User Accounts that have unusual NNMi role combinations
- Security Groups that include nodes from multiple tenants
- Empty User Groups and Security Groups

- Tenants with the same name
- Security Groups with the same name

Generate the report using any of the following methods:

- **Tools → Security Report**
- The nnmsecurity.ovpl command

You can also use the View Summary of Changes option in the Security Wizard to view a report based on only your latest configuration changes.

View Summary of Changes in the Security Wizard

Use the Security Wizard **View Summary of Changes** option to view your recent configuration changes, including the following:

- The User Accounts created.
- The User Groups created.
- The Security Groups created.
- The User Accounts and User Groups mappings.
- The User Groups and Security Groups mappings.
- The Security Groups that have new nodes assigned to them.

To view the summary of security configuration changes:

From the **Security Wizard** main page, select the **View Summary of Changes** option.

NNMi displays a summary of the configuration changes made since you last saved your changes.

View the Users who are Signed In to NNMi

Use the **Tools → Signed in Users** menu option to view a list of the NNMi users who are currently signed in to NNMi. This tool is useful when you want to determine which users and systems are available. For example, you might want to view the users who are signed in before shutting down a system.

To see the list of users who are currently signed in to NNMi:

Select **Tools → Signed In Users**.

NNMi displays the number of users currently signed in to NNMi as well as each user name, IP address of the client that is running the NNMi console, and the time in which the user signed in to NNMi.

Audit NNMi User Activity

NNMi tracks a history of sign-in and sign-out activity for each NNMi user. This auditing information also includes a variety of information about user activity since the NNMi management server was last restarted.

NNMi stores the audit log files in the following directory:

- **Windows**:
  %NnmDataDir%\log\nnm\

  signin.0.0.log
- **UNIX**:
  /var/opt/OV/log/nnm/

  signin.0.0.log

Note: Log files are consecutively numbered. A new file is created each time you restart the NNMi management server. For example, <*logFileName*>.1.0.log and <*logFileName*>.2.0.log.

To see the most recent sign-in audit report:

1. A tool is available to NNMi administrators. In the console menu bar, select **Tools → Sign In/Out Audit Log**.
2. The log provides a variety of information about recent account activity. For example:

```
Sign In/Sign Out Audit Log
Jun 14, 2007 10:53:01.926 AM [ThreadID:719]
com.hp.ov.nms.ui.framework.util...

SignInOutAuditLog logSignIn:

INFO: Successful Sign In
User Account: system
NNMi Role: Administrator (ADMIN)
Remote Host: <node IP address>
Remote Port: 1549
Locale: en_US
Sign In/Out Audit Since 6/14/07 9:33 AM
=======================================
Currently Signed In:
#1: system <node IP address> 6/14/07 10:53 AM (last access 6/14/07
10:53 AM)
No users currently signed out.
```

To configure the behavior of sign-in information in the audit log files:

1. In a text editor, open the logging.properties file:
   - **Windows**:
     %NnmDataDir%\shared\nnm\conf\ovjboss\logging.properties
   - **UNIX**:
     /var/opt/OV/shared/nnm/conf/ovjboss/logging.properties
2. *Optional*. To disable sign-in and sign-out logging in the signin.0.0.log file, set SignInOutAuditLog.level to OFF:

   com.hp.ov.nms.ui.framework.util.SignInOutAuditLog.level = OFF
3. *Optional*.To enable sign-in and sign-out logging in the signin.0.0.log file, set

`SignInOutAuditLog.level` to `CONFIG`:

```
com.hp.ov.nms.ui.framework.util.SignInOutAuditLog.level = CONFIG
```

4. *Optional*. To disable sign-in and sign-out logging in the `nnmui.0.0.log` file, set `SIgnInOutAuditLog.useParentHandlers` to `false`:

   ```
   com.hp.ov.nms.ui.framework.util.SIgnInOutAuditLog.useParentHandlers
   = false
   ```

5. Save and close the `logging.properties` file.
6. Before NNMi implements the change, you must follow the directions in the logging.properties reference page (**Help** → **Documentation Library** → **Reference Pages**, in the *File Formats* category).

Restore the Administrator NNMi Role

If you have accidentally configured NNMi so that no one is assigned to the Administrator **NNMi Role**[1] (preventing anyone from being able to access the Configuration workspaces), use the `system` user account to correct the problem.

Note: The **Administrator** NNMi Role is assigned to users through the **NNMi Administrators** User Group.

Sign into the console using the password that was configured for the `system` User Account when NNMi was installed.

If you do not remember the password assigned to the `system` User Account, use the `nnmchangesyspw.ovpl` command to reset the `system` password.

Note: If you are still unable to sign into the console, verify that the `nms-roles.properties` file is in good working order. See "Restore the System NNMi Role" (on page 442) for more information.

Restore the System NNMi Role

NNMi provides an `nms-roles.properties` file that stores the **System NNMi Role**[2]. This file is located in the following directory:

- **Windows**:
  `%NnmInstallDir%\nonOV\jboss\nms\server\nms\conf\props\nms-roles.properties`
- **UNIX**:
  `/opt/OV/nonOV/jboss/nms/server/nms/conf/props/nms-roles.properties`

You should not need to ever modify this file.

To verify the contents of this file:

[1]Determined by your membership in one of four special NNMi User Groups. This membership determines what you can see and do within the NNMi console.
[2]Determined by your membership in one of four special NNMi User Groups. This membership determines what you can see and do within the NNMi console.

1. With a text editor, open the `nms-roles.properties` file.
2. Verify that the following required line is present:

   system=admin
3. Save and close the file.

Chapter 12

Configuring Trap Forwarding

NNMi enables you to configure SNMP trap forwarding using the Trap Forwarding option under the Configuration workspace. This feature is useful when you want to forward traps to a specified destination. For example, you might want to forward certain kinds of traps to one server and forward another set of traps to a different server so they can be managed separately.

When configuring SNMP trap forwarding you perform the following tasks:

- "Configure NNMi SNMPv3 Security Settings for Trap Forwarding and Inform-Requests" (on page 444)
- "Configure Trap Forwarding Filters" (on page 446)
- "Configure Trap Forwarding Destinations" (on page 449)

Note: See "Manage Incoming SNMP Traps" (on page 600) for information about the criteria NNMi uses to determine when to receive or discard traps.

(*NNMi Advanced - Global Network Management feature*) If you want to forward specific SNMP traps from your NNMi management server (a Regional Manager) to all Global Managers in your Global Network management environment, see "Configure Forward to Global Manager Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident (NNMi Advanced)" (on page 725)

Configure NNMi SNMPv3 Security Settings for Trap Forwarding and Inform-Requests

Note: If your network environment uses SNMPv2c or SNMPv1 and does not use SNMPv3, skip this task.

If your network environment uses SNMPv3, specify which user-based security model (USM) settings the NNMi management server uses when NNMi acts as an authoritative entity in the following situations:

- Forwarding SNMPv3 traps to other devices in your network environment
- Sending responses to SNMPv3 Inform-Requests

The settings in this form grant permission for NNMi to communicate with the SNMPv3 agent. The SNMPv3 engine identifier and the user-based security settings are required for successful authentication in SNMPv3 protocol. Devices that are sending SNMPv3 informs to NNMi must use these settings.

To configure the NNMi management server as an authoritative entity for SNMPv3:

1. Navigate to the **Trap Forwarding Configuration** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Trap Forwarding Configuration.**
2. Navigate to the **NNMi SNMPv3 Trap Forwarding Security Settings** group.

3. NNMi displays the ID of the engine assigned to the SNMPv3 agent that NNMi uses when forwarding or sending data to other SNMPv3 agents. See the attribute value for Engine Id.

   Caution: Devices that are sending SNMPv3 informs to NNMi must use these settings.

4. Provide the USM information that NNMi uses for authentication and privacy when using SNMPv3 protocol for forwarding traps or receiving Inform-Requests from other devices in your network environment (see table).

5. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes.

SNMPv3 Engine Assigned to NNMi management server

Attribute	Description
Engine Id	Remote devices must request this SNMPv3 engine ID when sending informs to NNMi. If the SNMPv3 agent sending data to NNMi does not know the correct engine ID, the inform is rejected.

SNMPv3 Settings of the NNMi management server's User-Based Security Model (USM)

Attribute	Description
User Name	The SNMPv3 User Name is the text string used for SNMPv3 requests in your network environment.
Authentication Protocol	The SNMPv3 authentication protocol. Determines whether authentication is required and indicates the type of authentication protocol used. NNMi supports the following protocols: • **HMAC**[1]-**MD5**[2]-96 authentication protocol • **HMAC**[3]-**SHA**[4]-1 authentication protocol
Authentication Passphrase	The SNMPv3 USM authentication passphrase used by the NNMi management server. If required for authentication, provide the appropriate authentication passphrase for the authentication protocol. The length limitations of the authentication passphrase depend on the authentication protocol.
Privacy Protocol	Specify the SNMPv3 USM privacy protocol used by the NNMi management server.

[1]Hash-based Message Authentication Code
[2]Message-Digest algorithm 5
[3]Hash-based Message Authentication Code
[4]Secure Hash Algorithm

Attribute	Description
	The SNMPv3 USM privacy protocol determines whether encryption is required and indicates the type of privacy protocol used. NNMi supports the following privacy protocols: • **DES**[1]-**CBC**[2] Symmetric Encryption Protocol • Triple**DES**[3] - Triple Data Encryption Algorithm • **AES**[4]128 - Advanced Encryption Standard 128 Protocol • **AES**[5]196 - Advanced Encryption Standard 196 Protocol • **AES**[6]258 - Advanced Encryption Standard 258 Protocol **Note**: Leaving this attribute empty means SNMP Minimum Security Level = *No Privacy* for this SNMPv3 configuration.
Privacy Passphrase	Specify the SNMPv3 USM privacy passphrase used by the NNMi management server. If required for privacy, provide the appropriate encryption passphrase for use with the privacy protocol. The length limitations of the privacy passphrase depend on the privacy protocol.

Registration Attributes

Attribute	Description
Last Modified	Date and time the Trap Forwarding Configuration was last modified.

Configure Trap Forwarding Filters

Pre-requisite: Make sure you have used the NNMi nnmincidentcfg.ovpl command line utility to automatically create or update the incident configurations for the SNMP traps you want to include. See "Load SNMP Trap Incident Configurations" (on page 601) for more information.

Use the Trap Forwarding Configuration: Trap Forwarding Filters tab to configure a filter expression to specify the SNMP trap Object Identifier (OID) pattern you want to use to determine which SNMP traps NNMi forwards. The traps which pass the filter you specify can then be forwarded to a specified destination using the Trap Forwarding Destinations tab. See "Configure Trap Forwarding Destinations" (on page 449) for more information.

Note: See "Manage Incoming SNMP Traps" (on page 600) for information about the criteria NNMi uses to determine when to receive or discard traps.

To configure Trap Forwarding Filters:

---

[1]Data Encryption Standard
[2]Cipher Block Chaining
[3]Data Encryption Standard
[4]Advanced Encryption Standard
[5]Advanced Encryption Standard
[6]Advanced Encryption Standard

1. Navigate to the **Trap Forwarding Configuration** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Trap Forwarding Configuration.**
2. Select the **Trap Forwarding Filters** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   - To create an SNMP Trap Forwarding Filter configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit an SNMP Trap Forwarding Filter configuration, click the Open icon in the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
   - To delete an SNMP Trap Forwarding Filters configuration, click the Delete icon.
4. In the "Trap Forwarding Filter Form" (on page 447) provide the required information.
5. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the **Trap Forwarding Configuration** form.

The next time that a trap of this type arrives, NNMi uses the filter you specify to determine whether to forward the trap to a specified destination.

Trap Forwarding Filter Form

Pre-requisite: Make sure you have used the NNMi nnmincidentcfg.ovpl command line utility to automatically create or update the incident configurations for the SNMP traps you want to include. See "Load SNMP Trap Incident Configurations" (on page 601) for more information.

The Trap Forwarding Filters Form enables you to specify the SNMP trap Object Identifier (OID) pattern you want to use to determine which SNMP traps NNMi forwards. The traps which pass the filter you specify can then be forwarded to a specified destination using the Trap Forwarding Destinations tab. See "Configure Trap Forwarding Destinations" (on page 449) for more information.

Note: See "Manage Incoming SNMP Traps" (on page 600) for information about the criteria NNMi uses to determine when to receive or discard traps.

To configure Trap Forwarding Filters:

1. Navigate to the **Trap Forwarding Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation pane, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Trap Forwarding Configuration**.
2. Select the **Trap Forwarding Filters** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   - To add an SNMP Trap Forwarding Filter configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit an SNMP Trap Forwarding Filter configuration, click the Open icon in the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
   - To delete an SNMP Trap Forwarding Filter configuration, click the Delete icon.
4. Make your configuration choices (see table).

5. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the **Trap Forwarding Configuration** form.

SNMP Trap Forwarding Filters Configuration

Attribute	Description
Filter Name	Enter the name you want to use for this SNMP Trap Forwarding Filter configuration. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed. No spaces are allowed.
"Filter Form" (on page 448)	Access the Filter Expressions tab to access the Filter form and specify the valid SNMP Object Identifier (OID) pattern to be used for the SNMP trap filter.

Filter Form

Pre-requisite: Make sure you have used the NNMi nnmincidentcfg.ovpl command line utility to automatically create or update the incident configurations for the SNMP traps you want to include. See "Load SNMP Trap Incident Configurations" (on page 601) for more information.

The Filter Form enables you to specify the SNMP trap Object Identifier (OID) pattern you want to use to filter incoming SNMP traps. The traps which pass the filter you specify can then be forwarded to a specified destination using the Trap Forwarding Destinations tab. See "Configure Trap Forwarding Destinations" (on page 449) for more information.

Note: See "Manage Incoming SNMP Traps" (on page 600) for information about the criteria NNMi uses to determine when to receive or discard traps.

To configure a Trap Forwarding Filter:

1. Navigate to the **Trap Forwarding Filter** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation pane, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Trap Forwarding Configuration**.
   c. Select the **Trap Forwarding Filters** tab.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
      - To edit an existing configuration, click the Open icon in the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
   e. On the form that opens, navigate to the **Filter Expressions** tab.
   f. Locate the **Filter Expressions** table.
   g. Do one of the following:

- To add a Trap Forwarding Filter, click the New icon.
- To edit an existing Trap Forwarding Filter, click the Open icon in the row representing the configuration you want to edit.

2. Make your configuration choices (see table).
3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the **Trap Forwarding Configuration** form.

SNMP Trap Forwarding Filter Expression Configuration

Attribute	Description
Trap Object Identifier (OID)	Enter the Trap Object Identifier (OID) pattern you want to use for the SNMP trap filter. Valid values include: • The entire SNMP trap OID value. For example: `.1.3.6.1.6.5.66.7.1225` • The SNMP trap OID value that includes a wildcard as a placeholder for the missing values. For example, to specify only the SNMP trap OID matching prefix: `.1.3.6.1.6.5.66.7.*`

Configure Trap Forwarding Destinations

Pre-requisite: Make sure you have used the NNMi nnmincidentcfg.ovpl command line utility to automatically create or update the incident configurations for the SNMP traps you want to include. See "Load SNMP Trap Incident Configurations" (on page 601) for more information. You must also create the Trap Forwarding Filters for the SNMP traps you want to forward. See "Configure Trap Forwarding Filters" (on page 446) for more information.

The Trap Forwarding Destinations tab enables you to specify the servers to which you want to forward SNMP traps. Use this tab to also specify the Trap Forwarding Filters to be used for this destination.

(*NNMi Advanced*) If this NNMi management server is a Regional Manager in your environment, see also "Configure Forward to Global Manager Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident (NNMi Advanced)" (on page 725).

Note: See "Manage Incoming SNMP Traps" (on page 600) for information about the criteria NNMi uses to determine when to receive or discard traps.

To configure Trap Forwarding Destinations:

1. Navigate to the **Trap Forwarding Configuration** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Trap Forwarding Configuration.**
2. Select the **Trap Forwarding Destinations** tab.
3. Do one of the following:

- To create an SNMP Trap Forwarding Destination configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
- To edit an SNMP Trap Forwarding Destination configuration, click the Open icon in the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
- To delete an SNMP Trap Forwarding Destination configuration, click the Delete icon.

4. In the "Trap Forwarding Destination Form" (on page 450), provide the required information.
5. Do one of the following:
   - To create an SNMP Trap Forwarding Filter configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit an SNMP Trap Forwarding Filter configuration, click the Open icon in the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
   - To delete an SNMP Trap Forwarding Filter configuration, click the Delete icon.
6. In the "Destination Filter Form" (on page 452), provide the required information.
7. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the **Trap Forwarding Configuration** form.

The next time a trap that passes the Trap Forwarding Filter arrives, NNMi forwards the trap to the specified Trap Forwarding Destination.

Trap Forwarding Destination Form

Pre-requisite: Make sure you have used the NNMi nnmincidentcfg.ovpl command line utility to automatically create or update the incident configurations for the SNMP traps you want to include. See "Load SNMP Trap Incident Configurations" (on page 601) for more information. You must also create the Trap Forwarding Filters for the SNMP traps you want NNMi to forward. See "Configure Trap Forwarding Filters" (on page 446) for more information.

The Trap Forwarding Destinations form enables you to specify the servers to which you want NNMi to forward SNMP traps.

Note: See "Manage Incoming SNMP Traps" (on page 600) for information about the criteria NNMi uses to determine when to receive or discard traps.

To configure a Trap Forwarding Destination:

1. Navigate to the **Trap Forwarding Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation pane, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Trap Forwarding Configuration**.
2. Select the **Trap Forwarding Destinations** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   - To add an SNMP Trap Forwarding Destination configuration, click the New icon that precedes the configuration you want to edit, and continue.

- To edit an SNMP Trap Forwarding Destination configuration, click the Open icon in the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
- To delete an SNMP Trap Forwarding Destination configuration, click the Delete icon.

4. Make your configuration choices (see table).
5. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the **Trap Forwarding Configuration** form.

SNMP Trap Forwarding Destination Configuration

Attribute	Description
Destination Name	Enter the name you want to use for this SNMP Trap Forwarding Destination configuration. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed. No spaces are allowed.
Destination Address	Enter the IP address for the destination server. (*NNMi Advanced*) You can use IPv4 or IPv6 addresses.
Destination Port	Enter the UDP port number for the destination server.
Forwarding Options	• **Default** - NNMi processes the trap before forwarding. Click here for more information. NNMi adds two new varbinds to the trap for storing origin address information: ▪ Origin IP Address ▪ Origin IP Address type See "Trap Varbinds Provided by NNMi" (on page 453) for more information. • **SNMPv3 to SNMPv2c Conversion** - NNMi converts an incoming SNMPv3 trap to SNMPv2c. Click here for more information. When converting SNMPv3 traps to SNMPv2c traps, NNMi does the following: ▪ Includes a Context Name varbind - Contains the `contextName` from the original SNMPv3 trap. ▪ Creates a Community Name - The Context Engine ID and SNMPv3 User Name of the original SNMPv3 trap are combined as follows: `username@contextEngineID`. For example, `ciscoAdmin@8000000b7f3cbec5632b47455e97070c` See "Trap Varbinds Provided by NNMi" (on page 453) for more information. • **Original Trap (UNIX only/IPv4 only)** - NNMi forwards the trap without any changes under certain circumstances. Click here for more information. ▪ Only forwarded from NNMi management servers on UNIX operating systems. ▪ Only forwards traps received-from IPv4 sources and forwarded-to IPv4 destinations.

Attribute	Description
Specify the Trap Forwarding Filters to Use	Use the Trap Forwarding Filters form to specify the Trap Forwarding Filters configurations to use. These filters determine which traps NNMi forwards to the destination you specify.

Destination Filter Form

Pre-requisite: Make sure you have used the NNMi nnmincidentcfg.ovpl command line utility to automatically create or update the incident configurations for the SNMP traps you want to include. See "Load SNMP Trap Incident Configurations" (on page 601) for more information. You must also create the Trap Forwarding Filters for the SNMP traps you want to forward. See "Configure Trap Forwarding Filters" (on page 446) for more information.

The Trap Forwarding Filter Form enables you to specify the Trap Forwarding Filters that you want to apply for the SNMP traps NNMi forwards to the specified Trap Forwarding Destination.

Note: See "Manage Incoming SNMP Traps" (on page 600) for information about the criteria NNMi uses to determine when to receive or discard traps.

To configure the Trap Forwarding Filters:

1. Navigate to the **Trap Forwarding Filter** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation pane, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Trap Forwarding Configuration**.
   c. Select the **Trap Forwarding Destinations** tab.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a new configuration, click the * New icon.
      - To edit an existing configuration, select a row, and click the Open icon in the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
   e. On the form that opens, navigate to the **FIlter Expressions** tab.
   f. Locate the **Filter Expressions** table.
   g. To create a **Filter Expression**, click the * New icon.
2. Make your configuration choices (see table).
3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the **Trap Forwarding Configuration** form.

SNMP Trap Forwarding Filter

Attribute	Description
Filter	Click the Lookup icon. Select Open from the drop-down menu to view information about the selected Filter, if any.

Attribute	Description
	Select Quick Find to select the Trap Forwarding Filter you want to use for the current Trap Forwarding Destination.

Trap Varbinds Provided by NNMi

NNMi provides the following varbinds for use when forwarding SNMP traps.

Note: NNMi does not create these varbinds if the Forwarding Options attribute is set to *Original Trap (UNIX only)* when configuring trap forwarding destinations. See "Trap Forwarding Destination Form" (on page 450) for more information.

SNMP Trap Varbinds Provided by NNMi

Name	oid	Type	Description
Origin IP address	.1.3.6.1.4.1.11.2.17.2.19.1.1.3	InetAddress	Contains the IP address (v4 / v6) of the original SNMP notification that generated the trap.
Origin IP Address type	.1.3.6.1.4.1.11.2.17.2.19.1.1.2	InetAddressType	Contains the type of the IP address (v4 / v6) of the Original IP Address varbind. The value "1" indicates IPv4 and "2" indicates IPv6.
Context Name	.1.3.6.1.4.1.11.2.17.2.19.1.1.1	SnmpAdminString	Contains the contextName present in the original SNMPv3 notification. This varbind is present only when NNMi converts an SNMPv3 notification to an SNMPv2c trap. See "Trap Forwarding Destination Form" (on page 450) and "Configure NNMi SNMPv3 Security Settings for Trap Forwarding and Inform-Requests" (on page 444) for more information.

Chapter 13

Configuring Incidents

Incidents are information that NNMi considers important to bring to your attention regarding your network. See "How NNMi Gathers Incidents" (on page 455) for more information.

NNMi provides a set of incident configurations for the following:

- Traps generated from an SNMP agent (SNMPv1, SNMPv2c, or SNMPv3)
- Management incidents that are generated by NNMi
- Events generated by NNM 6.x or 7.x management stations

See "Incident Configurations Provided by NNMi" (on page 465) for more information about the configurations provided.

Note: If a node is deleted, only an NNMi administrator can view the incidents associated with that node.

NNMi provides one centralized location, the incident views, where the management events, SNMP traps, and NNM 6.x or 7.x forwarded events are visible to your team. You control which SNMP traps and NNM 6.x or 7.x events are considered important enough to show up as incidents. You can also configure how incidents that are generated by NNMi are displayed. You and your team can easily monitor the incidents and take appropriate action to preserve the health of your network.

You can modify the incident configurations provided by NNMi or create new incident configurations. To do so, see the following topics:

- "Configure SNMP Trap Incidents" (on page 610)
- "Configure Management Event Incidents" (on page 1037)
- "Configure Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events" (on page 892)
- Using the Pairwise Configuration form, you can configure pairwise correlations. See "About Pairwise Configurations" (on page 504) for more information.

Caution: If you make changes to an incident configuration provided by NNMi, those changes are at risk of being overwritten in the future. See Author form for important information.

You can also use the Incident Configuration form to define relationships between multiple incidents by creating deduplication and rate configurations. See "Manage the Number of Incoming Incidents" (on page 498), "Correlate Duplicate Incidents (Deduplication Configuration)" (on page 503), and "Track Incident Frequency (Rate: Time Period and Count)" (on page 504), for more information.

You can use the Incident Configuration form to control how NNMi handles incoming SNMP traps. See "Handle Unresolved Incoming Traps" (on page 605) and "Control which Incoming Traps Are Visible in Incident Views" (on page 604) for more information.

Note: Each time you stop and restart ovjboss, any incidents that have not yet been correlated or persisted are lost. This means that after a restart of ovjboss, an incoming incident might not be correlated as expected. For example, after a restart of ovjboss, a duplicate incident might not be correlated under its original parent incident. Instead, a new parent incident might be

generated. See "Stop or Start an NNMi Process" (on page 62) for more information about starting and stopping the ovjboss process.

Manage Incidents Using Incident Configurations

NNMi enables you to control the incidents that are generated and how they are displayed. To help you manage your incidents and incident configurations, you want to understand the following:

- "How NNMi Gathers Incidents" (on page 455)
- "How NNMi Closes Incidents" (on page 463)
- "Incident Configurations Provided by NNMi" (on page 465)

When managing your incidents using Incident Configurations, you can perform the following tasks:

- "Manage the Number of Incoming Incidents" (on page 498)
- "Track Incident Frequency (Rate: Time Period and Count)" (on page 504)
- "Configure an Action for an Incident" (on page 584)
- "Configure Diagnostics for an Incident (NNM iSPI NET)" (on page 592)

How NNMi Gathers Incidents

Incidents are information that NNMi considers important to bring to your attention regarding your network. NNMi gathers incident information from the sources described in the following table.

Incidents Collected by NNMi

Information Source	Description
Causal Engine - Management Events	The NNMi Causal Engine analyzes the health of your network and provides the ongoing health status reading for each device. The Causal Engine also extensively evaluates problems and determines the root cause for you, whenever possible, sending incidents to notify you of problems. Any incident generated from a Causal Engine management event has an **Origin** of **NNMi** in your incident views. See Using the Incident Form for more information about incident attributes.
SNMP Traps	Traps are unsolicited SNMP notifications that come from your network devices. The NNMi Causal Engine uses this information as symptoms during its analysis. SNMP traps can also appear as incidents if configured to do so, using the NNMi incident configuration feature. See "Configure SNMP Trap Incidents" (on page 610) for more information.
NNM 6.x and 7.x Events	NNMi can display NNM 6.x and 7.x events that are configured to be forwarded to NNMi.

See "The NNMi Causal Engine and Incidents" (on page 456) for an overview of what the NNMi Causal Engine does with the information collected. See "About the Event Pipeline" (on page 462)

for an overview of the event pipeline path each trap or NNMi event takes before NNMi creates an incident. This chronological path guarantees that the data is analyzed in chronological order.

Note: The Causal Engine also sends incident information that it generates through the event pipeline to guarantee the chronological order for determining its root cause incidents.

By default, NNMi includes preconfigured definitions for SNMP traps, NNM 6.x and 7.x events, and the incidents generated by the NNMi Causal Engine. See Incident Views Provided by NNMi for more information.

Related Topics

"Configure SNMP Trap Incidents" (on page 610)

"Configure Management Event Incidents" (on page 1037)

"Configure Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events" (on page 892)

"Incident Configurations Provided by NNMi" (on page 465)

"Manage the Number of Incoming Incidents" (on page 498)

The NNMi Causal Engine and Incidents

The Causal Engine extensively evaluates network issues and determines the root cause for you, whenever possible, sending incidents to notify you of problems.

The NNMi Causal Engine defines root cause in terms of symptoms. To do so, it uses a set of rules to define relationships for fault and performance (thresholding) symptoms and root causes. Sources of symptom information include SNMP traps and the monitoring information from the State Poller. See "How NNMi Gathers Incidents" (on page 455) for more information.

The NNMi Causal Engine communicates through incidents in the following ways:

- Generates notifications about problems.
- Generates conclusions that relate to the root cause of the problem.
- Determines whether the incident should be correlated or suppressed.
  - Click here to view an incident suppression scenario.

    The `AddressNotResponding` incident is suppressed by the `InterfaceDown` incident, according to the following scenario:

    When an IPv4 address stops responding to ICMP, an episode begins, which exists for the duration of 60 seconds.

    Within that duration, if the interface associated with that IPv4 address goes down, the Causal Engine concludes that the interface down condition caused the IPv4 address to stop responding.

    Therefore, the `AddressNotResponding` incident is not generated. Only the `InterfaceDown` incident is generated.

    To ensure that the `InterfaceDown` incident is detected within the duration, the Causal Engine issues a named poll for that interface. The incident enables the network engineer to fix the root cause of the problem which, in this case, is the interface.

If the interface does not go down during the episode, the Causal Engine generates an `AddressNotResponding` incident. If the interface goes down after the episode, NNMi generates the `InterfaceDown` incident. In this case, the network engineer has to treat the two problems separately.

- Click here to view an incident correlation scenario.

  The `NodeDown` incident correlates the `InterfaceDown` incident from one-hop neighbor interfaces, according to the following scenario:

  When an interface goes down, a `NodeDown` episode begins for the neighboring node, which exists for the duration of 300 seconds.

  Within that duration, if the node goes down, the `InterfaceDown` incident is correlated beneath the `NodeDown` incident.

  The `InterfaceDown` incidents from all one-hop neighbors are correlated beneath the `NodeDown` incident. The network operator can review the `InterfaceDown` incidents as supporting evidence for the `NodeDown` incident.

- Closes incidents that are no longer valid (for example, when a "Cold Start" trap is received a short time after a "Node Down" incident was generated because a device was recently rebooted).
- Creates a parent-child relationship between incidents that are all related to one problem (for example, a "Node Down" incident contains a child "Interface Down" incident for each neighboring interface of the node).
- Creates parent-child relationships between incidents that are correlated using the Custom Correlation configuration. NNMi's Custom Correlation feature enables administrators to add customized rules for when and how to correlate incidents. See "Configure Custom Correlations" (on page 514) for more information.

The Causal Engine actively solicits symptoms during analysis and reacts dynamically to topology changes. The Causal Engine]uses the following three stages to help determine and display root cause incidents and their related conclusions.

NNMi Causal Engine Stages

Causal Engine Stages	Description
Condition Listener	Collects symptoms from NNMi processes and services.
Hypothesis engine	Analyzes these symptoms to determine relationships until a root cause is reached.
Blackboard	Based on the information sent by the hypothesis engine, the blackboard updates a device's status and posts any related incidents.

The NNMi Causal Engine analyzes the health of your network and provides the ongoing health status reading for each node, interface, IP address, SNMP agent, and connection. See "The NNMi Causal Engine and Monitoring" (on page 269) for more information.

Related Topics

"The NNMi Causal Engine and Object Status" (on page 458)

The NNMi Causal Engine and Object Status

The Causal Engine sets the Status on relevant network objects. Status indicates the overall health of an object and is determined from the outstanding conclusions. Every conclusion has a severity associated with it. The Status reported is the most severe of all outstanding conclusions. In addition, conclusions inform the user of the underlying cause (or reason) for an object's status.

The Causal Engine uses the following Status categories in decreasing order of severity:

Unknown

Disabled

Critical

Major

Minor

Warning

Normal

No Status

NNMi analyzes a variety of network objects using either the SNMP protocol or ping to retrieve information about the network object. The following list shows the network objects that NNMi monitors and analyzes. Click on each object for more information.

SNMP Agent

An SNMP agent is a process running on the managed node, which provides management functions. The SNMP agent is responsible for managing interfaces and ports on the managed node. It can be associated with one or more nodes. The following list shows the possible NNMi status categories associated with an SNMP agent:

Critical - SNMP Agent doesn't respond to SNMP queries.

Normal - SNMP Agent responds to SNMP queries.

No Status - SNMP Agent is not polled.

IPv4 Address

An IPv4 address is a routable address that responds to ICMP. IPv4 addresses are typically associated with nodes. NNMi reports the status of a node as follows:

Disabled - The interface associated with this IPv4 address is administratively down or disabled.

Critical - IPv4 address doesn't respond to ICMP queries (ping the device).

Normal - IPv4 address responds to ICMP queries.

No Status - IPv4 address is not polled.

Interface and *NNMi Advanced:* Aggregator Interface (**Link Aggregation**[1])

An interface is a physical port that can be used to connect a node to the network. NNMi reports the status of an interface as follows:

Unknown - The SNMP Agent associated with the interface doesn't respond to SNMP queries. Unknown indicates that the Causal Engine cannot determine the health because ifAdminStatus and ifOperStatus cannot be measured.

Disabled - Interface is administratively down (ifAdminStatus = down)

Critical - Interface is operationally down (ifOperStatus = down)

Normal - Interface is operationally up (ifOperStatus = up)

No Status - Interface is not polled.

Node

A node is a device that NNMi finds as a result of the spiral discovery process. A node can contain interfaces, boards, and ports. You can separate nodes into two categories:

Network nodes, which are active devices such as switches, routers, and hubs

End nodes, such as UNIX or Windows servers

NNMi typically manages network nodes, reporting node status and component health status as follows:

Unknown – The SNMP Agent associated with the node doesn't respond to SNMP queries and polled IPv4 addresses do not respond to ICMP queries. This indicates that NNMi is unable to manage the node.

Critical – Any one of the following:

The node is down as determined by neighbor analysis.

The node is marked as important and is unmanageable (NNMi cannot access the node from the NNMi server).

The node is an island (it has no neighbors) and, therefore, is unmanageable.

The Causal Engine cannot determine if the node is down or if the incoming connection is down.

Normal – The SNMP Agent, polled interfaces, and polled IPv4 addresses of the node are up.

No Status – The SNMP Agent, all interfaces, and IPv4 addresses of the node are not polled.

[1] Protocols used on Switches to configure multiple Interfaces (Aggregation Member Interfaces) to function as if they were one (an Aggregator Interface). When two Aggregator Interfaces establish a connection, that connection is an Aggregator Layer 2 Connection. The Aggregator Layer 2 Connection appears on Layer 2 Neighbor View maps as a thick line with an Interface icon at each end (representing the Aggregator Interface). When you double-click the thick line, it converts into multiple thin lines representing the participating Aggregation Member Layer 2 Connections with their Aggregation Member Interfaces at each end of the lines.

Layer 2 Connections and *NNMi Advanced:* Aggregator Layer 2 Connection (**Link Aggregation**[1])

Note: Connections on Layer 3 maps never have status.

Tip: The Causal Engine does not participate in the status calculations for **multiconnection**[2]. See Status Color for Objects.

NNMi reports the status of Layer 2 Connection as follows:

 Unknown – All endpoints of the connection have unknown status.

 Disabled – Any one endpoint of the connection is disabled.

 Critical– All endpoints are operationally down.

 Minor – Any one endpoint is down.

 Warning – Endpoints have unknown and non-critical status.

 Normal – All endpoints are operationally up.

 No Status – Any one endpoint is not polled.

Node Groups

A node group is a logical collection of nodes for separating the polling configuration. An administrator creates node-type groupings. For example, some nodes, such as routers, are critical to your business; you might want to poll these routers more frequently. To do so, define a node group containing the critical routers and configure them for a shorter polling cycle.

An NNMi administrator can configure node group status calculations. The out-of-the-box configuration propagates the most severe status as follows:

 Critical – At least one node in the group has critical status.

 Major – There are no nodes with critical status, and at least one node in the group has major status.

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[1]Protocols used on Switches to configure multiple Interfaces (Aggregation Member Interfaces) to function as if they were one (an Aggregator Interface). When two Aggregator Interfaces establish a connection, that connection is an Aggregator Layer 2 Connection. The Aggregator Layer 2 Connection appears on Layer 2 Neighbor View maps as a thick line with an Interface icon at each end (representing the Aggregator Interface). When you double-click the thick line, it converts into multiple thin lines representing the participating Aggregation Member Layer 2 Connections with their Aggregation Member Interfaces at each end of the lines.

[2]A multiconnection is a thick line on a map view between two Node icons, two Node Group icons, or between a Node icon and a Node Group icon (with no Interface icon or IP Address icon at either end of the line). This thick line represents a set of multiple connections that have been combined to preserve space and simplify the map. Your NNMi administrator specifies the number of connections that must exist before NNMi condenses them into a multiconnection line (User Interface Configuration's Multiconnection Threshold attribute). Double-click the thick line to convert it into the original set of connections with Interface icons or IP Address icons at either end of the lines.

Minor – There are no nodes with critical or major status, and at least one node in the group has minor status.

Warning – There are no nodes with critical, major, or minor status, and at least one node in the group has warning status.

Normal – There are no nodes with critical, major, minor, or warning status, and at least one node in the group has normal status.

Unknown – There are no nodes with critical, major, minor, warning, or normal status, and at least one node in the group has unknown status.

No Status – All nodes in the group have no status.

Redundant Router Groups

A redundant router group is a set of routers that are configured to provide redundancy in the network. Such groups use two types of protocols/technologies:

Hot standby router protocol (HSRP)

Virtual router redundancy protocol (VRRP)

Redundant router groups usually have a single device acting as the primary, a single device acting as a secondary, and any number of standby devices. If the primary device fails, the secondary device should take over as primary, and one of the standby devices should become secondary. The router groups employ either the HSRP or VRRP protocol to designate the primary, secondary, and standby routers. NNMi reports the status of redundant router groups as follows:

Critical – The group has no acting primary router

Major – The group primary is not properly configured (for example, there are multiple primary routers)

Minor – The group secondary is not properly configured (for example, there is no acting secondary router)

Warning – The group is functioning but in some way degraded

Normal – The group is functioning properly

No Status – The group is not yet fully discovered or populated.

Node Components

Large (or more sophisticated) network devices often require special environments and components in order to function properly. Examples are power supplies, fans, voltage regulators, and internal computers. These device components can be monitored by component health sensors. An administrator can monitor the health of these components to know when any of them has failed or is operating marginally. NNMi reports the status of component health sensors as follows:

Critical – The component is not functioning properly

Normal – The component is operating properly

No Status – The component is not polled.

Related Topics

"The NNMi Causal Engine and Incidents" (on page 456)

About the Event Pipeline

Any incident information that appears in your incident views first travels through the event pipeline. The event pipeline guarantees that the incident data is analyzed in chronological order.

Note: Not all information that travels through the pipeline results in an incident.

If an incident does not meet the criteria for an event pipeline stage, it is ignored and passed to the next stage in the pipeline. The following table describes the event pipeline stages.

NNMi Event Pipeline Stages

Event PipelineStages	Description
SNMP Trap and Event Receiver	Accepts all SNMP traps.
pmd Receiver	Accepts NNM events forwarded from remote NNM 6.X and 7.X management stations.
Incident Receiver	Accepts all incident information that comes from the NNMi Causal Engine. See "The NNMi Causal Engine and Incidents" (on page 456) **Note**: The incident information that is received includes any Custom Correlation configurations.
Geo Incident Receiver	Accepts all incident information that comes from Global or Regional Managers.
Type Enforcer	Determines if a configuration exists for this trap, event, or incident. If the incident configuration exists, the type enforcer begins to populate the incident fields according to the configuration. Examples of the incident fields that are populated include **Severity, Origin, Category**, and **Correlation Nature**. If an incident configuration is disabled or does not exist for the incident, NNMi drops the incident.
Resolver	Determines if the incident's Source Node or Source Object (such as interface or card) matches an object in the NNMi database. If available, the resolver populates the incident with the most current Source Node and Source Object attribute values.
Customization	Checks for any of the following incident configurations in the order listed: • Suppression • Enrichment • Dampening
Store Bulk	Collects incidents and stores them. NNMi stores this information in bulk, using a pre-defined time period or number of incidents, whichever occurs first. The default time period is 3 seconds. The default number of incidents is 300.If you send a trap and subsequent traps do not occur on the network for a

Event PipelineStages	Description
	period of time after the trap is sent, NNMi waits up to 30 seconds before persisting new incident or trap information.
Notification	Notifies other process and services about a new incident.
Pairwise	Checks for any current pairwise configurations for the incident.
Rate	Checks for any current rate configurations for the incident.
Dedup	Checks for any current deduplication configurations for the incident.
Relate	Performs any additional Causal Engine correlations, including Custom Correlations, and cancels the incident when applicable.
Actions	Performs any automatic actions that the NNMi administrator has configured to be run for one or more incidents. See Using Actions to Perform Tasks for more information.
Rba	(NNM iSPI NET only) The Diagnostics stage. Checks whether Diagnostics should be run on the current incident and submits a execution request to run the Diagnostics report on the device.

How NNMi Closes Incidents

NNMi closes incidents under the following circumstances:

- The incident's configuration is a Pairwise Configuration and both incidents specified in the pair occurred in the order specified. See "About Pairwise Configurations" (on page 504) for more information.
- NNMi determines that the problem that generated the incident is resolved. For example, NNMi closes a Down incident when it generates a Conclusion that indicates the node or device is available for use, has returned to a normal state for a specified threshold, or otherwise no longer needs immediate attention.

  See the tables that follow, beginning with Down Incidents and Associated Conclusions for the list of Conclusions that cause NNMi to set a corresponding Down incident Lifecycle State to Closed.

  The name used to identify each Down incident in the following tables is the Name value used for the Incident Configuration. See"Incident Configurations Provided by NNMi" (on page 465) for the incident configurations that NNMi provides.

An NNMi administrator can also manually change the incident Lifecycle State to Closed. An operator might also be able to change the incident Lifecycle State to Closed if the NNMi administrator chooses to make this Action available.

Note the following:

- If a node is deleted, NNMi closes the incident and only an NNMi administrator can view the incidents associated with that node.
- The NNMi Causal Engine does not generate Conclusions during initial discovery.

- NNMi only Closes incidents for those objects that have one or more outstanding Conclusions as indicated in the object form's Conclusions tab.

Down Incidents and Conclusion Reasons for Closing Down Incidents

Down Incident	Conclusion Reason for Closing the Down Incident
AddressNotResponding	AddressResponding
BufferOutOfRangeOrMalfunctioning	BufferInRangeAndFunctioning
ConnectionDown	ConnectionUp
CpuOutOfRangeOrMalfunctioning	CpuInRangeAndFunctioning
CustomPollCritical	CustomPollNormal
CustomPollMajor	CustomPollNormal
CustomPollMinor	CustomPollNormal
CustomPollWarning	CustomPollNormal
FanOutOfRangeOrMalfunctioning	FanInRangeAndFunctioning
InterfaceDisabled	InterfaceEnabled
InterfaceDown	InterfaceUp
MemoryOutOfRangeOrMalfunctioning	MemoryInRangeAndFunctioning
NodeDown	NodeUp
NodeOrConnectionDown	NodeUp
NonSNMPNodeUnresponsive	NodeUp
PowerSupplyOutOfRangeOrMalfunctioning	PowerSupplyInRangeAndFunctioning
VoltageOutOfRangeOrMalfunctioning	VoltageInRangeAndFunctioning
TemperatureOutOfRangeOrMalfunctioning	TemperatureInRangeAndFunctioning

Down Incidents and Associated Conclusions (*NNMi Advanced*)

Down Incident	Conclusion
AggregatorDegraded	AggregatorUp
AggregatorDown	AggregatorUp
AggregatorLinkDegraded	AggregatorLinkUp
AggregatorLinkDown	AggregatorLinkUp

Down Incident	Conclusion
RrgMultiplePrimary	RrgOnePrimary
RrgMultipleSecondary	RrgOneSecondary
RrgMultipleSecondary	RrgManyExpectedSecondary
RrgNoPrimary	RrgOnePrimary
RrgNoSecondary	RrgOneSecondary
RrgNoSecondary	RrgManyExpectedSecondary

Down Incidents and Associated Conclusions (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*)

Down Incident	Conclusion
InterfaceInputDiscardRateHigh	InterfaceInputDiscardRateNominal
InterfaceInputErrorRateHigh	InterfaceInputErrorRateNominal
InterfaceInputUtilizationHigh	InterfaceInputUtilizationNominal
InterfaceInputUtilizationLow	InterfaceInputUtilizationNormal
InterfaceInputUtilizationNone	InterfaceInputUtilizationNominal
InterfaceOutputDiscardRateHigh	InterfaceOutputDiscardRateNominal
InterfaceOutputErrorRateHigh	InterfaceOutputErrorRateNominal
InterfaceOutputUtilizationHigh	InterfaceOutputUtilizationNominal
InterfaceOutputUtilizationLow	InterfaceOutputUtilizationNominal
InterfaceOutputUtilizationNone	InterfaceOutputUtilizationNominal
InterfacePerformanceCritical	InterfacePerformanceClear
InterfacePerformanceWarning	InterfacePerformanceClear

Incident Configurations Provided by NNMi

NNMi provides several incident configurations out-of-the-box. You can review these configurations or modify these configurations to better meet your needs. For example, you might want to customize the message that appears with a particular type of incident, including adding information to the message displayed.

You might also choose to create your own configurations for additional SNMP traps that are important to you.

These out-of-the-box configurations are organized according to the following categories:

"SNMP Trap Incident Configurations Provided by NNMi" (on page 471)

"Management Event Configurations Provided by NNMi" (on page 484)

"Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations Provided by NNMi" (on page 482)

"Incident Pair (Pairwise) Configurations Provided by NNM" (on page 504)

Caution: If you make changes to an incident configuration provided by NNMi, those changes are at risk of being overwritten in the future. See Author form for important information.

Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)

NNMi uses custom incident attributes to attach additional information to incidents.

A subset of CIAs are available for any particular incident. Any relevant CIAs are displayed on the Incident form, in the Custom Attributes tab. There are two categories of possible CIAs:

- SNMP trap varbinds identified by the Abstract Syntax Notation value (ASN.1). Varbinds are defined in MIB files that you can load into NNMi. See "Load SNMP Trap Incident Configurations" (on page 601).
- Custom incident attributes provided by NNMi.

Note: You cannot create Custom Incident Attributes.

The potential custom incident attributes provided by NNMi are described in the table below.

Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi

Name	Description
cia.address	SNMP agent address.
cia.custompoller.mibInstance	Instance number used to identify the row in the MIB table that contains the MIB value. **Tip**: You can use this CIA in the Message Format for a Custom Poller incident.
cia.custompoller.instanceDisplayValue	Value that results from the Instance Display Configuration. **Tip**: You can use this CIA in the Message Format for a Custom Poller incident. For example, when configuring the Display Instance Configuration for a MIB Expression, you might specify **ifDescr** as the Display Variable. If you have several interfaces with an ifDescr set to "FastEthernet" followed by a unique set of numbers for each interface (such as FastEthernet0/1, FastEthernet0/2, FastEthernet0/3, and so on), you can use the following Display Filter to display "Ethernet" followed by the unique set of numbers: `(Ethernet.*[0-9]+){1}` In the example, the following matches occur:

Name	Description
	• `Ethernet` matches Ethernet • The `.*` matches 0/ • The `[0-9]+` matches any sequence of numbers • The `{1}` specifies to match the expression exactly one time In this example, possible Display Values include **FastEthernet0/1**, **FastEthernet0/2**, and **FastEthernet0/3**. See "MIB Expressions Form (Custom Poller)" (on page 1259) for more information.
cia.custompoller.instanceFilterValue	The instance of the MIB Variable after the MIB Filter is applied to the nodes in the specified Node Group. **Tip**: You can use this CIA in the Message Format for a Custom Poller incident. The MIB Filter Variable is specified when configuring a Custom Poller Collection. The MIB Filter is specified when configuring a Custom Poller Policy for the collection. See "Create a Custom Poller Collection" (on page 1251)and "Create a Policy" (on page 1275) for more information.
cia.eventoid	NNM 6.x/7.x object identifier (oid) for the incident.
cia.incidentDurationMs	The time measured in milliseconds between when NNMi detected a problem with one or more network devices to the time the problem was resolved. Use this CIA when you need to track the total time a particular object in the network was down or unavailable. **Note**: This CIA is used only when NNMi's Causal Engine has analyzed and Closed the incident. Any time an incident is closed manually (for example, by the network operator), NNMi does not include cia.incidentDuration.
cia.cardsRemoved	Comma-separated list of removed card names used for formatting the **Card Removed** incident message.
cia.cardsInserted	Comma-separated list of the inserted card names used for formatting the **Card Inserted** incident message.
cia.cardsRemoved	Comma-separated list of removed card names used for formatting the **Card Removed** incident message.
cia.cardsInserted	Comma-separated list of the inserted card names used

Name	Description
	for formatting the **Card Inserted** incident message.
cia.custompoller.collection	The Name of the associated Custom Poller Collection.
cia.custompoller.lastValue	The last polled value that caused a state change which generated the incident.
cia.custompoller.policy	The Name of the associated Custom Poller Policy.
cia.custompoller.variable.description	The description of the MIB expression being polled.
cia.custompoller.variable.expression	The MIB expression that was collected and the computed value that caused the incident.
cia.custompoller.variable.name	The Name of the MIB expression variable that caused the incident.
cia.custompoller.state	The state of the Custom Polled Instance for this incident.
cia.reasonClosed	The Conclusion information identifying the reason NNMi changed the incident's Lifecycle State to Closed. For example, NNMi might include an Interface Up Conclusion as the reason an Interface Down incident was closed. **Note**: This CIA is used when NNMi's Causal Engine has analyzed and Closed the incident. Software that is integrated with NNMi might also provide values for cia.reasonClosed. Any time an incident is closed manually (for example, by the network operator), NNMi does not include cia.reasonClosed.
cia.remotemgr	Hostname or IP address of the either of the following: • NNM 6.x or 7.x management station that is forwarding the event • (*NNMi Advanced - Global Network Management feature*) NNMi Regional Manager that is forwarding the event
cia.remotetopoid	Topology identifier (topoid) of the NNM 6.x or 7.x event.
cia.securityGroup.name	Name value for the Security Group. See "Configure Security Groups (Security Group Form)" (on page 418) for more information. **Note**: This CIA does not appear if the node is assigned to the Default Security Group provided by NNMi.

Name	Description
cia.securityGroup.uuid	UUID value for the Security Group. See "Configure Security Groups (Security Group Form)" (on page 418) for more information. **Note**: This CIA does not appear if the node is assigned to the Default Security Group provided by NNMi.
cia.snmpoid	SNMP trap object identifier.
cia.tenant.name	Name value for the Tenant. See "Use the Tenant Form" (on page 210) for more information. **Note**: This CIA does not appear if the node is assigned to the Default Tenant provided by NNMi.
cia.tenant.uuid	UUID value for the Tenant. See "Use the Tenant Form" (on page 210) for more information. **Note**: This CIA does not appear if the node is assigned to the Default Tenant provided by NNMi.
cia.timeIncidentDetectedMs	The timestamp in milliseconds when NNMi first detected the problem associated with an incident. **Note**: This CIA is used only when NNMi's Causal Engine has analyzed and Closed the incident. Any time an incident is closed manually (for example, by the network operator), NNMi does not include cia.timeIncidentDetected.
cia.timeIncidentResolvedMs	The time when NNMi determines the problem associated with the incident is resolved. **Note**: This CIA is used only when NNMi's Causal Engine has analyzed and Closed the incident. Any time an incident is closed manually (for example, by the network operator), NNMi does not include cia.timeIncidentResolved.

(*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*) For network performance monitoring, additional custom incident attributes are provided for your use. Click here for more information.

Custom Incident Attributes Provided for Thresholding (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*)

Name	Description
cia.thresholdReason	Configured thresholds have a value of null. Unset thresholds have a value of **No threshold settings defined**.

Name	Description
	See "Configure Threshold Monitoring for Node Components (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 316) and "Configure Threshold Monitoring for Interfaces (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 286) for the complete list of possible performance threshold results and for information about how to configure performance thresholds.
cia.thresholdParameter	The monitored attribute that is being measured. For example, **Input Utilization**. See "Configure Threshold Monitoring for Node Components (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 316) and "Configure Threshold Monitoring for Interfaces (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 286)for the complete list of possible attributes. This value is selected when configuring performance thresholds.
cia.thresholdLowerBound	The configured value for the low performance threshold. See "Configure Threshold Monitoring for Node Components (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 316) and "Configure Threshold Monitoring for Interfaces (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 286)for more information about how to configure performance thresholds.
cia.thresholdUpperBound	The configured value for the high performance threshold. See "Configure Threshold Monitoring for Node Components (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 316) and "Configure Threshold Monitoring for Interfaces (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 286) for more information about how to configure performance thresholds.
cia.thresholdPreviousValue	Results from the previous Performance Polling Interval. For example, the performance threshold results for the Input Error Rate might change from **Nominal** to **High**, based on a change in the thresholdMeasuredValue. See Interface Form for a complete list of possible values.
cia.thresholdCurrentValue	Results from the most recent Performance Polling Interval. For example, **High**. See Interface Form for a complete list of possible values.
cia.thresholdMeasuredValue	The most recent measurement for the performance threshold. The HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software software monitors this measurement for threshold violations. This measurement is the average of all measurements taken during the last polling interval (determined by the NNMi State Poller).

Name	Description
cia.thresholdMeasurementTime	The time at which the threshold was reached for a performance threshold. For example, if the threshold for the Input Error Rate is 6.0, and the thresholdMeasuredValue is 6.0, the time at which the thresholdMeasuredValue become equal to 6.0 is stored in this custom incident attribute. The time appears in ISO 8601 format.

These CIAs are used in a variety of ways:

- In SNMP trap configurations. See "Configure SNMP Trap Incidents" (on page 610).
- In remote NNM 6.x/7.x events. See "Configure Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events" (on page 892).
- In management events. See "Configure Management Event Incidents" (on page 1037).
- In automatic actions. See "Configure an Action for an Incident" (on page 584).
- In correlation configurations. See "Manage the Number of Incoming Incidents" (on page 498).
- In Launch Action definitions (access through the Actions menu). See "Control the NNMi Console Menus" (on page 1184).

SNMP Trap Incident Configurations Provided by NNMi

Caution: If the **Author** value is **HP Network Node Manager**, any changes are at risk of being overwritten in the future. See Author form for important information.

NNMi provides the SNMP trap incident configurations described in the following table.

You might also choose to create your own configurations for additional SNMP traps that are important to you.

SNMP Trap Configurations Provided by NNMi

Incident Configuration Name	Description
BGPBackward Transition	Generated when the BGP Finite State Machine moves from a higher numbered state to a lower numbered state.
BGPEstablished	Generated when the BGP Finite State Machine enters the ESTABLISHED state.
CempMemBufferNotify	Signifies that a cempMemBufferPeak object has been updated in the buffer pool.
CiscoChassisAlarmOff	Signifies that the agent entity has detected the chassisTempAlarm, chassisMinorAlarm, or chassisMajorAlarm object in this MIB has transitioned to the off(1) state.
CiscoChassisAlarmOn	Signifies that the agent entity has detected the

Incident Configuration Name	Description
	chassisTempAlarm, chassisMinorAlarm, or chassisMajorAlarm object in this MIB has transitioned to the on(2) state.
CiscoChassisChangeNotification	Agent detects any hot-swap component change or changes in the chassis.
CiscoColdStart	Occurs when a Cisco Agent is powered up.
CiscoDemand NeighborLayer2Change	Sent to the manager whenever the D-channel of an interface changes state.
CiscoEnvMonFanNotification	Indicates at least one of the fans in the fan array has failed.
CiscoEnvMonFanStatusChange Notification	Indicates a state change for a device being monitored by ciscoEnvMonFanState.
CiscoEnvMonRedundantSupplyNotifcation	Indicates the redundant power supply failed.
CiscoEnvMonSuppStatusChangeNotification	Indicates a change in the state of a device being monitored by ciscoEnvMonSupplyState.
CiscoEnvMonTemperatureNotification	Indicates the temperature measured at a given testpoint is outside the normal range for the testpoint, For example, it is at the warning, critical, or shutdown stage.
CiscoEnvMonTempStatusChangeNotification	Indicates a change in the state of a device being monitored by ciscoEnvMonTemperatureState.
CiscoEnvMonVoltageNotification	Indicates the voltage measured at a given testpoint is outside the normal range for the testpoint. For example, it is at the warning, critical, or shutdown stage.
CiscoEnvMonVoltStatusChangeNotification	Indicates a change in the state of a device being monitored by ciscoEnvMonVoltageState.
CiscoFRUInserted	Indicates a Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) was inserted into the source node.
CiscoFRURemoved	Indicates a Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) was removed from the source node.
CiscoLinkDown	Occurs when the Cisco agent detects an interface has gone down.
CiscoLinkUp	Occurs when the Cisco agent detects an interface has come back up.

Incident Configuration Name	Description
CiscoModuleDown	Signifies that the SNMP Agent has detected that the card has gone down.
CiscoModuleStatusChange	Indicates the Operational State of the card has changed.
CiscoModuleUp	Signifies that the SNMP Agent has detected that the card has come back up.
CiscoRFProgressionNotif	Notification sent by the active Card (for example Card Active), whenever its Redundancy Framework (RF) state changes or the RF state of the second card in the Card Redundancy Group changes.
CiscoRFSwatcNotif	Sent by the newly Active Card (for example Card Active). Indicates that a card state has been switched to a different state.
CiscoUnrecognizedFRU	Indicates the Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) has a product identification that is not recognized.
CiscoVlanPortStatusChange	Generated by a device when the value of vlanTrunkPortDynamicStatus object has been changed.
CiscoWarmStart	Occurs when an Cisco agent is reconfigured.
HSRPStateChange	Sent when an HSRP interface transitions to or from an Active or Standby state in a particular HSRP Group.
IetfVRRPStateChange	Sent when a standard VRRP interface transitions to or from a Master State in a particular VRRP Group. This trap is used by the standard VRRP protocol. It corresponds to the vrrpTrapNewMaster trap name.
OSPFIfStateChange	Signifies that there has been a change in the state of a nonvirtual OSPF interface.
OSPFNbrStateChange	Signifies that there has been a change in the state of a nonvirtual OSPF neighbor.
OSPFVirtIfStateChange	Signifies that there has been a change in the state of an OSPF virtual interface.
RMONFallingAlarm	Sent when an RMON device falls below a preconfigured threshold.

Incident Configuration Name	Description
Rc2kTemperature	Signifies the SNMPv2c entity acting as an SNMP agent, has detected the chassis is overheating.
RcAggLinkDown	(*NNMi Advanced*) Signifies the operational state of the Multi-Link Trunk (MLT) Aggregator changed from Up to Down. (Link Aggregation)
RcAggLinkUp	(*NNMi Advanced*) Signifies the operational state of the Multi-Link Trunk (MLT) Aggregator changed from Down to Up. (Link Aggregation)
RcChasFanDown	Signifies the SNMPv2c entity, acting as an SNMP agent, has detected that the rcChasFanOperStatus object for one of its power supply units is about to transition to the Down state.
RcChasFanUp	Signifies the SNMPv2c entity, acting as an SNMP agent, has detected that the rcChasFanOperStatus object for one of its power supply units is about to transition to the Up state.
RcChasPowerSupplyDown	Signifies the rcChasPowerSupplyOperStatus object for one of its power supply units is about to transition to the Down state.
RcChasPowerSupplyUp	Signifies the SNMPv2c entity, acting as an SNMP Agent, has detected that the rcChasPowerSupplyOperStatus object for one of its power supply units is about to transition to the Up state.
Rcn2kTemperature	Signifies that the SNMPv2c entity, acting as an SNMP agent, has detected the chassis is overheating.
RcnAggLinkDown	(*NNMi Advanced*) Signifies the operational state of the Multi-Link Trunk (MLT) Aggregator Link changed from Up to Down. (Link Aggregation)
RcnAggLinkUp	(*NNMi Advanced*) Signifies the operational state of the Multi-Link Trunk (MLT) Aggregator Interface has changed from Down to Up. (Link Aggregation)

Incident Configuration Name	Description
RcnChasFanDown	Signifies the SNMPv2c entity, acting as an SNMP agent, has detected that the rcChasFanOperStatus object for one of its power supply units is about to transition into the Down state.
RcnChasFanUp	Signifies the SNMPv2c entity, acting as an SNMP agent, has detected that the rcChasFanOperStatus object for one of its power supply units is about to transition into the Up state.
RcnPowerSupplyDown	Signifies the SNMPv2c entity, acting as an SNMP agent, has detected that the rcChasPowerSupplyOperStatus object for one of its power supply units is about to transition into the Up state.
RcnPowerSupplyUp	Signifies the SNMPv2c entity, acting as an SNMP agent, has detected that the rcChasPowerSupplyOperStatus object for one of its power supply units is about to transition into the Up state.
RcnSmltIsLinkDown	Signifies the rcChasPowerSupplyOperStatus object for one of its power supply units is about to transition into the Down state.
RcnSmltIsLinkUp	Signifies the rcChasPowerSupplyOperStatus object for one of its power supply units is about to transition into the Up state.
RcSmltIsLinkDown	(*NNMi Advanced*) Signifies the operational state of the Split Multi-Link Trunk (SMLT) Aggregator Link is transitioning from Up to Down. (Link Aggregation)
RcSmltIsLinkUp	(*NNMi Advanced*) Signifies the operational state of the Split Multi-Link Trunk (SMLT) Aggregator Link is transitioning from Down to Up. (Link Aggregation)
RcVrrpStateChange	Sent when a Rapid City (RC) Nortel interface transitions to or from a Master state in a particular VRRP Group. This trap is used by the Rapid City (RC) Nortel proprietary VRRP protocol. It corresponds to the rcVrrpTrapNewMaster trap name.

Incident Configuration Name	Description
RMONFallingAlarm	Sent when an RMON device falls below a preconfigured threshold.
RMONRiseAlarm	Sent when an RMON device exceeds a preconfigured threshold.
SNMPColdStart	Signifies that the sending protocol entity is reinitializing itself. Therefore, the agent's configuration or protocol might change.
SNMPLinkDown	Signifies that the sending protocol entity recognizes a failure in one of the communication links represented in the agent's configuration.
SNMPLinkUp	Signifies that the sending protocol entity recognizes that one of the communication links represented in the agent's configuration has come up.
SNMPWarmStart	Signifies that the sending protocol entity is reinitializing itself such that neither the agent configuration nor the protocol entity implementation is altered.
STPNewRoot	Indicates that the sending agent has become the new root of the Spanning Tree.
STPTopologyChange	Sent by a node when any of its configured ports transitions from the Learning state to the Forwarding state, or from the Forwarding state to the Blocking state.

NNMi Advanced. SNMP Trap Incident Configurations for HP Route Analytics Management Systems (RAMS)

Incident Configuration Name	Description
RexAdjStateDown	Signifies the adjacency went down.
RexAdjStateFlap	Signifies the adjacency's flap count (rexEventCount) in the duration given by rexCountDuration has become greater than or equal to rexEventThreshold. Both adjacency up and adjacency down count as flaps. For example: An adjacency going down and coming up increments the flap count by two.
RexAdjStateUp	Signifies the adjacency came up.
RexASPathChange	Signifies the AS path to a route has changed.

Incident Configuration Name	Description
RexBgpRedundChange	Signifies a change in the number of next hops available for reaching a prefix
RexBgpVpnReachByCustGain	Signifies the routes in the Customer announced by PE that are up and not baselined as compared to the threshold value. The deviation is represented as either of the following: • The number of routes in the Customer that are up and not baselined • The percentage of participating routes in the Customer that are up and not baselined
RexBgpVpnReachByCustLoss	Signifies the routes in the Customer announced by PE that are down and not baselined as compared to the threshold value. The deviation is represented as either of the following: • The number of routes in the Customer that are down and not baselined • The percentage of participating routes in the Customer that are down and not baselined
RexBgpVpnReachByRtGain	Signifies the routes in the Route Target announced by PE that are up and not baselined as compared to the threshold value. The deviation is represented as either of the following: • The number of routes in the Route Target that are up and not baselined • The percentage of participating routes in the Route Target that are up and not baselined
RexBgpVpnReachByRtLoss	Signifies the routes in the Route Target announced by PE that are down and not baselined as compared to the threshold value. The deviation is represented as either of the following: • The number of routes in the Route Target that are down and not baselined • The percentage of participating routes in the Route Target that are down and not baselined
RexPathChange	Indicates the a path attributes such as metric, number of hops, intermediate hops from a source router to a IP prefix or NSAP address have changed.
RexPeeringStateDown	Indicates a peering between a router and RAMS has gone down

Incident Configuration Name	Description
RexPeeringStateFlap	Indicates a peering between a router and RAMS has gone down.
RexPeeringStateUp	Indicates a peering between a router and RAMS has come up.
RexPrefixDrought	Signifies a particular BGP Peer Rib has decreased significantly from the Baseline Size as a percentage of the baseline
RexPrefixFlood	Signifies a particular BGP Peer Rib has increased significantly from the Baseline Size as a percentage of the baseline.
RexPrefixStateDown	Indicates the prefix(rexDstPrfx,rexDstMask) announced by Router(rexSrcRtrSysID, rexSrcRtrIP, rexSrcRtrName) has gone down.
RexPrefixStateFlap	Indicates the prefix (rexDstPrfx,rexDstMask) flap count (rexEventCount) in the duration given by rexCountDuration becomes greater than or equal to rexEventThreshold. Both prefix up and prefix down count as flaps. For example: A prefix going down and coming up increments the flap count by two.
RexPrefixStateUp	Indicates the prefix(rexDstPrfx,rexDstMask) announced by Router(rexSrcRtrSysID, rexSrcRtrIP, rexSrcRtrName) has come up.
RexRtrConnected	Indicates the first adjacency of a router becomes full duplex. This means the neighbor sends an LSA and the previously isolated router sends an LSA across that adjacency.
RexRtrIsolated	Signifies a router has become isolated from the rest of the topology as all of its duplex connections it has to other routers which are not overloaded with respect to a particular routing protocol have gone down.
RexRtrStateFlap	Signifies the router's flap count (rexEventCount) in the duration given by rexCountDuration has become greater than or equal to rexEventThreshold. Both router isolation and router connection count as flaps. For example: A router getting isolated and then connected increments the flap count by two.
RexTest	This trap is sent for test purposes
RexVpnPEParticipationByCustGain	Signifies the Provider Edges (PEs) participating in the

Incident Configuration Name	Description
	Customer that are up and not baselined as compared to the threshold value. The deviation is represented as either of the following: • The number of PEs that are up and not baselined • The percentage of participating PEs that are up and not baselined
RexVpnPEParticipationByCustLoss	Signifies the Provider Edges (PEs) participating in the Customer that are down and not baselined as compared to the threshold value. The deviation is represented as either of the following: • The number of PEs that are down and not baselined • The percentage of participating PEs that are down and not baselined
RexBgpVpnReachByRtGain	Signifies the routes in the Route Target announced by PE that are up and not baselined as compared to the threshold value. The deviation is represented as either of the following: • The number of routes in the Route Target that are up and not baselined • The percentage of participating routes in the Route Target that are up and not baselined
RexVpnPEParticipationByRtLoss	Signifies the PEs participating in the Route Target (RT) that are down and not baselined as compared to the threshold value. The deviation is represented as either of the following: • The number of PEs that are down and not baselined • The percentage of participating PEs that are down and not baselined
RexVpnReachByCustPEGain	Signifies the routes in the Customer announced by PE that are up and not baselined as compared to the threshold value. The deviation is represented as either of the following: • The number of routes in the Customer that are up and not baselined • The percentage of participating routes in the Customer that are up and not baselined
RexVpnReachByCustPELoss	Signifies the routes in the Customer announced by PE that are down and not baselined as compared to the

Incident Configuration Name	Description
	threshold value. The deviation is represented as either of the following: • The number of routes in the Customer that are down and not baselined • The percentage of participating routes in the Customer that are down and not baselined
RexVpnReachByCustPrefixDown	Signifies that the prefix has become unreachable in Customer.
RexVpnReachByCustPrefixUp	Signifies that the prefix has become reachable in Customer.
RexVpnReachByRtPEGain	Signifies the routes in the Route Target announced by PE that are up and not baselined as compared to the threshold value. The deviation is represented as either of the following: • The number of routes in the Route Target that are up and not baselined • The percentage of participating routes in the Route Target that are up and not baselined
RexVpnReachByRtPELoss	Signifies the routes in the Route Target announced by PE that are down and not baselined as compared to the threshold value. The deviation is represented as either of the following: • The number of routes in the Route Target that are down and not baselined • The percentage of participating routes in the Route Target that are down and not baselined
RexVpnReachByRtPrefixDown	Signifies the prefix has become unreachable in RT.
RexVpnReachByRtPrefixUp	Signifies that the prefix has become reachable in RT.
RexVpnSiteExpectedAnncdPfxLoss	Signifies that there is a decrease in the number of prefixes announced by the Vpn/Site pair.
RexVpnSiteExpectedRcvdPfxLoss	Signifies that there is a decrease in the number of prefixes received by the Vpn/Site pair.
RexVpnSitePrefixStateDown	Signifies the prefix(rexDstPrfx,rexDstMask) announced by Router(rexSrcRtrSysID, rexSrcRtrIP, rexSrcRtrName) in VPN(rexVpnName) and site(rexSiteName), has gone down.
RexVpnSitePrefixStateFlap	Signifies the prefix (rexDstPrfx,rexDstMask) flap count

Incident Configuration Name	Description
	(rexEventCount) in the duration given by rexCountDuration becomes greater than or equal to rexEventThreshold. The prefix is announced by Router (rexSrcRtrSysID, rexSrcRtrIP, rexSrcRtrName) in VPN (rexVpnName) and site (rexSiteName). Both prefix up and prefix down count as flaps. For example: A prefix going down and coming up increments the flap count by two.
RexVpnSitePrefixStateUp	Signifies the prefix (rexDstPrfx,rexDstMask) has come up. The prefix is announced by Router (rexSrcRtrSysID, rexSrcRtrIP, rexSrcRtrName) in VPN (rexVpnName) and site (rexSiteName).
RexVpnSiteUnexpectedAnncdPfxGain	Signifies there is an increase in the number of prefixes announced by the Vpn/Site pair.
RexVpnSiteUnexpectedRcvdPfxGain	Signifies there is an increase in the number of prefixes received by the Vpn/Site pair.
TrafficHighLinkUtilization	Indicates the traffic volume has exceeded a specified threshold on a link. Specify the threshold as an absolute number in kilobytes per second or in terms of percentage of link capacity.
TrafficLinkCoSUtilization	Indicates the traffic volume has exceeded a specified threshold for a CoS queue on a link. Specify the threshold as an absolute number in kilobytes per second or in terms of a percentage of link capacity.
TrafficLowLinkUtilization	Indicates the traffic volume has fallen below a specified threshold on a link. Specify the threshold as an absolute number in kilobytes per second or in terms of percentage of link capacity.
TrafficQuantityAlert	A generic trap for all non-link related traffic alerts. Specify the threshold as an absolute number in kilobytes per second or in terms of percentage of link capacity.

To see or modify these SNMP trap incident configurations:

1. Navigate to the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form.
   a. In the Workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations**

2. Select a row and click the Open icon.
3. When you finish, click **Save and Close**.

Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations Provided by NNMi

Caution: If the **Author** value is **HP Network Node Manager**, any changes are at risk of being overwritten in the future. See Author form for important information.

NNMi provides the remote NNM 6.x or 7.x incident configurations described in the following table.

Remote NNMi Out-of-the-Box Incident Configurations

Incident Configuration Name	Description
OvStationNormal	Generated when the status of an NNM 6.x or 7.x management station changes to normal/up.
OvStationCritial	Generated when the status of an NNM 6.x or 7.x management station changes to down/critical.
OvNodeWarning	Generated when NNMi detects the status of a node has become up (some or all interfaces in the node are up).
OVNodeMajor	Generated when NNMi detects the status of a node has become up (some or all interfaces in the node are up).
OvNodeMarginal	Generated when NNMi detects the status of a node has become up (some or all interfaces in the node are up).
OvNodeUp	Generated when NNMi detects the status of a node has become up (some or all interfaces in the node are up).
OvNodeDown	Generated when NNMi detects the status of a node has become down (all interfaces in the node are down).
OvIfUp	Generated when NNMi detects the status of an interface has come up, normally by responding to an ICMP Echo (ping) request.
OvIfDown	Generated when NNMi detects the status of an interface has come up, normally by responding to an ICMP (ping) request.
OvMessage	Generated by a user to display a message in the incident browser.
OvIfIntermittent	Generated when NNMi detects the status of an interface has gone down and up multiple times.
OvApaAddressUp	Generated by the NNMi Causal Engine when it detects that the address is responding to polls.
OvApaIfUp	Generated by the NNMi Causal Engine when it detects that the interface is responding to polls.

Incident Configuration Name	Description
OvApaNodeUp	Indicates a node's status went from Down to Up.
OvApaConnUp	Indicates a connection's status went from Down to Up.
OvApaAggPortUp	Indicates the OperStatus for the logical aggregate port connection is Up. (Link Aggregation)
OvApaAggPortDown	Indicates the OperStatus for the logical aggregate port connection is Down. (Link Aggregation)
OvApaAggPortDegraded	Indicates the OperStatus for one of the physical port connections in the aggregate connection is Down. (Link Aggregation)
OvApaAggPortConnUp	Indicates that an aggregate port connection between two nodes is responding to polls and no interfaces are down on either side of the connection. (Link Aggregation)
OvApaAggPortConnDown	Indicates an aggregate port connection between two nodes is not responding to polls and all interfaces might be down on both sides of the connection. (Link Aggregation)
OvApaAddressDown	Indicates a node's address status went from Up to Down.
OvApaIfDown	Iindicates a node's interface status went from Up to Down.
OvApaNodeDown	Indicates a node's status went from Up to Down.
OvApaConnDown	Indicates a connection's status went from Up to Down.
OvAPaIfIntermittent	Indicates an interface's status has gone Down and Upmultiple times.
OvApaAddressIntermittent	Indicates a node's address status has gone Down and Up multiple times.
OvApaConnIntermittent	Indicates a network's connection status has gone Down and Up multiple times.
OvApaNodeIntermittent	Indicates a node's status has gone Down and Up multiple times.
OvApaNodeSNMPNotResponding	Indicates an SNMP agent is not responding to queries.
OvApaAggPortNotDegraded	Indicates all of the physical port connections in the aggregate connection are Up. (Link Aggregation)
OvApaIfRemoved	Indicates an interface has been removed.
OvApaBoardUp	Indicates a node's board status has gone from Down to Up.
OvApaBoardDown	Indicates a node's board status has gone from Up to Down.
OvApaBoardRemoved	Indicates a node's board has been removed.

To see or modify these Remote NNM 6.x and 7.x trap incident configurations:

1. Navigate to the **Remote NNM 6.x and 7.x Event Configurations** view.
   a. In the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Remote NNM 6.x and 7.x Event Configurations**.
2. Click the Open icon in the row representing the configuration you want to see or edit.
3. When you finish, click **Save and Close**.

Management Event Configurations Provided by NNMi

Caution: If the **Author** value is **HP Network Node Manager**, any changes are at risk of being overwritten in the future. See Author form for important information.

Deduplication is not configured for out-of-the-box management events. See "Correlate Duplicate Incidents (Deduplication Configuration)" (on page 503) for information about how to configure deduplication.

NNMi provides the incident configurations for management events. Click here for more information.

To see or modify these management event incident configurations:

1. Navigate to the **Management Event Configurations** view.
   a. In the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Management Event Configurations**.
2. Double-click the row representing the configuration you want to see or modify.
3. When you finish, click **Save and Close**.

Management Event Configurations Provided by NNMi

Incident Configuration Name	Description
AddressNotResponding	Indicate an address is not responding to ICMP. Reasons an address might not respond include: • Its node is down • A device, such as a router, has been mis-configured so that some addresses cannot be reached
AggregatorDegraded	(*NNMi Advanced*) Indicates one or more (but not all) physical interfaces that are part of the Aggregator Interface are not operational. (Link Aggregation)
AggregatorDown	(*NNMi Advanced*) Indicates the operational status of the Aggregator

Incident Configuration Name	Description
	Interface is down (if monitored), or all of the corresponding physical interfaces are Down. (Link Aggregation)
AggregatorLinkDegraded	(*NNMi Advanced*) Indicates any Aggregation Member Interface is operationally down on either node, when there is a connection between two Aggregator Interfaces. (Link Aggregation)
AggregatorLinkDown	(*NNMi Advanced*) Indicates the Aggregator Interface on either side of an Aggregator Layer 2 Connection is down. (Link Aggregation)
BufferOutOfRangeOrMalfunctioning	Indicates the buffer pool is exhausted or cannot meet demand.
CardDisabled	Indicates that the card has been disabled by the device administrator.
CardDown	Indicates the card is not responding to polls.
CardRemoved	Indicates the card was removed from a device.
CardInserted	Indicates a card was inserted into a device.
CardUndeterminedState	Indicates the card reported a non-normal state for some unspecified reason.
ConnectionDown	Indicate that both (or all) ends of a connection are not responding to SNMP queries.
CpuOutOfRangeOrMalfunctioning	Indicates any of 5 second, 1 minute, or 5 minute utilization averages is too high.
CrgFailover	Indicates the primary card (for example, Card Active) has moved from one card to the other in a Card Redundancy Group. The Card Redundancy Group is routing packets properly.

Incident Configuration Name	Description
CrgMultiplePrimary	Indicates NNMi has identified multiple primary cards (for example, Card Active) in the Card Redundancy Group. This typically indicates the communication between the cards in the group is malfunctioning.
CrgNoPrimary	Indicates NNMi is unable to identify a primary card (for example, Card Active) in the Card Redundancy Group. This typically indicates one of the following: • One card, or both cards, are down • NNMi has identified only secondary cards (for example Standby cards) in the group • Communication between cards in the group is malfunctioning.
CrgNoSecondary	Indicates NNMi cannot identify a secondard card (for example Card Standby) in the Card Redundancy Group. This typically indicates the following: • One of the two cards in the group is down. • NNMi has identified the other card as primary (for example, Card Active). • The Card Redundancy Group is functioning properly
CustomPollCritical	Indicates that a Polling Instance associated with the Custom Poller Collection is in a Critical State.
CustomPollMajor	Indicates that a Polling Instance associated with the Custom Poller Collection is in a Major State.
CustomPollMinor	Indicates that a Polling Instance associated with the Custom Poller Collection is in a Minor State.
CustomPollWarning	Indicates that a Polling Instance associated with the Custom Poller Collection is in a Warning State.
DuplicateCorrelation	Provided as a template for configuring

Incident Configuration Name	Description
	deduplication for an incident to specify which attribute values NNMi must match to verify that an incident is a duplicate. **Note**: .The DuplicateCorrelation incident configuration does not support Suppression, Enrichment or Dampening.
FanOutOfRangeOrMalfunctioning	Indicates the specified fan is not operating correctly.
ForwardIncidentRateExceeded	(*NNMi Advanced*) Indicates that the volume of messages entering a Regional Manager's Global Network Management message queue has exceeded the configured rate limits.
InterfaceDisabled	Indicates the interface has been explicitly disabled by the device administrator.
InterfaceDown	Indicates that the interface is not responding to polls.
IpSubnetContainsIpWithNewMac	Indicates the MAC Address corresponding to a particular IP Address has changed. Possible causes include a duplicate IP Address on this subnet.
IslandGroupDown	Indicates all nodes in a group of Layer 2 connected nodes do not respond to monitoring polls (for example, ICMP or SNMP). These groups are automatically discovered and contain all of the nodes that can be connected through NNMi topology. Typically, these are groups on one side of a WAN (wide area network) connection.
LicenseExpired	Indicates that the expiration date has passed for an instant-on or temporary NNMi license key. See "Extend a Licensed Capacity" (on page 1360).
LicenseMismatch	Indicates that the licensed capacity for NNMi does not match the licensed capacity for one of the following products in your network environment:

Incident Configuration Name	Description
	• An NNMi Integration Enablement • HP Network Node Manager iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software (NNM iSPI NET) • HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software • HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Traffic Software **Note**: The licensed capacity count is cumulative for each licensed product (across all installed license keys for that licensed product). See "Extend a Licensed Capacity" (on page 1360).
LicenseNodeCountExceeded	Indicates that the number of discovered nodes exceeds the licensed capacity for managed node count. See "Extend a Licensed Capacity" (on page 1360).
ManagementAddressICMPResponseTimeAbnormal	Indicates an abnormal Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) response time from the NNMi management server to the selected node. ICMP messages are typically used for diagnostic or routing purposes for determining whether a host or router could not be reached. The incident is generated when NNMi detects a higher than configured ICMP response time between the NNMi management server and the selected node.
ManagementAddressICMPResponseTimeHigh	Indicates a high Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) response time from the management station to the selected node. ICMP messages are typically used for diagnostic or routing purposes for determining whether a host or router could not be reached. The incident is generated when NNMi detects a higher than configured ICMP response time between the NNMi management server and the selected node.
MemoryQueueIncidentRateExceeded	(*NNMi Advanced*) Indicates the rate at which NNMi forwards incidents to the Global Manager has exceeded the

Incident Configuration Name	Description
	maximum allowed. NNMi no longer forwards incidents generated from SNMP traps and NNM 6.x/7.x Remote Events.
MessageQueueSizeExceeded	Indicates one of the queues connecting the stages for the Event Pipeline is above the configured limits. NNMi determines queue size limits based on memory size.
ModifiedConnectionDown	Indicates a connection has been disconnected, moved, or both and is not responding to SNMP queries.
NnmClusterFailover	Indicates the NNMi cluster detected a failure of the active server. NNMi services were started on the standby server.
NnmClusterLostStandby	Indicates the NNMi cluster active server lost its communication to the standby server.
NnmClusterStartUp	Indicates the NNMi cluster was started in a state where no active server was already present. Therefore the server was started in the active state.
NnmClusterTransfer	Indicates the system administrator moved the active state from one server to another. The NNMi services will then start on the new active server.
NodeDown	Indicates that the NNMi Causal Engine has determined the node is down based on the following analysis: 100% of the addresses assigned to this node are unreachable The SNMP agent installed on this machine is not responding NNMi is communicating with at least two of the neighboring devices. And at least two neighboring devices report problems with connectivity to this node.

Incident Configuration Name	Description
NodeOrConnectionDown	Indicate a node is not responding to an ICMP or SNMP query. It also indicates that only one neighbor is down so that the NNMi Causal Engine cannot determine whether the node or the connection is down.
NonSNMPNodeUnresponsive	Indicates that a Non-SNMP node is unresponsive. Reasons for this include: 1) The node is down, or 2) An undiscovered device in the path between the node and the NNMi management server is down.
PowerSupplyOutOfRangeOrMalfunctioning	Indicates a power supply for the Source Node is not operating correctly.
RateCorrelation	Provided as a template to measure the number of incoming incidents within a defined time period. **Note**: The rateCorrelation incident configuration does not support Suppression, Enrichment or Dampening.
RrgDegraded	**Note**: This incident occurs only in Router Redundancy Groups using the HSRP protocol and larger than two members. Indicates the following: • The Router Redundancy Group has a primary and secondary device. • The remaining devices in the group are not in an expected protocol-specific state. For example, in HSRP other devices might be in the "Listen" state. Typically, the protocol-specific communication between routers is malfunctioning. However, the group is routing packets properly.
RrgFailover	Indicates a primary role (for example, HSRP Active or VRRP Master) moved from one device to another in a Router Redundancy Group. Reasons for this incident include one or more of the following:

Incident Configuration Name	Description
	• A router or interface in the Router Redundancy Group has gone down. • A tracked object (interface or IP address) in the Router Redundancy Group has gone down. The group is routing packets properly.
RrgMultiplePrimary	Indicates that multiple primary devices (for example, HSRP Active or VRRP Master) are identified in a Router Redundancy Group. Typically, the protocol-specific communication between routers in the group is malfunctioning.
RrgMultipleSecondary	Indicates that more than one secondary device (HSRP Standby) is identified in a Router Redundancy Group. **Note**: This incident applies only to Router Redundancy Groups using the HSRP protocol. VRRP allows more than one secondary role (VRRP Standby State) . Typically, the protocol-specific communication between routers in the group is malfunctioning.
RrgNoPrimary	Indicates that no primary device (for example, HSRP Active or VRRP Master) is identified in a Router Redundancy group. This incident typically indicates one of the following: • Too many routers are down. • Protocol-specific communication between routers in the group is malfunctioning.
RrgNoSecondary	Indicates that no secondary device (for example, HSRP Standby or VRRP Backup) is identified in a Router Redundancy Group. This incident typically indicates the following:

Incident Configuration Name	Description
	• Protocol-specific communication between routers in the group is malfunctioning. • The group is routing packets properly because a single primary device has been identified.
SNMPAgentNotResponding	The SNMP agent is not responding to SNMP queries on the selected Node.
SNMPTrapLimitCritical	Indicates the number of SNMP traps persisted in the NNMi database is approaching the maximum allowed limit. After the maximum allowed limit is reached, NNM no longer accepts SNMP traps until the number of SNMP traps within the database is reduced using the nnmtrimincidents.ovpl command.
SNMPTrapLimitMajor	Indicates the number of SNMP traps persisted in the NNMi database has reached or exceeded 95% of the maximum limit. After the maximum limit is reached, NNMi only accepts traps required for Causal Engine analysis until the number of SNMP traps within the database has been reduced using the nnmtrimincidents.ovpl command.
SNMPTrapLimitWarning	Indicates the number of SNMP traps persisted in the NNMi database has reached or exceeded 90% of the maximum limit. After the maximum limit is reached, NNMi no longer accepts SNMP traps until the number of SNMP traps within the database is reduced using the nnmtrimincidents.ovpl command.
TemperatureOutOfRangeOrMalfunctioning	Indicates the specified temperature sensor on the Source Node is too hot or too cold.
TrapStorm	Indicates a trap storm has occurred.
VoltageOutOfRangeOrMalfunctioning	Indicates the specified voltage on one of the Source Node's power supplies is out of range.

(*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*) For network performance monitoring, the HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software software provides additional management event configurations. Click here for more information.

Each of these configurations has a Category value of **Performance,** a Family value of **Interface**, and a Nature of **Root Cause**.

Additional Management Event Configurations (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*)

Incident Configuration Name	Description
BackplaneAbnormal	Indicates the backplane utilization is abnormal based on the computed baseline.
BackplaneOutOfRange	Indicates the backplane utilization has gone above or below a threshold setting.
BufferAbnormal	Indicates the buffer utilization is abnormal based on the computed baseline.
CpuAbnormal	Indicates the CPU utilization is abnormal based on the computed baseline for one of the following: • CPU 5 second utilization • CPU 1 minute utilization • CPU 5 minute utilization
DiskSpaceAbnormal	Indicates disk space utilization is abnormal based on the computed baseline.
DiskSpaceOutOfRange	Indicates disk space utilization has gone above or below a threshold setting.
InterfaceFCSLANErrorRateHigh	*Local Area Network*. Indicates a Frame Check Sequence (FCS) error rate on the interface has gone above a threshold setting. The error rate is based on the number of frames that were received with a bad checksum (CRC value). Possible causes include collisions at half-duplex, a duplex mismatch, bad hardware (NIC, cable, or port), or a connected device generating frames with bad FCS.

Incident Configuration Name	Description
InterfaceFCSWLANErrorRateHigh	*Wireless Local Area Network*. Indicates a Frame Check Sequence (FCS) error rate on the interface has gone above a threshold setting. The error rate is based on the number of frames that were received with a bad checksum (CRC value). Possible causes include collisions at half-duplex, a duplex mismatch, bad hardware (NIC, cable, or port), or a connected device generating frames with bad FCS.
InterfaceInputDiscardRateHigh	Indicates the input discard rate on the interface has exceeded a threshold setting. This rate is based on the reported change in the number of input packets on the interface and the discarded packet count.
InterfaceInputErrorRateAbnormal	Indicates the input error rate on the interface is abnormal based on the computed baseline. This range is based on the reported change in the number of input packets on the interface and the packet error count. Possible causes include include bad packet checksums, incorrect header information, and small packets.
IntefaceInputErrorRateHigh	Indicates the input error rate on the interface has exceeded a threshold setting. This rate is based on the reported change in the number of input packets on the interface and the packet error count.
InterfaceInputQueueDropsHigh	Indicates the number of input queue drops on the interface has exceeded a threshold setting. This range is based on the number of packets dropped because of a full queue. Possible causes include that the number of packet buffers allocated to the interface is exhausted or has reached its maximum threshold.
InterfaceInputUtilizationAbnormal	Indicates the input utilization on the interface is abnormal based on the computed baseline. This range is based on the interface speed and the reported change in the number of input bytes on the interface.
InterfaceInputUtilizationHigh	Indicates the input utilization on the interface has exceeded a threshold setting. This percentage is based on the interface speed and the reported change in the number of input bytes on the interface.
InterfaceInputUtilizationLow	Indicates the input utilization on the interface is below a threshold setting. This percentage is based on the interface speed and the reported change in the number of

Incident Configuration Name	Description
	input bytes on the interface.
InterfaceInputUtilizationNone	Indicates there is no input utilization on the interface. This value is based on the interface speed and the reported change in the number of input bytes on the interface.
InterfaceOutputDiscardRateHigh	Indicates the output discard rate on the interface has exceeded a threshold setting. This rate is based on the reported change in the number of input packets on the interface and the discarded packet count.
InterfaceOutputErrorRateHigh	Indicates the output error rate on the interface has exceeded a threshold setting. This rate is based on the reported change in the number of output packets on the interface and the packet error count.
InterfaceOutputQueueDropsHigh	Indicates the number of output queue drops on the interface has exceeded a threshold setting. This number is based on the number of packets dropped because of a full queue. Possible causes include a congested interface.
InterfaceOutputUtilizationAbnormal	Indicates the output utilization on the interface is abnormal based on the computed baseline. This range is based on the interface speed, and the reported change in the number of output bytes on the interface.
InterfaceOutputUtilizationHigh	Indicates the output utilization on the interface has exceeded a threshold setting. This percentage is based on the interface speed and the reported change in the number of output bytes on the interface.
InterfaceOutputUtilizationLow	Indicates the output utilization on the interface is below a threshold setting. This percentage is based on the interface speed and the reported change in the number of output bytes on the interface.
InterfaceOutputUtilizationNone	Indicates there is no output utilization on the interface. This value is based on the interface speed and the reported change in the number of output bytes on the interface.
InterfacePerformanceCritical	Indicates the interface performance has reached a Critical severity.
InterfacePerformanceWarning	Indicates that the interface performance has reached a Warning severity.
MemoryOutOfRangeOrMalfunctioning	Indicates the Source Node's memory pool is exhausted

Incident Configuration Name	Description
	or cannot meet the demand for use.
MemoryAbnormal	Indicates the memory utilization is abnormal based on the computed baseline.

Incident Pair (Pairwise) Configurations Provided by NNM

NNM provides the pairwise configurations described in the following table.

Pairwise Configurations Provided by NNM

Name	Description
CiscoLinkDownUpPair	Cancels a CiscoLinkDown incident with a CiscoLinkUp incident on the same interface for the same SNMP agent address. This configuration is used for known Cisco devices.
CiscoModuleDownUpPair	Not yet implemented.
OvApaAddressDownUpPair	Cancels an NNM 6.x or 7.x Node Down event with a NNM 6.x or 7.x Node Up event from the same SNMP agent address.
OvApaAggPortConnDownUpPair	(*NNMi Advanced*) Cancels an NNM 6.x or 7.x APA Aggregate Port Connection Down event with an NNM 6.x or 7.x APA Aggregate Port Connection Up event. (Link Aggregation)
OvApaAggPortDegradeNotDegradePair	(*NNMi Advanced*) Cancels an NNM 6.x or 7.x APA Aggregate Port Degraded event with an NNM 6.x or 7.x APA Aggregate Port Not Degraded event on the same interface for the same SNMP agent address. (Link Aggregation)
OvApaAggPortDownUpPair	(*NNMi Advanced*) Cancels of an NNM 6.x or 7.x APA Aggregate Port Down event with an NNM 6.x or 7.x APA Aggregate Port Up event on the same interface for the same SNMP agent address. (Link Aggregation)
OvApaBoardDownUpPair	Cancels an NNM 6.x or 7.x APA Board Down event with an NNM 6.x or 7.x APA Board Up event from the same SNMP agent address.
OvApaConnDownUpPair	Cancels an NNM 6.x or 7. x APA Address Down event with an NNM 6.x or 7.x APA Address Up event on the same address for the same SNMP agent address.

Name	Description
OvApaIfDownUpPair	Cancels an NNM 6.x or 7.x APA If Down event with an NNM 6.x or 7.x APA If Up event on the same interface for the same SNMP agent address.
OvApaNodeDownUpPair	Cancels an NNM 6.x or 7.x APA Node Down event with an NNM 6.x or 7.x APA Node Up event from the same SNMP agent address.
OvIfDownUpPair	Cancels an NNM 6.x or 7.x If Down event with an NNM 6.x or 7.x If Up event on the same interface for the same SNMP agent address.
OvNodeDownUpPair	Cancels an NNM 6.x or 7.x Node Down event with an NNM 6.x or 7.x Node Up event from the same SNMP agent address.
RcAggLinkDownUpPair	(*NNMi Advanced*) Cancels an RcAggLinkDown incident with an RcAggLinkUp incident from the same Multi-Link Trunk (MLT) Aggregator ID (from the MIB) and SNMP agent address. (Link Aggregation)
RcChasFanDownUpPair	Cancels an RcChasFanDown incident with an RcChasFanUp incident from the same fan ID (from the MIB) and SNMP agent address.
RcChasPowerSupplyDownUpPair	Cancels an RcChasPowerSupplyDown incident with an RcChasPowerSupplyUp incident from the same power supply ID (from the MIB) and SNMP agent address.
RcSmltIsLinkDownUpPair	Cancels an RcSmltIstLinkDown incident with an RcSmltIstLinkUp incident from the same SNMP agent address.
RcnAggLinkDownUpPair	(*NNMi Advanced*) Cancels an RcnAggLinkDown incident with an RcnAggLinkUp incident from the same Multi-Link Trunk (MLT) Aggregator Link ID (from the MIB) and SNMP agent address. (Link Aggregation)
RcnChasFanDownUpPair	Cancels an RcnChasFanDown incident with an RcnChasFanUp incident from the same fan ID (from the MIB) and SNMP agent address.
RcnChasPowerSupplyDownUpPair	Cancels an RcnChasPowerSupplyDown incident with an RcnChasPowerSupplyUp incident from the same power supply ID (from the MIB) and SNMP agent address.
RcnSmltIsLinkDownUpPair	Cancels an RcnSmltIstLinkDown incident with an RcnSmltIstLinkUp incident from the same SNMP agent address.

Name	Description
SnmpLinkDownUpPair	Cancels an SNMPLinkDown incident with an SNMPLinkUp incident on the same interface for the same SNMP agent address.

To see or modify these incident pair configurations:

1. Navigate to the **Pairwise Configurations** view.
   a. In the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Pairwise Configurations**.
2. Double-click the row representing the configuration you want to see or modify.

   See "Pairwise Configuration Form (Correlate Pairs of Incidents)" (on page 508) for more information.
3. When you are finished, click **Save and Close** to save your changes.

Manage the Number of Incoming Incidents

NNMi's Causal Engine reduces the number of incidents by extensively evaluating problems and determining the root cause for you, whenever possible.

To help simplify the diagnosis of network faults, you can configure NNMi to manage the number of incidents that are displayed. To do so, use any of the following methods:

- **Disable the Incident configuration**. In the **Basics** group of the SNMP Trap Configuration, Management Event Configuration or Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Configuration form, verify that **Enabled** is cleared for each configuration for which you do not want NNMi to generate an Incident.
- **Use NNMi's Management Mode feature to set the Management Mode of the network object to Not Managed or Out of Service**. NNMi discards any incoming traps if the trap source is **Unmanaged**[1]. See "Stop or Start Managing a Node, Interface, Card, Address, or Node Component" (on page 335) for more information.
- **Use the Monitoring Configuration to specify that you do not want NNMi to monitor the network object.** NNMi discards most incoming traps if the source object is not monitored. See "Configure Monitoring Behavior" (on page 270) for more information.
- **Identify additional criteria for or relationships between incoming incidents**. When these criteria or relationships occur, NNMi modifies the flow of incidents by recognizing the criteria or patterns of incoming management events or SNMP traps and nesting related incidents as correlated children.

These strategies can dramatically reduce the number of incidents and improve the value of the incidents displayed. For example, instead of displaying an entire incident storm typically generated by equipment and link failures, use the deduplication configuration to specify only the most meaningful incidents, and correlate the rest as children. Then it is faster and easier to identify the

[1] Indicates the Management Mode is "Not Managed" or "Out of Service".

network problem. See "Establish Criteria or Relationships for Incoming Incidents" (on page 499) for more information.

Related Topics

"Configure Management Event Incidents" (on page 1037)

"Configure SNMP Trap Incidents" (on page 610)

Establish Criteria or Relationships for Incoming Incidents

Using NNMi, you can establish the criteria or relationships for the incoming incidents using any of the incident configurations shown in the following diagram. You can choose to use them as is, edit them, or create your own configurations.

Incident Configuration Tabs

Click here for a description and example of each configuration option.

Overview of Incident Configuration Tabs

	Configuration Option	When to Use	Example
1	Interface Settings	Select this tab to specify that you want to configure Suppression, Enrichment, Dampening, and Actions for a specified Interface Group.	Change the Severity and Message of an incident configuration for a specified Interface Group. Dampen an Interface Down incident only for the interfaces in a specified Interface Group that you know will be intermittently unavailable.

	Configuration Option	When to Use	Example
2	Node Settings	Select this tab to specify that you want to configure Suppression, Enrichment, Dampening, Actions, and Diagnostic Selections for a specified Node Group.	Change the Severity and Message of an incident configuration for the nodes in a specified Node Group.
3	Suppression	Select this tab when you want to discard an incident before it appears in an incident view.	Discard an incident if it is in response to a particular status change notification trap.
4	Enrichment	Select this tab when you want to fine tune any of the following for a selected incident configuration: • Category • Family • Severity • Priority • Correlation Nature • Message • Assigned To • Add a node or interface Custom Attribute to an incident	Change the Severity and Message of an incident configuration.
5	Dampening	Select this tab to delay (dampen) the following for an incident configuration: • Appearance within Incident views in the NNMi Console • Execution of Incident Actions • Execution of Diagnostics (NNM iSPI NET)	Lengthen the Dampen Interval for the Interface Down incident Configuration provided by NNMi. Disable Dampening for the Interface Down Incident Configuration provided by NNMi.
6	Deduplication	Select this tab to correlate incidents that are identified as duplicates based on one or more Custom Incident Attribute (CIA) or SNMP trap varbind values.	Identify any CiscoLinkDown incidents as duplicates if the cia_address value

	Configuration Option	When to Use	Example
		To help your operators understand the magnitude or significance of the problem, NNMi tracks the number of duplicates generated. This value is captured as the Duplicate Count attribute. It is incremented on the Duplicate Correlation incident. Its Correlation Nature attribute value is **Dedup Correlation**. NNMi also records the following information related to duplicate incidents: **First Occurrence Time**: Indicates the timestamp of the first occurrence of a duplicate incident. **Last Occurrence Time**: Indicates the timestamp of the latest notification for a set of duplicate incidents. **Count**: Specifies the number of duplicate incidents for the current configuration that NNMi stores at one time. For example, if the Count is 10, after NNMi receives 10 duplicate incidents, NNMi deletes the first (oldest) duplicate incident and keeps the eleventh. (NNMi stores ten maximum.) **Note**: A Duplicate Correlation incident inherits the Dampening settings of its Correlated Children. If the Correlated Children are Closed while Dampened, and therefore deleted, NNMi retains the parent Duplicate Correlation incident. See "Dampening Incident Configurations" (on page 514) for more information about Dampening an Incident Configuration.	is the same for the incident's Source Object.
7	Rate	Select this tab to measure the rate of incoming incidents within a defined time period and correlate any incidents that occur within the specified time period. NNMi stores the following information related to rate: **Count**: Indicates the rate at which the incident must occur within the specified timeframe. **Hours, Minutes,** and **Seconds**: Used to measure the time within the rate must occur **First Occurrence Time**: Indicates the time at which the measured rate was reached. **Last Occurrence Time:** Indicates the last time which the incident occurred.	If a connection is intermittently down three times within 30 minutes; correlate the Connection Down incidents.

	Configuration Option	When to Use	Example
		NNMi updates the Correlation Notes with the number of incidents that have occurred within the specified time period. For example, 5 in 5 minutes. **Note**: A Rate Correlation incident inherits the Dampening settings of its Correlated Children. If the Correlated Children are Closed while Dampened, and therefore deleted, NNMi retains the parent Rate Correlation incident. See "Dampening Incident Configurations" (on page 514) for more information about Dampening an Incident Configuration.	
8	Actions	Select this tab to configure actions to automatically run at any point in the incident lifecycle. For example, you might want to configure an action to occur when an incident of the type you are configuring is generated (**Registered**).	When an incident is generated (**Registered**), open a trouble ticket. After the incident is **Closed**, close the trouble ticket.
9	Forward to Global Managers	*NNMi Advanced - Global Network Management feature*). Select the Global Manager Forwarding tab when you want to forward specific SNMP traps from your NNMi management server (a Regional Manager) to all Global Managers in your Global Network Management environment.	Forward all CiscoLinkDown incidents to the Global Manager.

You can also create Pairwise Configurations and your own Custom Correlations as described in the table below. See "About Pairwise Configurations" (on page 504) and "Configure Custom Correlations" (on page 514) for more information.

Additional Configuration Options

Configuration Option	When to Use	Example
Pairwise Configurations	Select the **Pairwise Configurations** view under the **Incidents** folder to pair the first occurrence of an incident to another subsequent incident. **Note**: NNMi provides Correlation Notes information only when the Causal Engine has analyzed and Closed the incident. Software that is integrated with NNMi might also provide information identifying the reason an incident was Closed. Any time an incident is Closed manually (for example, by the network operator), NNMi does not provide Correlation Notes information.	Correlate a CiscoLinkDown incident as the Child Incident for a CiscoLinkUp incident.

Configuration Option	When to Use	Example
Custom Correlations	Select the **Custom Correlation Configuration** view under the **Incidents** folder of the **Configuration** workspace to correlate incidents using regular expressions to define the relationships between Parent and Child Incidents. This feature is useful when you want to define a relationship between a number of incidents potentially from different network objects that form a logical set to identify a problem. The set of correlations is considered complete if all of the incidents arrive within a specified time window. When configuring a Custom Correlation, you select the Parent and Child Incident configurations, the time window, and the regular expression that defines the relationship requirements that must be met before the incidents are correlated.	Correlate Interface Down incidents that occur for subinterfaces under the Interface Down incident generated for the main interface

See "Configuring Incidents" (on page 454) for more information about the Incident Configuration options. See "Load SNMP Trap Incident Configurations" (on page 601) for more information about how to specify which SNMP traps you want to receive by automatically creating or updating an incident configuration for an SNMP trap using a MIB file.

Related Topics

"Configure Management Event Incidents" (on page 1037)

"Configure SNMP Trap Incidents" (on page 610)

"Configure Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events" (on page 892)

Correlate Duplicate Incidents (Deduplication Configuration)

The deduplication configuration determines what values NNMi should match to detect when an SNMP trap, Syslog Message (HP ArcSightonly), Management Event, or Remote NNM 6.x/7.x event is a duplicate.

You can provide the required information within the following contexts:

"Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 737)

"Configure Deduplication for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)" (on page 869)

"Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 1019)

"Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form (Management Events)" (on page 1154)

Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form

Custom Incident Attributes (CIAs) are used as parameter values. Parameter values enable accurate identification of duplicate incidents. There are two categories of CIAs:

- SNMP trap varbind values (Name = the MIB varbind identifier, Type = asn_*)
- Custom attributes provided by NNMi (Name = cia.*, Type=String). See "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466).

You can provide the required information within the following contexts:

"Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 737)

"Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 1019)

"Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form (Management Events)" (on page 1154)

Track Incident Frequency (Rate: Time Period and Count)

Use Rate Configuration to track incident patterns *based on the number of incident reoccurrences within a specified time period*. After the count within the specified time period is reached, NNMi emits a Rate Correlation incident and continues to update the Correlation Notes with the number of occurrences within that rate.

You can provide the required information within the following contexts:

"Configure Rate (Time Period and Count) for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 738)

"Configure Rate (Time Period and Count) for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)" (on page 874)

"Configure Rate (Time Period and Count) for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident" (on page 1020)

"Configure Rate (Time Period and Count) for a Management Event Incident" (on page 1155)

About Pairwise Configurations

Often two incidents have a logical relationship to each other, for example, CiscoLinkDown followed by CiscoLinkUp. There is no need for both incidents to take up room in your Incident view. Nesting the two together helps you do your job quickly and efficiently.

Use the Pairwise Configuration to pair up the occurrence of one incident with another subsequent incident. When the second incident in the pair occurs, the first incident becomes a correlated child incident within the parent incident. See "Incident Pair (Pairwise) Configurations Provided by NNM" (on page 504) for ideas.

NNM automatically ensures that the **Source Node** attribute value is identical in both incidents of your defined pair. Some incident pairs require extensive details to verify an accurate match. If *both sample incidents* have custom incident attributes, you can refine the match criteria beyond Source Node. See "Pair Item Configuration Form (Identify Incident Pairs)" (on page 510).

Related Topics:

"Prerequisites for Pairwise Configurations" (on page 507)

"Pairwise Configuration Form (Correlate Pairs of Incidents)" (on page 508)

Incident Pair (Pairwise) Configurations Provided by NNM

NNM provides the pairwise configurations described in the following table.

Pairwise Configurations Provided by NNM

Name	Description
CiscoLinkDownUpPair	Cancels a CiscoLinkDown incident with a CiscoLinkUp incident on the same interface for the same SNMP agent address. This configuration is used for known Cisco devices.
CiscoModuleDownUpPair	Not yet implemented.
OvApaAddressDownUpPair	Cancels an NNM 6.x or 7.x Node Down event with a NNM 6.x or 7.x Node Up event from the same SNMP agent address.
OvApaAggPortConnDownUpPair	(*NNMi Advanced*) Cancels an NNM 6.x or 7.x APA Aggregate Port Connection Down event with an NNM 6.x or 7.x APA Aggregate Port Connection Up event. (Link Aggregation)
OvApaAggPortDegradeNotDegradePair	(*NNMi Advanced*) Cancels an NNM 6.x or 7.x APA Aggregate Port Degraded event with an NNM 6.x or 7.x APA Aggregate Port Not Degraded event on the same interface for the same SNMP agent address. (Link Aggregation)
OvApaAggPortDownUpPair	(*NNMi Advanced*) Cancels of an NNM 6.x or 7.x APA Aggregate Port Down event with an NNM 6.x or 7.x APA Aggregate Port Up event on the same interface for the same SNMP agent address. (Link Aggregation)
OvApaBoardDownUpPair	Cancels an NNM 6.x or 7.x APA Board Down event with an NNM 6.x or 7.x APA Board Up event from the same SNMP agent address.
OvApaConnDownUpPair	Cancels an NNM 6.x or 7. x APA Address Down event with an NNM 6.x or 7.x APA Address Up event on the same address for the same SNMP agent address.
OvApaIfDownUpPair	Cancels an NNM 6.x or 7.x APA If Down event with an NNM 6.x or 7.x APA If Up event on the same interface for the same SNMP agent address.
OvApaNodeDownUpPair	Cancels an NNM 6.x or 7.x APA Node Down event with an NNM 6.x or 7.x APA Node Up event from the same SNMP agent address.
OvIfDownUpPair	Cancels an NNM 6.x or 7.x If Down event with an NNM 6.x or 7.x If Up event on the same interface for the same SNMP agent address.

Name	Description
OvNodeDownUpPair	Cancels an NNM 6.x or 7.x Node Down event with an NNM 6.x or 7.x Node Up event from the same SNMP agent address.
RcAggLinkDownUpPair	(*NNMi Advanced*) Cancels an RcAggLinkDown incident with an RcAggLinkUp incident from the same Multi-Link Trunk (MLT) Aggregator ID (from the MIB) and SNMP agent address. (Link Aggregation)
RcChasFanDownUpPair	Cancels an RcChasFanDown incident with an RcChasFanUp incident from the same fan ID (from the MIB) and SNMP agent address.
RcChasPowerSupplyDownUpPair	Cancels an RcChasPowerSupplyDown incident with an RcChasPowerSupplyUp incident from the same power supply ID (from the MIB) and SNMP agent address.
RcSmltIsLinkDownUpPair	Cancels an RcSmltIstLinkDown incident with an RcSmltIstLinkUp incident from the same SNMP agent address.
RcnAggLinkDownUpPair	(*NNMi Advanced*) Cancels an RcnAggLinkDown incident with an RcnAggLinkUp incident from the same Multi-Link Trunk (MLT) Aggregator Link ID (from the MIB) and SNMP agent address. (Link Aggregation)
RcnChasFanDownUpPair	Cancels an RcnChasFanDown incident with an RcnChasFanUp incident from the same fan ID (from the MIB) and SNMP agent address.
RcnChasPowerSupplyDownUpPair	Cancels an RcnChasPowerSupplyDown incident with an RcnChasPowerSupplyUp incident from the same power supply ID (from the MIB) and SNMP agent address.
RcnSmltIsLinkDownUpPair	Cancels an RcnSmltIstLinkDown incident with an RcnSmltIstLinkUp incident from the same SNMP agent address.
SnmpLinkDownUpPair	Cancels an SNMPLinkDown incident with an SNMPLinkUp incident on the same interface for the same SNMP agent address.

To see or modify these incident pair configurations:

1. Navigate to the **Pairwise Configurations** view.
   a. In the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Pairwise Configurations**.
2. Double-click the row representing the configuration you want to see or modify.

See "Pairwise Configuration Form (Correlate Pairs of Incidents)" (on page 508) for more information.

3. When you are finished, click **Save and Close** to save your changes.

Prerequisites for Pairwise Configurations

When matching SNMP Trap incidents, NNMi takes into account from which device the trap originated using the `cia.address` value. When matching Management Event incidents, NNMi takes into account the unique name of the incident's Source Object and Source Node.

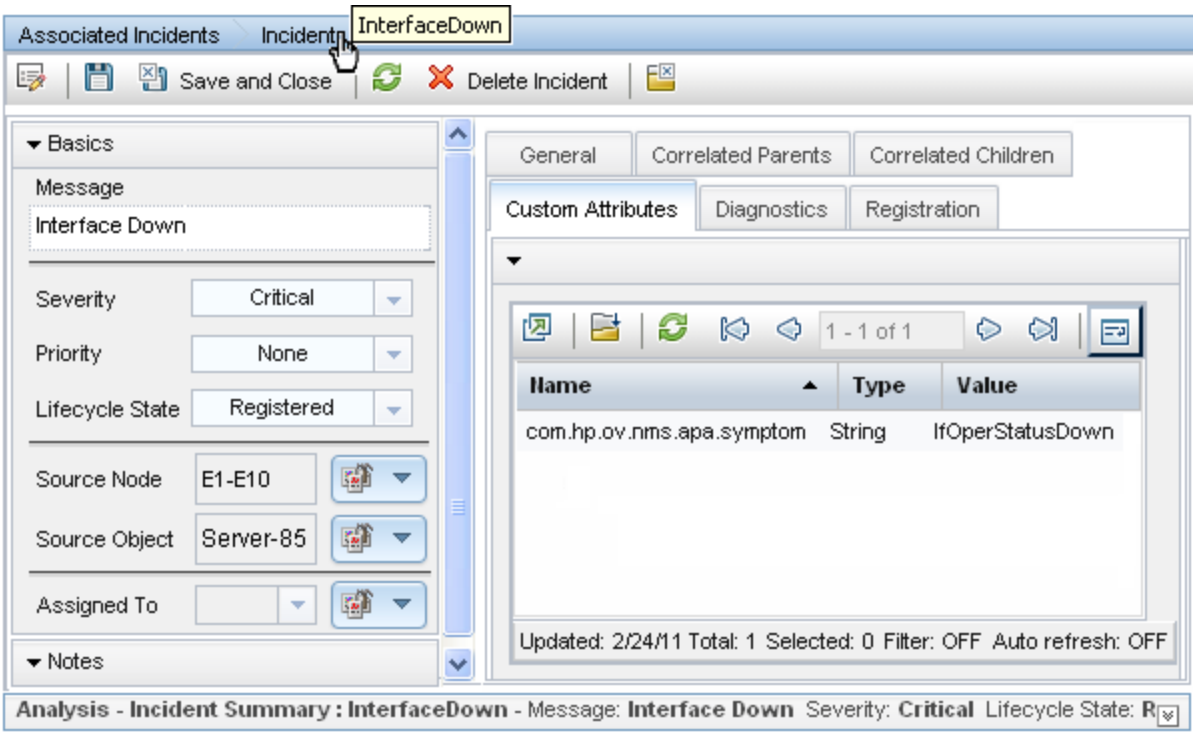
Tip: NNMi displays the unique name value used to identify the Source Node and Source Object in the **Source Node** and **Source Object** attribute for each incident in the Incident form.

If you need to provide more details to accurately identify the logical pair of incidents (from among all possible incidents related to that source node), complete the Optional step 6 below.

Complete the following steps before attempting to set up a Pairwise Configuration:

1. Identify the two incidents or SNMP traps that consist of the logical relationship that makes the pair.
2. Configure those two incidents or traps within NNMi, if they are not already configured:
   - See "Incident Configurations Provided by NNMi" (on page 465).
   - See "Configure SNMP Trap Incidents" (on page 610).
   - See "Configure Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events" (on page 892).
3. Generate one of each of the two incidents or SNMP traps so you can see an example of each in one of the NNMi Incident views. See "Views Provided by NNMi".
4. To display the Incident form, double-click the row representing the first sample incident for the pair .

   Navigate to the Custom Attributes tab. These are the custom incident attributes available to use in step 6, below. See "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466) for more information about Custom Attributes.



5. Repeat the previous step with the second sample incident for the pair.
6. *Optional*. If *both sample incidents* have custom attributes, you can refine the match criteria beyond Source Node and Source Object. Some incident pairs require extensive details to verify an accurate match. See "Pairwise Configuration Form (Correlate Pairs of Incidents)" (on page 508).

Pairwise Configuration Form (Correlate Pairs of Incidents)

Use the Pairwise Configuration to pair the occurrence of one incident with another subsequent incident. See "About Pairwise Configurations" (on page 504) for more information.

To configure incident pairs:

1. Complete the steps in "Prerequisites for Pairwise Configurations" (on page 507) so you know exactly which two incidents or traps belong to this logical pair.
2. Navigate to the **Pairwise Configurations** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Pairwise Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a new pair configuration, click the * New icon, and continue.

- To edit an existing pair configuration, click the Open icon in the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
- To delete a pair configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.

3. Provide the basic definition of the pair of incidents for this correlation (see table).
4. When matching SNMP Trap incidents, NNMi takes into account from which device the trap originated using the `cia.address` value. When matching Management Event incidents, NNMi takes into account the unique name of the incident's Source Object and Source Node.

   Tip: NNMi displays the unique name value used to identify the Source Node and Source Object in the **Source Node** and **Source Object** attribute for each incident in the Incident form..

   Some incident pairs require extensive details to verify an accurate match. If *both sample incidents* have custom incident attributes, you can refine the match criteria.

   Optional. Navigate to the **Pair Items** tab, and provide one or more custom incident attribute sets for NNMi to use as a filter when identifying a valid pair of incidents. See "Pair Item Configuration Form (Identify Incident Pairs)" (on page 510).

   Then, click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous configuration form.

   For example:

   - If you specify a First In Pair and Second In Pair of .1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1, the first incident's varbind value for the specified OID must match the second incident's varbind value for the specified OID to confirm a match.
   - If you specify two custom attribute sets (one with both First In Pair and Second In Pair set to position 7, and one with both First In Pair and Second In Pair set to position 25), then the values for both custom attributes (varbind position 7 and varbind position 25) in both Incidents must match to confirm the logical pair.

   The next time the two incidents in this pair are generated, the first one becomes a Child Incident of the second one. See "About Pairwise Configurations" (on page 504) for an example.

Pairwise Configuration Definition

Attribute	Description
Name	The name is used to identify the pairwise configuration and must be unique. Use a name that will help you to remember the purpose for this pairwise configuration. Maximum length is 64 characters. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed. No spaces are allowed.
Enable	In the **Basics** group, verify that **Enable** is selected.
First Incident Configuration	Identify the incident in the pair that would occur first in the logical sequence. Click the Lookup icon and select **Quick Find**. Choose the name of one of the predefined incident configurations. If you cannot find it, see: • See "Incident Configurations Provided by NNMi" (on page 465).

Attribute	Description
	• See "Configure SNMP Trap Incidents" (on page 610). • See "Configure Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events" (on page 892).
Second Incident Configuration	Identify the incident in the pair that would occur second in the logical sequence.Click the Lookup icon and select **Quick Find**. Choose the name of one of the predefined incident configurations. If you cannot find it, see: • See "Incident Configurations Provided by NNMi" (on page 465). • See "Configure SNMP Trap Incidents" (on page 610). • See "Configure Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events" (on page 892).
Description	*Optional*. Explain the purpose of your pairwise configuration for future reference. Type a maximum of 1024 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.
Author	Indicates who created or last modified the Correlation Rule. See Author form for important information. **Caution**: If the Author attribute value is **HP Network Node Manager**, any changes are at risk of being overwritten in the future. Click the Lookup icon and select Show Analysis to display details about the currently selected Author, select Quick Find to access the list of existing Author values, or click New to create one.

Rate Comparison Parameters Form

Custom Incident Attributes (CIAs) are used as parameter values. Parameter values enable accurate identification of duplicate incidents. There are two categories of CIAs:

- SNMP trap varbind values (Name = the MIB varbind identifier, Type = asn_*)
- Custom attributes provided by NNMi (Name = cia.*, Type=String). See "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466).

You can provide the required information within the following contexts:

"Rate Comparison Parameters Form (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 740)

"Rate Comparison Parameters Form (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 1022)

"Rate Comparison Parameters Form (Management Events)" (on page 1157)

Pair Item Configuration Form (Identify Incident Pairs)

When matching SNMP Trap incidents, NNMi takes into account from which device the trap originated using the `cia.address` value. When matching Management Event incidents, NNMi takes into account the unique name of the incident's Source Object and Source Node.

Tip: NNMi displays the unique name value used to identify the Source Node and Source Object in the **Source Node** and **Source Object** attribute for each incident in the Incident form.

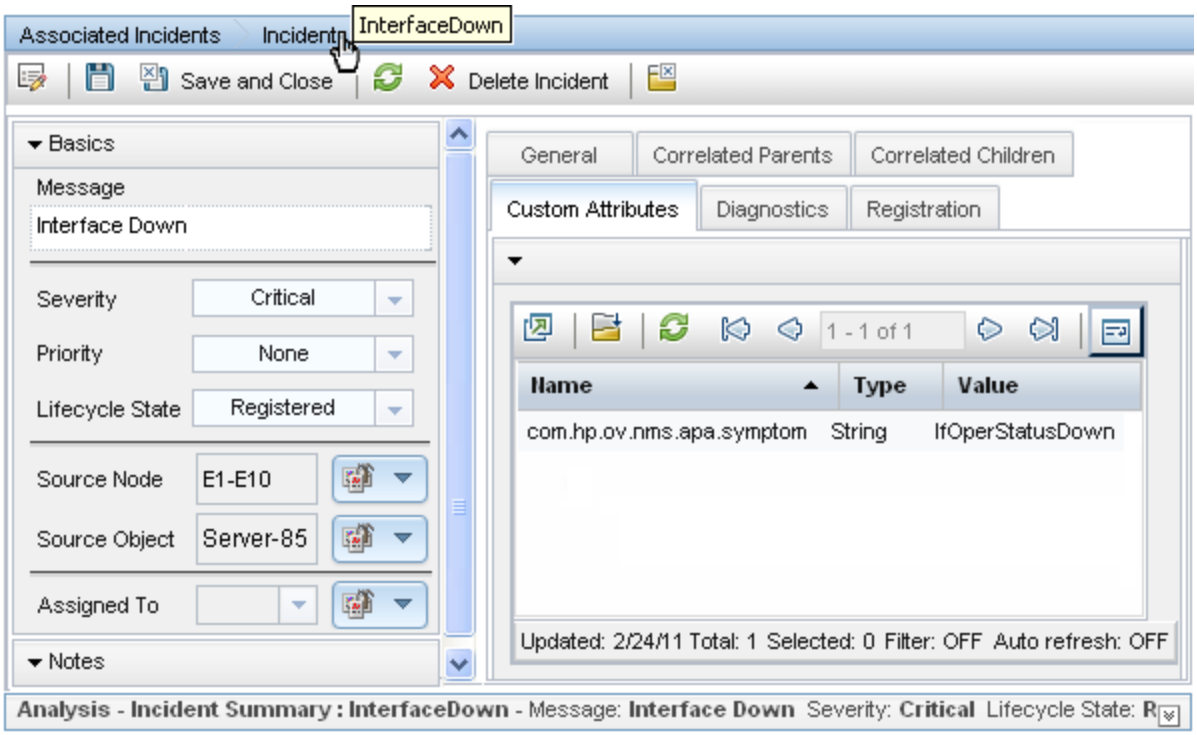
Some incident pairs require extensive details to verify an accurate match. If *both sample incidents* have custom incident attributes, you can use the Pair Item Configuration form to refine the match criteria beyond what NNMi includes automatically.

Specify one or more values for NNMi to use as a filter when identifying a valid pair of incidents.

You can use any Custom Incident Attributes (CIAs) displayed on the Incident form of the two incidents you are associating into a logical pair. The group of available CIAs depends on which incidents you select. There are two categories of possible CIAs:

- SNMP trap varbinds identified by the Abstract Syntax Notation value (ASN.1) or position. For example, a varbind OID of .1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1 or a position number of 25.
- Custom attributes provided by NNMi (Name = cia_*). See "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466).

  The group of available CIAs depends on which incident you are configuring (for example, CiscoLinkDown). To see which CIAs are available, navigate to an Incident view, select an instance of that incident-type, click the Open icon and navigate to the Custom Attributes tab. The items listed in the table are the CIAs for that particular incident-type. For example, all CiscoLinkDown incidents would have the same group of CIAs shown in the illustration below.



To configure which attributes NNMi uses to verify incident identity:

1. Complete the steps in "Prerequisites for Pairwise Configurations" (on page 507) so your choices for this Item Pair configuration are displayed in the NNMi console. (Two Incident forms should be open before you proceed to step 2.)

2. Navigate to the **Pair Item Configuration** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Pairwise Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a new pairwise configuration, click the New icon.
      - To edit a pairwise configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
   e. Navigate to the **Pair Items** tab.
   f. Do one of the following:
      i. To create a new pair item configuration, click the New icon.
      ii. To edit a pair item configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
3. Specify the Object Identifier (OID) or trap varbind position number you want NNMi to use to confirm the identity of the pair of incidents (see table).
4. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.
5. Repeat steps 1-3 any number of times. The incidents must pass all Pair Item criteria, plus have identical Source Node and Source Object attribute values.

Pair Item Configuration

Attribute	Description
First In Pair	Type the specification required to confirm the identify of the first incident in this logical pair of incidents. Provide one of the following: • The SNMP trap varbind Abstract Syntax Notation value - ASN.1 (OID) • The SNMP trap varbind position number **Caution**: The varbind position numbers are not visible in the table on the Incident form's Custom Attributes tab. And the rows in that table are sorted by the visible column headings and are not in varbind position order. You must access the vendor-supplied information in the underlying MIB file to determine the appropriate position number for any particular varbind. • The Custom Attribute **Name** value (see "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466) or the Name column in the table on the Incident Form: Custom Attributes Tab of the Incident you are configuring as a member of this logical pair).
Second In Pair	Type the specification required to confirm the identify of the second incident in this logical pair of incidents. Provide one of the following: • The SNMP trap varbind Abstract Syntax Notation value - ASN.1 (OID)

Attribute	Description
	• The SNMP trap varbind position number **Caution**: The varbind position numbers are not visible in the table on the Incident form's Custom Attributes tab. And the rows in that table are sorted by the visible column headings and are not in varbind position order. You must access the vendor-supplied information in the underlying MIB file to determine the appropriate position number for any particular varbind. • The Custom Attribute **Name** value (see "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466) or the Name column in the table on the Incident Form: Custom Attributes Tab of the Incident you are configuring as a member of this logical pair).

Related Topics

"Incident Pair (Pairwise) Configurations Provided by NNM" (on page 504)

Suppress Incident Configurations

NNMi enables you to suppress incidents based on Interface Group, Node Group, or default Suppression settings. NNMi applies your Suppression settings in the following order. Only the first match applies.

1. Interface Group (SNMP Trap Configuration Form: Interface Settings tab)
2. Node Group (SNMP Trap Configuration Form: Node Settings tab)
3. Enrich configuration settings without specifying an Interface Group or Node Group (SNMP Trap Configuration Form: Enrichment tab)

You can provide the required information within the following contexts:

"Configure Suppression Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 701)

"Configure Suppression Settings for a Management Event Incident" (on page 1129)

"Configure Suppression Settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident" (on page 984)

Enrich Incident Configurations

NNMi enables you to fine tune and enhance incidents based on Interface Group, Node Group, or default Enrichment settings. NNMi applies your Enrichment settings in the following order. Only the first match applies:

1. Interface Group (Interface Settings tab)
2. Node Group (Node Settings tab)
3. Enrich configuration settings without specifying an Interface Group or Node Group (Enrichment tab)

The types of items you can fine tune and enhance for a selected incident configuration, include:

- Category
- Family

- Severity
- Priority
- Correlation Nature
- Message
- Assigned To

Note: Any configuration you specify for Severity, Priority, or Message overrides those values provided in the Basics information.

You can provide the required information within the following contexts:

"Configure Enrichment Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 711)

"Configure Enrichment Settings for a Management Event Incident" (on page 1136)

"Configure Enrichment Settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident" (on page 994)

Dampening Incident Configurations

NNMi enables you to delay (dampen) the following for an incident configuration:

- Appearance within Incident views in the NNMi Console
- Execution of Incident Actions
- Execution of Diagnostics (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software* \ *NNM iSPI NET*)

You can provide the required information within the following contexts:

"Configure Dampening Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 716)

"Configure Dampening Settings for a Management Event Incident" (on page 1141)

"Configure Dampening Settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident" (on page 999)

Configure Custom Correlations

For information about each Custom Correlation Configuration tab:

NNMi enables you to correlate groups of incidents under a Parent Incident. This feature is useful when you want to define a relationship between a number of incidents potentially from different network objects that form a logical set to identify a problem. The set of correlations is considered complete if all of the incidents arrive within a specified time window.

When configuring a Custom Correlation, you configure one or both of the following:

Rule	Description
Correlation Rule	**Tip**: Configure a Correlation Rule when you want to correlate only one type of Child incident Configuration with a Parent Incident Configuration that is generated by NNMi. Use a Correlation Rule to specify the following:

Rule	Description
	• Parent Incident Configuration • Child Incident Configuration • Filters that NNMi should use when selecting the Parent and Child Incident instances for correlation • The time window within which NNMi begins to correlate the incidents. **Note**: If the Parent and Child incidents occur within the Correlation Window Duration specified, NNMi begins to correlate the incidents as soon as they occur. • The regular expression (Correlation Filter) that defines the relationship requirements that must be met before the incidents are correlated The Parent and Child Incident do not have to be the same incident configuration. For example, you can correlate an Address Not Responding incident with an Interface Down incident. See "Correlation Rule Example" (on page 545) for a step-by-step example of how the Subinterface Correlation Rule provided by NNMi was created.
Causal Rule	**Tip**: Configure a Causal Rule when you want to cause NNMi to generate a Parent Incident and you want to correlate one or more Child Incident Configurations under the Parent Incident that you cause to be generated. Use a Causal Rule to specify the following: • Parent Incident Configuration to be generated • One or more Child Incident Configurations to be correlated under the generated Parent Incident • Filters that NNMi should use when selecting the Child Incident instances for correlation • Source Object and Source Node filters to be used to determine the Source Node and Source Object for the generated Parent Incident • The time window that must be met before NNMi correlates the incidents. **Note**: NNMi waits until the Correlation Window Duration has passed before generating the Parent Incident and correlating its Child Incidents. To establish a relationship between multiple Custom Correlations, configure a Causal Rule to generate a Parent Incident that becomes the Child Incident of another Parent Incident. See "Causal Rule Example" for a step-by-step example of creating a Causal Rule.

To configure a Custom Correlation:

1. Navigate to the **Custom Correlation Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation pane, select the **Configuration** workspace.

b. Select **Custom Correlation Configuration**.

2. View the configured attributes (see table).
3. Do one of the following, or both:
   - Configure one or more Correlation Rules. See "Configure a Correlation Rule" (on page 516) for more information.
   - Configure one or more Causal Rules. See "Configure a Causal Rule" (on page 548) for more information.
4. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Custom Correlation Registration Attribute

Attribute	Description
Last Modified	The date and time the Custom Correlation configuration was last modified.

Configure a Correlation Rule

Tip: Configure a Correlation Rule when you want to correlate a Child incident Configuration under a Parent Incident Configuration that is generated by NNMi.

Note: See **Help → Documentation Library → Release Notes**, and locate the **Support Matrix** link for Correlation Rule limitations.

When correlating groups of incidents under an existing Parent incident, use the Correlation Rules tab to specify the Correlation Rule that defines the Parent Incident, the Child Incident, and the relationship requirements that must be met before the incidents are correlated.

See "Correlation Rule Example" (on page 545) for a step-by-step example of how the Subinterface Custom Correlation Rule provided by NNMi was created.

For information about each Correlation Rules tab:

To configure a Correlation Rule:

1. Navigate to the **Custom Correlation Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation pane, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Custom Correlation Configuration**.
2. Navigate to the **Correlation Rules** tab.
3. From the **Correlation Rules** table toolbar, do one of the following:
   - To create a Correlation Rule, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit a Correlation Rule, click the Open icon in the row representing the Correlation Rule you want to edit, and continue.
   - To delete a Correlation Rule, click the Delete icon.
4. Create your Correlation Rule (see table).
5. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Correlation Rule Basic Attributes

Attribute	Description
Name	Type a maximum of 64 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed. The name is used to identify the Correlation Rule and must be unique. Use a name that will help you to remember the purpose of the Correlation Rule.
Author	Indicates who created or last modified the Correlation Rule. See Author form for important information. **Caution**: If the Author attribute value is **HP Network Node Manager**, any changes are at risk of being overwritten in the future. Click the Lookup icon and select Show Analysis to display details about the currently selected Author, select Quick Find to access the list of existing Author values, or click New to create one.
Enabled	If enabled, the NNMi Causal Engine uses the Correlation Rule when evaluating incidents. If disabled, the Correlation Rule is ignored.
Parent Incident	Specifies the incident configuration that should be used as the Parent Incident for the Correlation Rule. **Note**: If you want to create a rule to *generate* a Parent Incident configure a Causal Rule. See "Configure a Causal Rule" (on page 548) for more information. **To specify a Parent Incident configuration**: 1. Click the Lookup icon, and do one of the following: ▪ To display Analysis Pane information, in the Quick Find dialog, select Show Analysis. (See Use the Analysis Pane for more information about the Analysis Pane.) ▪ To create a Parent Incident, select one of the following: ○ New Management Event Configuration ○ New Remote NNM Event Configuration ○ New SNMP Trap Configuration ▪ To modify a Parent Incident, select Open. 2. *Optional*. To create or modify a Parent Incident, enter or modify the attribute values for the selected Incident configuration. See "Configuring Incidents" (on page 454) for more information about the Incident Configuration form. 3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.
Child Incident	Specifies the incident configuration that must match an incoming incident and that should be correlated as the Child Incident for the Custom Correlation.

Attribute	Description
	To specify a Child Incident configuration: 1. Click the Lookup icon, and do one of the following: ▪ To display Analysis Pane information, in the Quick Find dialog, select Show Analysis. (See Use the Analysis Pane for more information about the Analysis Pane.) ▪ To create a Child Incident, select one of the following: ○ New Management Event Configuration ○ New Remote NNM Event Configuration ○ New SNMP Trap Configuration ▪ To modify a Child Incident, select Open. 2. *Optional*. To create or modify a Child Incident, enter or modify the attribute values for the selected Incident configuration. See "Configuring Incidents" (on page 454) for more information about the Incident Configuration form. 3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.
Correlation Window Duration	The time window within which NNMi begins to correlate the incidents. Enter a number for Days, Hours, Minutes, and Seconds. Note the following: • If the Parent and Child incidents occur within the Correlation Window Duration specified, NNMi begins to correlate the incidents as soon as they occur. • If you are relating multiple Custom Correlations, make sure the Correlation Window Duration allows enough time for all of the Parent and Child incidents to be generated. For example, when correlating a trap and an Interface Down incident on an interface that is polled every 5 minutes, use a 6-minute Correlation Duration Window to guarantee that the trap on the Interface Down occurs in the same Correlation Window Duration.This is because It might take up to 5 minutes for the associated Interfaced Down incident to occur **Note**: This example assumes that if the Interface Down occurs before the trap, the trap is sent within 6 minutes of the Interface Down Incident. • A lengthy Correlation Window Duration can increase memory usage and subsequently affect NNMi performance. When using a long duration window, the more often the incident occurs, the greater the affect on memory. To avoid possible performance issues, use a shorter duration for incidents that occur more frequently.
Description	Use the description field to provide additional information that you would like to store about the current incident configuration. This description applies only to the configuration entry. Type a maximum of 2048 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+) are allowed.

Configure a Parent Incident Filter for a Correlation Rule

Note: See **Help** → **Documentation Library** → **Release Notes**, and locate the **Support Matrix** link for Parent Incident Filter limitations.

Tip: The Parent Incident Filter is optional, but recommended. Use of a Parent Incident Filter improves NNMi performance by reducing the set of incidents that NNMi processes.

When correlating groups of incidents under a Parent Incident, you can define the requirements for the Parent Incident. The Parent Incident tab enables you to use the Filter Editor to define these requirements. For example, you might want to specify that the Source Node of the Parent Incident be a specific node Name pattern. See Valid Operators in the table that follows for examples of valid Parent Incident Filters.

When specifying the **like** or **not like** operator, use the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information.

Use the Filter Editor Buttons to insert Boolean Operators and to append, insert, and replace expressions in the Filter String. Use the Drag and Drop feature to make changes to the placement of the expressions in your Filter String. Click here for more information about using the Filter Editor for Custom Correlations:

- You can use Custom Incident Attributes, attributes for an incident's Source Node or Source Object, or both to define how matching incidents should be considered for the Correlation Rule. See Valid Attributes for more information.
- When specifying Attribute names and values, NNMi uses the type to determine a match. For example, if the Attribute type is numeric, NNMi does a numeric comparison. If the Attribute type is textual, NNMi does a lexographical string comparison. In all cases, when you use the **like** or **not like** operator, NNMi uses a lexographical string comparison. Click here for more information about Attribute types:
  - `ifIndex` and `ifSpeed` are numeric Attributes.
  - Any Attribute name that begins wtih "is" (`isSnmpInterface`, `isSnmpNode`, `isNnmSystemLocal`) represents a Boolean Attribute.
  - All other Attributes are textual.
- Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator (for example, `AND`) is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together.
- View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
- The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions.
- The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Additional Filters Editor. For example, you append to or replace, the expression that is selected.
- The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators. See "Add Boolean Operators in the Additional Filters Editor" (on page 244) for more information.

Filter Editor Buttons and Drag and Drop Feature

Button or Feature	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Insert	Inserts the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) in front of the cursor location within the Filter String.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed Left or Right Expression.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.
Drag and Drop	You can drag any of the following items to a new location in the Filter String: ▪ Filter Editor Options: AND, OR, NOT, EXISTS, NOT EXISTS ▪ Filter Expression (Attribute, Operator and Value) When moving items in the Filter String, note the following: ▪ Click the item you want to move before dragging it to a new location. ▪ As you drag a selected item, an underline indicates the target location. ▪ If you are moving the selection up, NNMi places the item above the target location. ▪ If you are moving the selection down, NNMi places the item below the target location. ▪ If you attempt to move the selection to an invalid target location, NNMi displays an error message.

See "Correlation Rule Example" (on page 545) for a step-by-step example of how the Subinterface Correlation Rule provided by NNMi was created.

To configure a Parent Incident Filter:

1. Navigate to the **Custom Correlation Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation pane, select the **Configuration** workspace.

b. Select **Custom Correlation Configuration**.

2. Navigate to the **Correlation Rules** tab.
3. From the **Correlation Rules** table toolbar, do one of the following:
   - To create a Correlation Rule, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit a Correlation Rule, click the Open icon in the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
   - To delete a Correlation Rule, click the Delete icon.
4. Navigate to the **Parent Incident Filter** tab.
5. Create your Parent Incident Filter (see Filter Editor Components).

Filter Editor Components

Component	Description
Attribute	The Attribute on which NNMi searches. See Valid Attributes below for a description of valid Attributes.
Operator	Use this Operator to establish the relationship between the Attribute and Expression. See Valid Operators in the table below for the description of each valid Operator.
Expression	Use the Expression to complete the criteria for the Parent Incident configuration. See Valid Expressions below for a description of the components that you might include in your Expression.

6. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Valid Attributes

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The Attribute on which NNMi searches. Valid attributes other than Source Node attributes depend on the Incident's Source Object. NNMi checks the Source Node as well as the Source Object for any Capability value. Note the following when specifying Attributes: • Boolean Attributes begin with "is" and must contain the value `true` or `false`. • Use the following syntax to specify a Custom Incident Attribute (CIA): `valueOfCia(<CIA_Name>)` **Note**: Check the appropriate Incident form for any valid CIA Names provided by NNMi. For example: `${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1\E)}=5`

Attribute	Description
	When specifying the <*CIA_Name*>, you can use the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. For example, use the following syntax to specify that you want to include any CIA Name that begins with .1.3.6.1.2.1.31.1.1.1.1.: `${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.31.1.1.1.1.\E.*)}` **Note**: Enclose all CIA names using the `\Q` and `\E` characters so that NNMi correctly interprets the period character. For example: `${child.valueOfCia(\Qcia.address\E)}` See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. • If you use attributes that are valid for the Source Node, NNMi uses the Source Node when comparing values. If you use attributes that are valid for the Source Object, NNMi uses the Source Object when comparing values. You cannot use attributes that are valid for the Source Node and Source Object in the same filter. • When using attributes for a Source Object, note the following: ▪ When using attributes for a Source Object, the attribute must be valid for the incident's Source Object or NNMi does not find a match. For example, if you use the `hostedOn` attribute and the Source Object is not an interface, the correlation does not occur. **Tip**: To check a Source Object for an incident, select the incident of interest, then select Open from the Lookup menu for the Source Object, and examine the Source Object form. ▪ *SNMP Trap incidents only*. NNMi does not find a match when the value for a Source Object is `None`. A Source Object attribute value of `None` indicates that NNMi cannot resolve the Source Object. If you want to match the incident, use one or more Source Node attributes. • If the incident does not have a Source Object, a Source Node, or both (for example, the node is not stored in the NNMi database), you must use CIAs in your filter rather than Source Object or Source Node attributes. **Tip**: To check whether the Source Object or Source Node is stored in the NNMi database, open the incident and then select Open from the Lookup menu for the Source Node or Source Object displayed. If a form does not open for the selected object or node, this means the source is not stored in the NNMi database. • When specifying a Correlation Filter, precede the attribute name with either `parent.` or `child.` to specify from which incident the attribute value should be compared. For example, you might specify `${parent.hostedOn}` or `${child.ifDesc}`.

Attribute	Description
	• If the incident does not have a Source Object, a Source Node, or both (for example, the node is not stored in the NNMi database), you must use CIAs in your filter rather than Source Object or Source Node attributes. **Tip**: To check whether the Source Object or Source Node is stored in the NNMi database, open the incident and then select Open from the Lookup menu for the Source Node or Source Object displayed. If a form does not open for the selected object or node, this means the source is not stored in the NNMi database. • When specifying a Correlation Filter, precede the attribute name with either `parent.` or `child.` to specify from which incident the attribute value should be compared. For example, you might specify `${parent.hostedOn}` or `${child.ifDesc}`. Possible Source Object choices are as follows: • Card [click here for a list of attribute values] **Unique Keys from the Card Form: Capabilities Tab**: ▪ capability (Unique Key of the Capability) • Interface [click here for a list of attribute values] Use the following syntax to specify a Custom Attribute (CA) for an Interface: `valueOfInterfaceCa(<CA_Name>)` For example: `${child.valueOfInterfaceCA(Role)} = WAN Connection` **Values from the Basics Attributes listed on the Interface Form**: ▪ hostedOn (Hosted On Node) **Note**: You must use the full DNS name for the hostedOn value. **Values from the Interface Form: General Tab**: ▪ ifName (name configured for the interface) ▪ ifAlias (alias configured for the interface) ▪ ifDescr (description configured for the interface) ▪ ifIndex (index assigned to the interface) ▪ ifSpeed (speed configured for the interface) **Note**: When entering the value for ifSpeed, use the actual numeric value for the interface speed. For example, use `10000000` for ifSpeed **10 Mbps**. **Addresses from the Interface Form: IP Addresses Tab**:

Attribute	Description
	▪ ipAddress (IP Address associated with the interface) Because NNMi uses a lexicographical compare when evaluating IP addresses, it is recommended that you use the **like** and **not like** operators to specify IP address ranges rather than using the following operators: **>**, **>=**, **<**, or **<=**. **Unique Keys from the Interface Form: Capabilities Tab**: ▪ capability (Unique Key of the Capability) **Values from the Basics Attributes on the parent Node Form**: ▪ isSnmpInterface (Agent Enabled) **Values from the parent Node Form: General Tab**: ▪ sysOidInterface (System Object ID) **Values from the Basics Attributes on the associated Device Profile Form**: ▪ devVendorInterface (Device Vendor) ▪ devFamilyInterface (Device Family) • IP Address [click here for a list of attribute values] **Unique Keys from the IP Address Form: Capabilities Tab**: ▪ capability (Unique Key of the Capability) • Node [click here for a list of attribute values] Use the following syntax to specify a Custom Attribute (CA) for a Node: `valueOfNodeCa(<CA_Name>)` For example: `${valueOfNodeCa(Location)} = USA` **Values from the Basics Attributes on the Node Form**: ▪ hostname (Hostname, *case-sensitive*) ▪ mgmtIPAddress (Management Address) ▪ isSnmpNode (Agent Enabled) ▪ isNnmSystemLocal (NNMi Management Server) **Values from the Node Form: General Tab**: ▪ sysName (System Name) ▪ sysContact (System Contact) ▪ sysLocation (System Location) ▪ sysOidNode (System Object ID) **Addresses from the Node Form: IP Addresses Tab**:

Attribute	Description
	▪ hostedIPAddress (Address) Because NNMi uses a lexicographical compare when evaluating IP addresses, it is recommended that you use the **like** and **not like** operators to specify IP address ranges rather than using the following operators: **>**, **>=**, **<**, or **<=** . **Unique Keys from the Node Form: Capabilities Tab**: ▪ capability (Unique Key of the Capability) **Values from the Basics Attributes on the associated Device Profile Form**: ▪ devVendorNode (Device Vendor) ▪ devFamillyNode (Device Family) **Values from the associated entry on the Regional Manager Form: Connection Tab**: ▪ nnmSystemName (Hostname, *case-sensitive*) (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled, this attribute value identifies a Regional Manager (NNMi management server). See "Global Manager: Connect to a Regional Manager" (on page 80).

Valid Operator Values

Operator	Description

=	Finds all values equal to the value specified.
	
	Click here for examples.
	
	Match any incident with a CIA value of 5 and Object Identifier (OID) of .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1:
	
	`${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1\E)} = 5`
	
	Match any incident with the Source Object's Capability equal to `com.hp.nnm.capability.card.fru`
	
	`$(capability) = com.hp.nnm.capability.card.fru`

!=	Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Match any incident with Device Vendor for the interface (Source Object) not equal to `Cisco`: `${devVendorInterface} != Cisco`
<	Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example.

Operator	Description
	Match any incident with a CIA value of less than 5 and Object Identifier (OID) of .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1: `${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1\E)} < 5`
<=	Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for examples. Match any incident with a CIA value of less than or equal to 5 and Object Identifier (OID) of .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1: `${valueOfCia (\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1\E)} <= 5`
>	Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Match any incident with a CIA value of greater than 5 and Object Identifier (OID) of .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1: ${valueOfCia (\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1\E)} > 5
>=	Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Match any incident with a Source Object's (interface speed) ifSpeed value of 10Mbps: `${ifSpeed} >= 10000000`
is not null	Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Match any incident with a Source Object's (interface name) ifName attribute that contains a value: `${ifName} is not null`
is null	Finds all blank values. Click here for an example. Match any incident with a Source Object's (interface name) ifName attribute that does not contain a value: `${ifName} is null`
like	Finds matches using the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E .

Operator	Description

	The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.
	The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.
	Click here for an example.
	Match any incident with a Source Object's (interface description) ifDesc attribute that includes `Serial` followed by one or more digits:
	`${ifDesc} like Serial\d+`
	Match any incident with a Source Object's (interface alias) ifAlias attribute that contains `EtherChannel` (for example, `PAgPEtherChannel Group 1`).
	Note: The . (period) indicates any alphanumeric character.
	`${ifAlias} like .*EtherChannel.*`
	Match any incident with a CIA attribute value of `Chassis Fan Tray` followed by a digit and Object Identifier (OID) of `.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Note: To include literal strings in the value, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the following example.
	`${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3\E)} like Chassis Fan Tray \d`

not like	Finds all matches that do not have the values specified using the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E . The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. Click here for an example. Match any incident with a Source Object's (interface name) ifName value that does not include `rtr`: `${ifName} not like .*rtr.*`

Valid Expressions

Attribute	Description
Expression	The value or pattern for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following:

Attribute	Description
	• The expression can include a valid Attribute. • The value or pattern you want to match is case sensitive. • When entering the value for ifSpeed, use the actual numeric value for the interface speed. For example, use `10000000` for ifSpeed **10 Mbps**.

Configure a Child Incident Filter for a Correlation Rule

Note: See **Help → Documentation Library → Release Notes**, and locate the **Support Matrix** link for Child Incident Filter limitations.

Tip: The Child Incident Filter is optional, but recommended. Use of a Child Incident Filter improves NNMi performance by reducing the set of incidents that NNMi processes.

When correlating groups of incidents under a Parent incident, you must specify the requirements for the Child Incident. The Child Incident tab enables you to use the Filter Editor to define these requirements. For example, you might want to specify that the Source Node of the Child Incident be a specific Node Name pattern. See Valid Operators in the table that follows for examples of valid Child Incident Filters.

Use the Filter Editor Buttons to insert Boolean Operators and to append, insert, and replace expressions in the Filter String. Use the Drag and Drop feature to make changes to the placement of the expressions in your Filter String. Click here for more information about using the Filter Editor for Custom Correlations:

- You can use Custom Incident Attributes, attributes for an incident's Source Node or Source Object, or both to define how matching incidents should be considered for the Correlation Rule. See Valid Attributes for more information.
- When specifying Attribute names and values, NNMi uses the type to determine a match. For example, if the Attribute type is numeric, NNMi does a numeric comparison. If the Attribute type is textual, NNMi does a lexographical string comparison. In all cases, when you use the **like** or **not like** operator, NNMi uses a lexographical string comparison. Click here for more information about Attribute types:
  - `ifIndex` and `ifSpeed` are numeric Attributes.
  - Any Attribute name that begins wtih "is" (`isSnmpInterface`, `isSnmpNode`, `isNnmSystemLocal`) represents a Boolean Attribute.
  - All other Attributes are textual.
- Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator (for example, `AND`) is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together.
- View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
- The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions.

- The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Additional Filters Editor. For example, you append to or replace, the expression that is selected.
- The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators. See "Add Boolean Operators in the Additional Filters Editor" (on page 244) for more information.

Filter Editor Buttons and Drag and Drop Feature

Button or Feature	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Insert	Inserts the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) in front of the cursor location within the Filter String.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed Left or Right Expression.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.
Drag and Drop	You can drag any of the following items to a new location in the Filter String: ▪ Filter Editor Options: AND, OR, NOT, EXISTS, NOT EXISTS ▪ Filter Expression (Attribute, Operator and Value) When moving items in the Filter String, note the following: ▪ Click the item you want to move before dragging it to a new location. ▪ As you drag a selected item, an underline indicates the target location. ▪ If you are moving the selection up, NNMi places the item above the target location. ▪ If you are moving the selection down, NNMi places the item below the target location.

Button or Feature	Description
	▪ If you attempt to move the selection to an invalid target location, NNMi displays an error message.

See "Correlation Rule Example" (on page 545) for a step-by-step example of how the Subinterface Correlation Rule provided by NNMi was created.

To configure a Child Incident Filter:

1. Navigate to the **Custom Correlation Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation pane, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Custom Correlation Configuration**.
2. Navigate to the **Correlation Rules** tab.
3. From the **Correlation Rules** table toolbar, do one of the following:
   - To create a Correlation Rule, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit a Correlation Rule, click the Open icon in the row representing the Correlation Rule you want to edit, and continue.
   - To delete a Correlation Rule, click the Delete icon.
4. Navigate to the **Child Incident Filter** tab.
5. Create your Child Incident Filter (see the Filter Editor Components below).

   Filter Editor Components

Component	Description
Attribute	The Attribute on which NNMi searches. See Valid Attributes below for a description of valid Attributes.
Operator	Use this Operator to establish the relationship between the Attribute and Expression. See Valid Operators in the table below for the description of each valid Operator. **Note**: When specifying the **like** or **not like** operator, you must use the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information.
Expression	Use the Expression to complete the criteria for the Child Incident configurations. See Valid Expressions below for a description of the components that you might include in your Expression.

6. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Valid Attributes

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The Attribute on which NNMi searches. Valid attributes other than Source Node attributes depend on the Incident's Source Object. NNMi checks the Source Node as well as the Source Object for any Capability value. Note the following when specifying Attributes: • Boolean Attributes begin with "is" and must contain the value `true` or `false`. • Use the following syntax to specify a Custom Incident Attribute (CIA): `valueOfCia(<CIA_Name>)` **Note**: Check the appropriate Incident form for any valid CIA Names provided by NNMi. For example: `${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1\E)}=5` When specifying the <*CIA_Name*>, you can use the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. For example, use the following syntax to specify that you want to include any CIA Name that begins with .1.3.6.1.2.1.31.1.1.1.1.: `${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.31.1.1.1.1.\E.*)}` **Note**: Enclose all CIA names using the `\Q` and `\E` characters so that NNMi correctly interprets the period character. For example: `${child.valueOfCia(\Qcia.address\E)}` See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. • If you use attributes that are valid for the Source Node, NNMi uses the Source Node when comparing values. If you use attributes that are valid for the Source Object, NNMi uses the Source Object when comparing values. You cannot use attributes that are valid for the Source Node and Source Object in the same filter. • When using attributes for a Source Object, note the following: ▪ When using attributes for a Source Object, the attribute must be valid for the incident's Source Object or NNMi does not find a match. For example, if you use the `hostedOn` attribute and the Source Object is not an interface, the correlation does not occur. **Tip**: To check a Source Object for an incident, select the incident of interest, then select Open from the Lookup menu for the Source Object, and examine the Source Object form. ▪ *SNMP Trap incidents only*. NNMi does not find a match when the value for a Source Object is `None`. A Source Object attribute value of `None` indicates that NNMi cannot resolve the Source Object. If you want to match the incident, use one or more Source Node attributes.

Attribute	Description
	• If the incident does not have a Source Object, a Source Node, or both (for example, the node is not stored in the NNMi database), you must use CIAs in your filter rather than Source Object or Source Node attributes. **Tip**: To check whether the Source Object or Source Node is stored in the NNMi database, open the incident and then select Open from the Lookup menu for the Source Node or Source Object displayed. If a form does not open for the selected object or node, this means the source is not stored in the NNMi database. • When specifying a Correlation Filter, precede the attribute name with either `parent.` or `child.` to specify from which incident the attribute value should be compared. For example, you might specify `${parent.hostedOn}` or `${child.ifDesc}`. • If the incident does not have a Source Object, a Source Node, or both (for example, the node is not stored in the NNMi database), you must use CIAs in your filter rather than Source Object or Source Node attributes. **Tip**: To check whether the Source Object or Source Node is stored in the NNMi database, open the incident and then select Open from the Lookup menu for the Source Node or Source Object displayed. If a form does not open for the selected object or node, this means the source is not stored in the NNMi database. • When specifying a Correlation Filter, precede the attribute name with either `parent.` or `child.` to specify from which incident the attribute value should be compared. For example, you might specify `${parent.hostedOn}` or `${child.ifDesc}`. Possible Source Object choices are as follows: • Card [click here for a list of attribute values] **Unique Keys from the Card Form: Capabilities Tab**: ▪ capability (Unique Key of the Capability) • Interface [click here for a list of attribute values] Use the following syntax to specify a Custom Attribute (CA) for an Interface: `valueOfInterfaceCa(<CA_Name>)` For example: `${child.valueOfInterfaceCA(Role)} = WAN Connection` **Values from the Basics Attributes listed on the Interface Form**: ▪ hostedOn (Hosted On Node) **Note**: You must use the full DNS name for the hostedOn value.

Attribute	Description
	Values from the Interface Form: General Tab: ▪ ifName (name configured for the interface) ▪ ifAlias (alias configured for the interface) ▪ ifDescr (description configured for the interface) ▪ ifIndex (index assigned to the interface) ▪ ifSpeed (speed configured for the interface) **Note**: When entering the value for ifSpeed, use the actual numeric value for the interface speed. For example, use `10000000` for ifSpeed **10 Mbps**. **Addresses from the Interface Form: IP Addresses Tab**: ▪ ipAddress (IP Address associated with the interface) Because NNMi uses a lexicographical compare when evaluating IP addresses, it is recommended that you use the **like** and **not like** operators to specify IP address ranges rather than using the following operators: **>**, **>=**, **<**, or **<=**. **Unique Keys from the Interface Form: Capabilities Tab**: ▪ capability (Unique Key of the Capability) **Values from the Basics Attributes on the parent Node Form**: ▪ isSnmpInterface (Agent Enabled) **Values from the parent Node Form: General Tab**: ▪ sysOidInterface (System Object ID) **Values from the Basics Attributes on the associated Device Profile Form**: ▪ devVendorInterface (Device Vendor) ▪ devFamilyInterface (Device Family) • IP Address [click here for a list of attribute values] **Unique Keys from the IP Address Form: Capabilities Tab**: ▪ capability (Unique Key of the Capability) • Node [click here for a list of attribute values] Use the following syntax to specify a Custom Attribute (CA) for a Node: `valueOfNodeCa(<CA_Name>)` For example: `${valueOfNodeCa(Location)} = USA` **Values from the Basics Attributes on the Node Form**: ▪ hostname (Hostname, *case-sensitive*)

Attribute	Description
	▪ mgmtIPAddress (Management Address) ▪ isSnmpNode (Agent Enabled) ▪ isNnmSystemLocal (NNMi Management Server) **Values from the Node Form: General Tab**: ▪ sysName (System Name) ▪ sysContact (System Contact) ▪ sysLocation (System Location) ▪ sysOidNode (System Object ID) **Addresses from the Node Form: IP Addresses Tab**: ▪ hostedIPAddress (Address) Because NNMi uses a lexicographical compare when evaluating IP addresses, it is recommended that you use the **like** and **not like** operators to specify IP address ranges rather than using the following operators: **>**, **>=**, **<**, or **<=** . **Unique Keys from the Node Form: Capabilities Tab**: ▪ capability (Unique Key of the Capability) **Values from the Basics Attributes on the associated Device Profile Form**: ▪ devVendorNode (Device Vendor) ▪ devFamillyNode (Device Family) **Values from the associated entry on the Regional Manager Form: Connection Tab**: ▪ nnmSystemName (Hostname, *case-sensitive*) (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled, this attribute value identifies a Regional Manager (NNMi management server). See "Global Manager: Connect to a Regional Manager" (on page 80).

Valid Operator Values

Operator	Description

=	Finds all values equal to the value specified.
	Click here for examples.
	Match any incident with a CIA value of 5 and Object Identifier (OID) of .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1:
	`${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1\E)} = 5`
	Match any incident with the Source Object's Capability equal to `com.hp.nnm.capability.card.fru`
	`$(capability) = com.hp.nnm.capability.card.fru`

Operator	Description
!=	Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Match any incident with Device Vendor for the interface (Source Object) not equal to `Cisco`: `${devVendorInterface} != Cisco`
<	Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Match any incident with a CIA value of less than 5 and Object Identifier (OID) of .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1: `${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1\E)} < 5`
<=	Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for examples. Match any incident with a CIA value of less than or equal to 5 and Object Identifier (OID) of .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1: `${valueOfCia (\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1\E)} <= 5`
>	Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Match any incident with a CIA value of greater than 5 and Object Identifier (OID) of .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1: ${valueOfCia (\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1\E)} > 5
>=	Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Match any incident with a Source Object's (interface speed) ifSpeed value of 10Mbps: `${ifSpeed} >= 10000000`
is not null	Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Match any incident with a Source Object's (interface name) ifName attribute that contains a value: `${ifName} is not null`
is null	Finds all blank values. Click here for an example.

Operator	Description
	Match any incident with a Source Object's (interface name) ifName attribute that does not contain a value: `${ifName} is null`

like	Finds matches using the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information.
	Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E .
	The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.
	The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.
	Click here for an example.
	Match any incident with a Source Object's (interface description) ifDesc attribute that includes `Serial` followed by one or more digits:
	`${ifDesc} like Serial\d+`
	Match any incident with a Source Object's (interface alias) ifAlias attribute that contains `EtherChannel` (for example, `PAgPEtherChannel Group 1`).
	Note: The . (period) indicates any alphanumeric character.
	`${ifAlias} like .*EtherChannel.*`
	Match any incident with a CIA attribute value of `Chassis Fan Tray` followed by a digit and Object Identifier (OID) of `.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Note: To include literal strings in the value, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the following example.
	`${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3\E)} like Chassis Fan Tray \d`

not like	Finds all matches that do not have the values specified using the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E . The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. Click here for an example.

Operator	Description
	Match any incident with a Source Object's (interface name) ifName value that does not include `rtr`: `${ifName} not like .*rtr.*`

Valid Expressions

Attribute	Description
Expression	The value or pattern for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The expression can include a valid Attribute. • The value or pattern you want to match is case sensitive. • When entering the value for ifSpeed, use the actual numeric value for the interface speed. For example, use `10000000` for ifSpeed **10 Mbps**.

Configure a Correlation Filter

Note: See **Help** → **Documentation Library** → **Release Notes**, and locate the **Support Matrix** link for Correlation Filter limitations.

When correlating groups of incidents under a Parent incident, you must specify the Correlation Filter that defines the relationship requirements that must be met before the incidents are correlated. The Correlation Filter tab enables you to use the Filter Editor to define these relationship requirements. See Valid Operators in the table that follows for examples of valid Correlation Filters.

Use the Filter Editor Buttons to insert Boolean Operators and to append, insert, and replace expressions in the Filter String. Use the Drag and Drop feature to make changes to the placement of the expressions in your Filter String. Click here for more information about using the Filter Editor for Custom Correlations:

- You can use Custom Incident Attributes, attributes for an incident's Source Node or Source Object, or both to define how matching incidents should be considered for the Correlation Rule. See Valid Attributes for more information.
- When specifying Attribute names and values, NNMi uses the type to determine a match. For example, if the Attribute type is numeric, NNMi does a numeric comparison. If the Attribute type is textual, NNMi does a lexographical string comparison. In all cases, when you use the **like** or **not like** operator, NNMi uses a lexographical string comparison. Click here for more information about Attribute types:
  - `ifIndex` and `ifSpeed` are numeric Attributes.
  - Any Attribute name that begins wtih "is" (`isSnmpInterface`, `isSnmpNode`, `isNnmSystemLocal`) represents a Boolean Attribute.
  - All other Attributes are textual.

- Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator (for example, `AND`) is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together.
- View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
- The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions.
- The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Additional Filters Editor. For example, you append to or replace, the expression that is selected.
- The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators. See "Add Boolean Operators in the Additional Filters Editor" (on page 244) for more information.

Filter Editor Buttons and Drag and Drop Feature

Button or Feature	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Insert	Inserts the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) in front of the cursor location within the Filter String.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed Left or Right Expression.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.
Drag and Drop	You can drag any of the following items to a new location in the Filter String: ▪ Filter Editor Options: AND, OR, NOT, EXISTS, NOT EXISTS ▪ Filter Expression (Attribute, Operator and Value) When moving items in the Filter String, note the following: ▪ Click the item you want to move before dragging it to a new location. ▪ As you drag a selected item, an underline indicates the target location.

Button or Feature	Description
	▪ If you are moving the selection up, NNMi places the item above the target location. ▪ If you are moving the selection down, NNMi places the item below the target location. ▪ If you attempt to move the selection to an invalid target location, NNMi displays an error message.

See "Correlation Rule Example" (on page 545) for a step-by-step example of how the Subinterface Custom Correlation Rule provided by NNMi was created.

To configure a Correlation Filter:

1. Navigate to the **Custom Correlation Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation pane, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Custom Correlation Configuration**.
2. Navigate to the **Correlation Rules** tab.
3. From the **Correlation Rules** table toolbar, do one of the following:
   - To create a Correlation Rule, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit a Correlation Rule, click the Open icon in the row representing the Correlation Rule you want to edit, and continue.
   - To delete a Correlation Rule, click the Delete icon.
4. Navigate to the **Correlation Filter** tab.
5. Create your Correlation Filter (see Filter Editor Components).

   Filter Editor Components

Component	Description
Attribute	The Attribute on which NNMi searches. See Valid Attributes below for a description of valid Attributes.
Operator	Use this Operator to establish the relationship between the Attribute and Expression. See Valid Operators in the table below for the description of each valid Operator.
Expression	Use the Expression to complete the criteria for the required relationship between the parent and child incident configurations. See Valid Expressions below for a description of the components that you might include in your Right Expression.

6. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Valid Attributes

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The Attribute on which NNMi searches. Valid attributes other than Source Node attributes depend on the Incident's Source Object. NNMi checks the Source Node as well as the Source Object for any Capability value. Note the following when specifying Attributes: • Boolean Attributes begin with "is" and must contain the value `true` or `false`. • Use the following syntax to specify a Custom Incident Attribute (CIA): `valueOfCia(<CIA_Name>)` **Note**: Check the appropriate Incident form for any valid CIA Names provided by NNMi. For example: `${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1\E)}=5` When specifying the <*CIA_Name*>, you can use the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. For example, use the following syntax to specify that you want to include any CIA Name that begins with .1.3.6.1.2.1.31.1.1.1.1.: `${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.31.1.1.1.1.\E.*)}` **Note**: Enclose all CIA names using the `\Q` and `\E` characters so that NNMi correctly interprets the period character. For example: `${child.valueOfCia(\Qcia.address\E)}` See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. • If you use attributes that are valid for the Source Node, NNMi uses the Source Node when comparing values. If you use attributes that are valid for the Source Object, NNMi uses the Source Object when comparing values. You cannot use attributes that are valid for the Source Node and Source Object in the same filter. • When using attributes for a Source Object, note the following: ▪ When using attributes for a Source Object, the attribute must be valid for the incident's Source Object or NNMi does not find a match. For example, if you use the `hostedOn` attribute and the Source Object is not an interface, the correlation does not occur. **Tip**: To check a Source Object for an incident, select the incident of interest, then select Open from the Lookup menu for the Source Object, and examine the Source Object form. ▪ *SNMP Trap incidents only*. NNMi does not find a match when the value for a Source Object is `None`. A Source Object attribute value of `None` indicates that NNMi cannot resolve the Source Object. If you want to match the incident, use one or more Source Node attributes.

Attribute	Description
	• If the incident does not have a Source Object, a Source Node, or both (for example, the node is not stored in the NNMi database), you must use CIAs in your filter rather than Source Object or Source Node attributes. **Tip**: To check whether the Source Object or Source Node is stored in the NNMi database, open the incident and then select Open from the Lookup menu for the Source Node or Source Object displayed. If a form does not open for the selected object or node, this means the source is not stored in the NNMi database. • When specifying a Correlation Filter, precede the attribute name with either `parent.` or `child.` to specify from which incident the attribute value should be compared. For example, you might specify `${parent.hostedOn}` or `${child.ifDesc}`. • If the incident does not have a Source Object, a Source Node, or both (for example, the node is not stored in the NNMi database), you must use CIAs in your filter rather than Source Object or Source Node attributes. **Tip**: To check whether the Source Object or Source Node is stored in the NNMi database, open the incident and then select Open from the Lookup menu for the Source Node or Source Object displayed. If a form does not open for the selected object or node, this means the source is not stored in the NNMi database. • When specifying a Correlation Filter, precede the attribute name with either `parent.` or `child.` to specify from which incident the attribute value should be compared. For example, you might specify `${parent.hostedOn}` or `${child.ifDesc}`. Possible Source Object choices are as follows: • Card [click here for a list of attribute values] **Unique Keys from the Card Form: Capabilities Tab**: ▪ capability (Unique Key of the Capability) • Interface [click here for a list of attribute values] Use the following syntax to specify a Custom Attribute (CA) for an Interface: `valueOfInterfaceCa(<CA_Name>)` For example: `${child.valueOfInterfaceCA(Role)} = WAN Connection` **Values from the Basics Attributes listed on the Interface Form**: ▪ hostedOn (Hosted On Node) **Note**: You must use the full DNS name for the hostedOn value.

Attribute	Description
	Values from the Interface Form: General Tab: ▪ ifName (name configured for the interface) ▪ ifAlias (alias configured for the interface) ▪ ifDescr (description configured for the interface) ▪ ifIndex (index assigned to the interface) ▪ ifSpeed (speed configured for the interface) **Note**: When entering the value for ifSpeed, use the actual numeric value for the interface speed. For example, use `10000000` for ifSpeed **10 Mbps**. **Addresses from the Interface Form: IP Addresses Tab**: ▪ ipAddress (IP Address associated with the interface) Because NNMi uses a lexicographical compare when evaluating IP addresses, it is recommended that you use the **like** and **not like** operators to specify IP address ranges rather than using the following operators: **>**, **>=**, **<**, or **<=**. **Unique Keys from the Interface Form: Capabilities Tab**: ▪ capability (Unique Key of the Capability) **Values from the Basics Attributes on the parent Node Form**: ▪ isSnmpInterface (Agent Enabled) **Values from the parent Node Form: General Tab**: ▪ sysOidInterface (System Object ID) **Values from the Basics Attributes on the associated Device Profile Form**: ▪ devVendorInterface (Device Vendor) ▪ devFamilyInterface (Device Family) • IP Address [click here for a list of attribute values] **Unique Keys from the IP Address Form: Capabilities Tab**: ▪ capability (Unique Key of the Capability) • Node [click here for a list of attribute values] Use the following syntax to specify a Custom Attribute (CA) for a Node: `valueOfNodeCa(<CA_Name>)` For example: `${valueOfNodeCa(Location)} = USA` **Values from the Basics Attributes on the Node Form**: ▪ hostname (Hostname, *case-sensitive*)

Attribute	Description
	▪ mgmtIPAddress (Management Address) ▪ isSnmpNode (Agent Enabled) ▪ isNnmSystemLocal (NNMi Management Server) **Values from the Node Form: General Tab**: ▪ sysName (System Name) ▪ sysContact (System Contact) ▪ sysLocation (System Location) ▪ sysOidNode (System Object ID) **Addresses from the Node Form: IP Addresses Tab**: ▪ hostedIPAddress (Address) Because NNMi uses a lexicographical compare when evaluating IP addresses, it is recommended that you use the **like** and **not like** operators to specify IP address ranges rather than using the following operators: **>**, **>=**, **<**, or **<=** . **Unique Keys from the Node Form: Capabilities Tab**: ▪ capability (Unique Key of the Capability) **Values from the Basics Attributes on the associated Device Profile Form**: ▪ devVendorNode (Device Vendor) ▪ devFamillyNode (Device Family) **Values from the associated entry on the Regional Manager Form: Connection Tab**: ▪ nnmSystemName (Hostname, *case-sensitive*) (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled, this attribute value identifies a Regional Manager (NNMi management server). See "Global Manager: Connect to a Regional Manager" (on page 80).

Valid Operators

Operator	Description
=	Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Correlate the incidents if the `hostedOn` value for the Source Object of the Child Incident is equal to the `hostedOn` value for the Source Object in the Parent Incident. `${child.hostedOn} = ${parent.hostedOn}`
!=	Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

Operator	Description
	Correlate the incidents if the `hostedOn` value for the Source Object of the Child Incident is not equal to the `hostedOn` value for the Source Object in the Parent Incident. `${child.hostedOn} != ${parent.hostedOn}`
<	Finds all values less than the value specified.
<=	Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified.
>	Finds all values greater than the value specified.
>=	Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified.
is not null	Finds all non-blank values.
is null	Finds all blank values.
like	Finds matches using the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E . The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.
not like	Finds all matches that do not have the values specified using the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E . The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

Valid Expressions

Attribute	Description
Expression	The value or pattern for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following:

Attribute	Description
	• The expression can include a valid Attribute. • The value or pattern you want to match is case sensitive. • When entering the value for ifSpeed, use the actual numeric value for the interface speed. For example, use `10000000` for ifSpeed **10 Mbps**.

Correlation Rule Example

Tip: Use these steps as a guideline for creating your own Correlation Rules.

This example uses the Subinterface Correlation Rule to describe the steps for creating a Correlation Rule. The Subinterface Correlation Rule specifies that Interface Down incidents that occur for subinterfaces should be correlated under the Interface Down incident generated for the main interface. Click here for more information about Custom Correlations.

The NNMi Custom Correlation feature enables you to correlate groups of incidents under a Parent Incident. This feature is useful when you want to define a relationship between a number of incidents potentially from different network objects that form a logical set to identify a problem. The set of correlations is considered complete if all of the incidents arrive within a specified time window. You can correlate incidents under an existing Incident Configuration (Correlation Rule) or create a new Incident Configuration (Causal Rule).

This example uses an existing Incident Configuration as the Parent Incident. See "Causal Rule Example" (on page 579) for an example that generates a new Incident Configuration as the Parent Incident.

To configure the Subinterface Correlation Rule Basics information:

1. Navigate to the **Custom Correlation Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation pane, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Custom Correlation Configuration**.
2. Navigate to the **Correlation Rules** tab.
3. From the **Correlation Rules** table toolbar, click the New icon.
4. In the **Name** attribute, enter a unique name that will help you to identify the Correlation Rule. In this example, the Correlation Rule Name is **Subinterface**.
5. In the **Author** attribute, enter a name that identifies the person who is creating the Correlation Rule. In this example, **HP Network Node Manager** is the Author name to identify this Correlation Rule as one that NNMi provides.
6. Make sure **Enabled** is checked to indicate the NNMi Causal Engine should use this Correlation Rule when evaluating incidents.
7. To use an existing Parent Incident, do the following:
   a. In the **Parent Incident** Lookup Field, select Quick Find to select from the list of existing incident configurations.

b. In the Subinterface Correlation Rule, the **InterfaceDown** incident configuration was selected as the Parent Incident.

8. Select the Incident Configuration that must match an incoming incident and that should be correlated as the Child Incident for the Custom Correlation.

   In the Subinterface Correlation Rule, the **InterfaceDown** incident configuration was also selected as the Child Incident.

9. In the **Correlation Window Duration** attribute, enter the time limit (in days, hours, minutes, and seconds) that must be reached before the incoming incident are correlated. The Subinterface Correlation Rule specifies a Correlation Window Duration of 6 minutes.

10. Use the **Description** attribute to provide additional information that you would like to store about the current incident configuration. This description applies only to the configuration entry.

    The Subinterface Correlation Rule includes the following description: **Correlates sub-interfaces down incidents under the main interface down**.

To configure the Parent Incident Filter:

1. In the Correlation Rule form, navigate to the **Parent Incident Filter** tab.
2. The following Parent Incident Filter specifies that the Correlation Rule applies only to Cisco devices:

   ```
   ${devVendorInterface} = Cisco
   ```

3. The following Parent Incident Filter specifies that the ifDesc value must contain the string `Serial` followed by one or more digits and then a forward slash, followed by zero or more digits:

   ```
   ${ifDesc}like Serial\d+/*\d*
   ```

4. As shown in the following Filter String, the Parent Incident Filters use the Boolean operator AND so that both criteria must be met for the Incident to be selected as a Parent:

   ```
   {${devVendorInterface} = Cisco AND ${ifDesc} like Serial\d+/*\d*)
   ```

   To create this Parent Incident Filter, in the Filter Editor:

   a. Click **And**.

   b. In the **Attribute** field, enter `${devVendorInterface}`.

   c. In the **Operator** field, select **=** from the drop-down menu.

   d. In the **Expression** field, enter **Cisco**.

   e. Click **Append**.

   f. In the **Attribute** field, enter `${ifDesc}`.

   g. In the **Operator** field, select `like` from the drop-down menu.

   h. In the **Expression** field, enter `Serial\d+/*\d*`.

   i. Click **Add**.

To configure the Child Incident Filter:

1. In the Correlation Rule form, navigate to the **Child Incident Filter** tab.
2. The following Child Incident Filter specifies that the Correlation Rule applies only to Cisco devices:

   ```
   ${devVendorInterface} = Cisco
   ```

3. The following Child Incident Filter specifies that the ifDesc value must contain the following sequence of values:

   The string `Serial` followed by one or more digits, then a forward slash, followed by zero or more digits, and then a period followed by one or more digits:

   ```
   ${ifDesc}like Serial\d+/*\d*
   ```

4. As shown in the following Filter String, the Child Incident Filters use the Boolean operator AND so that both criteria must be met for the Incident to be selected as a Child:

   ```
   {${devVendorInterface} = Cisco AND ${ifDesc} like Serial\d+/*\d*)
   ```

   To create this Parent Incident Filter, in the Filter Editor:

   a. Click **And**.
   b. In the **Attribute** field, enter `${devVendorInterface}`.
   c. In the **Operator** field, select **=** from the drop-down menu.
   d. In the **Expression** field, enter **Cisco**.
   e. Click **Append**.
   f. In the **Attribute** field, enter `${ifDesc}`.
   g. In the **Operator** field, select `like` from the drop-down menu.
   h. In the **Expression** field, enter `Serial\d+/*\d*`.
   i. Click **Append**.

To configure the Correlation Filter:

Note: When specifying a Correlation Filter, you must specify whether the attribute is from a Child Incident or Parent Incident using the following syntax: `${child.<attribute_name>}` or `${parent.<attribute_name>}`.

1. In the Correlation Rule form, navigate to the **Correlation Filter** tab.
2. To ensure that the Interface Down incidents are generated for the same node, the Subinterface Correlation Rules uses `hostedOn` as the attribute for both the Child and Parent Incidents as shown in the following example filter:

   ```
   ${child.hostedOn}= ${parent.hostedOn}
   ```

   To ensure that the Interfaces are subinterfaces for the main interface, the filter also matches the ifDesc values:

   ```
   ${child.ifDesc}like ${parent.ifDesc}.*
   ```

As shown in the following Filter String, the Correlation Filter uses the Boolean operator AND so that both criteria must be met for the Incidents to be correlated:

```
${child.hostedOn} = ${parent.hostedOn}AND ${child.ifDesc} like
${parent.ifDesc}.*
```

To create the Correlation Rule filter:

a. Click **And**.

b. In the **Attribute** field, enter `${child.hostedOn}`.

c. In the **Operator** field, select **=** from the drop-down menu.

d. In the **Expression** field, enter ${parent.hostedOn}.

e. Click **Append**.

f. In the **Attribute** field, enter `${child.ifDesc}`.

g. In the **Operator** field, select `like` from the drop-down menu.

h. In the **Expression** field, enter `${parent.ifDesc}.*`.

i. Click **Append**.

3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Configure a Causal Rule

Tip: Configure a Causal Rule when you want to cause NNMi to generate a Parent Incident and you want to correlate one or more Child Incident Configurations under the Parent Incident that you cause to be generated.

Note: See **Help** → **Documentation Library** → **Release Notes**, and locate the **Support Matrix** link for Causal Rule limitations.

When correlating groups of incidents under a Parent incident, use the Causal Rules tab to specify the following.

- Parent Incident Configuration to be generated
- One or more Child Incident Configurations to be correlated with the generated Parent Incident
- Filters that NNMi should use when selecting the Child Incident instances for correlation
- Source Object and Source Node Filter to be used to determine the Source Node and Source Object for the Parent Incident that is generated
- The time window that must be met before NNMi correlates the incidents

For information about each Causal Rules tab:

To configure a Causal Rule:

1. Navigate to the **Custom Correlation Configuration** form:

   a. From the workspace navigation pane, select the **Configuration** workspace.

   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.

c. Select **Custom Correlation Configuration**.

2. Navigate to the **Causal Rules** tab.
3. From the **Causal Rules** table toolbar, do one of the following:
   - To create a Causal Rule, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit a Causal Rule, click the Open icon in the row representing the Causal Rule you want to edit, and continue.
   - To delete a Causal Rule, click the Delete icon.
4. Create your Causal Rule (see table).
5. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Cause Rule Basic Attributes

Attribute	Description
Name	Type a maximum of 64 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed. The name is used to identify the Causal Rule and must be unique. Use a name that will help you to remember the purpose of the Causal Rule.
Author	Indicates who created or last modified the Causal Rule. See Author form for important information. **Caution**: If the Author attribute value is **HP Network Node Manager**, any changes are at risk of being overwritten in the future. Click the Lookup icon and select Show Analysis to display details about the currently selected Author, select Quick Find to access the list of existing Author values, or click New to create one.
Enabled	If enabled, the NNMi Causal Engine uses the Causal Rule when evaluating incidents. If disabled, the Causal Rule is ignored.
Parent Incident	Specifies the incident configuration that should be generated as the Parent Incident for the Causal Rule. **To specify a Parent Incident configuration**: 1. Click the Lookup icon, and do one of the following: - To display Analysis Pane information, in the Quick Find dialog, select Show Analysis. (See Use the Analysis Pane for more information about the Analysis Pane.)

Attribute	Description
	▪ To create a Parent Incident, select one of the following: ○ New Management Event Configuration ○ New Remote NNM Event Configuration ○ New SNMP Trap Configuration ▪ To modify a Parent Incident, select Open. 2. *Optional*. To create or modify a Parent Incident, enter or modify the attribute values for the selected Incident configuration. See "Configuring Incidents" (on page 454) for more information about the Incident Configuration form. 3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form. 4. *Optional*. To create or modify a Parent Incident, enter or modify the attribute values for the selected Incident configuration. See "Configuring Incidents" (on page 454) for more information about the Incident Configuration form. 5. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.
Correlation Nature	Select the Correlation Nature that you want to assign to the Parent Incident that is generated. **Note**: The Child Incident will have the Correlation Nature of Secondary Root Cause.
Common Child Incident Attribute	Specifies the Incident Attribute that all Child Incidents must have in common for the incident instance to be correlated under the Parent Incident defined for the Causal Rule. For example, if you want to ensure that all child incidents are from the same node, use the `${child.hostedOn}` attribute. Valid attributes other than Source Node attributes depend on the Incident's Source Object. NNMi checks the Source Node as well as the Source Object for any attribute value. Note the following when specifying Attributes: • You cannot specify $(capability) as a Common Child Incident Attribute. • Boolean Attributes begin with "is" and must contain the value `true` or `false`. • Use the following syntax to specify a Custom Incident Attribute (CIA): `valueOfCia(<CIA_Name>)` **Note**: Check the appropriate Incident form for any valid CIA Names provided by NNMi. For example: `${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1\E)}`

Attribute	Description
	• When specifying the <*CIA_Name*>, you can use the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. For example, use the following syntax to specify that you want to include any CIA Name that begins with .1.3.6.1.2.1.31.1.1.1.1.: `${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.31.1.1.1.1.\E.*)}` **Note**: Enclose all CIA names using the `\Q` and `\E` characters so that NNMi correctly interprets the period character. For example: `${child.valueOfCia(\Qcia.address\E)}` See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. • If you use attributes that are valid for the Source Node, NNMi uses the Source Node when comparing values. If you use attributes that are valid for the Source Object, NNMi uses the Source Object when comparing values. You cannot use attributes that are valid for the Source Node and Source Object in the same filter. • When using attributes for a Source Object, note the following: ▪ When using attributes for a Source Object, the attribute must be valid for the incident's Source Object or NNMi does not find a match. For example, if you use the `hostedOn` attribute and the Source Object is not an interface, the correlation does not occur. **Tip**: To check a Source Object for an incident, select the incident of interest, then select Open from the Lookup menu for the Source Object, and examine the Source Object form. ▪ *SNMP Trap incidents only*. NNMi does not find a match when the value for a Source Object is `None`. A Source Object attribute value of `None` indicates that NNMi cannot resolve the Source Object. If you want to match the incident, use one or more Source Node attributes. ▪ If the incident does not have a Source Object, a Source Node, or both (for example, the node is not stored in the NNMi database), you must use CIAs in your filter rather than Source Object or Source Node attributes. **Tip**: To check whether the Source Object or Source Node is stored in the NNMi database, open the incident and then select Open from the Lookup menu for the Source Node or Source Object displayed. If a form does not open for the selected object or node, this means the source is not stored in the NNMi database. ▪ When specifying a Correlation Filter, precede the attribute name with either `parent.` or `child.` to specify from which incident the attribute value should be compared. For example, you might specify `${parent.hostedOn}` or `${child.ifDesc}`.

Attribute	Description
	• If the incident does not have a Source Object, a Source Node, or both (for example, the node is not stored in the NNMi database), you must use CIAs rather than Source Object or Source Node attributes. **Tip**: To check whether the Source Object or Source Node is stored in the NNMi database, open the incident and then select Open from the Lookup menu for the Source Node or Source Object displayed. If a form does not open for the selected object or node, this means the source is not stored in the NNMi database. Possible Source Object choices are as follows: • Interface [click here for a list of attribute values] Use the following syntax to specify a Custom Attribute (CA) for an Interface: `valueOfInterfaceCa(<CA_Name>)` For example: `${child.valueOfInterfaceCA(Role)}` **Values from the Basics Attributes listed on the Interface Form**: ▪ hostedOn (Hosted On Node) **Values from the Interface Form: General Tab**: ▪ ifName (name configured for the interface) ▪ ifAlias (alias configured for the interface) ▪ ifDescr (description configured for the interface) ▪ ifIndex (index assigned to the interface) ▪ ifSpeed (speed configured for the interface) **Addresses from the Interface Form: IP Addresses Tab**: ▪ ipAddress (IP Address associated with the interface) **Values from the Basics Attributes on the parent Node Form**: ▪ isSnmpInterface (Agent Enabled) **Values from the parent Node Form: General Tab**: ▪ sysOidInterface (System Object ID) **Values from the Basics Attributes on the associated Device Profile Form**: ▪ devVendorInterface (Device Vendor) ▪ devFamilyInterface (Device Family) • Node [click here for a list of attribute values] Use the following syntax to specify a Custom Attribute (CA) for a Node:

Attribute	Description
	`valueOfNodeCa(<CA_Name>)` For example: `${valueOfNodeCa(Location)}` **Values from the Basics Attributes on the Node Form**: ▪ hostname (Hostname, *case-sensitive*) ▪ mgmtIPAddress (Management Address) ▪ isSnmpNode (Agent Enabled) ▪ isNnmSystemLocal (NNMi Management Server) **Values from the Node Form: General Tab**: ▪ sysName (System Name) ▪ sysContact (System Contact) ▪ sysLocation (System Location) ▪ sysOidNode (System Object ID) **Addresses from the Node Form: IP Addresses Tab**: ▪ hostedIPAddress (Address) **Values from the Basics Attributes on the associated Device Profile Form**: ▪ devVendorNode (Device Vendor) ▪ devFamillyNode (Device Family) **Values from the associated entry on the Regional Manager Form: Connection Tab**: ▪ nnmSystemName (Hostname, *case-sensitive*) (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled, this attribute value identifies a Regional Manager (NNMi management server). See "Global Manager: Connect to a Regional Manager" (on page 80).
Correlation Window Duration	The time window that must be met before NNMi correlates the incidents. Enter a number for Days, Hours, Minutes, and Seconds. Note the following: • NNMi waits until the Correlation Window Duration has passed before generating the Parent Incident and correlating its Child Incidents. • If you are relating multiple Custom Correlations, make sure the Correlation Window Duration allows enough time for all of the Parent and Child incidents to be generated. For example, to correlate two or more Interface Down incidents under a new incident on interfaces that are polled every 5 minutes, use a 6-minute Correlation Window Duration. The 6-minute window ensures that the Interface Down incidents, which might occur 5 minutes apart, will be correlated under the new incident.

Attribute	Description
Description	Use the description field to provide additional information that you would like to store about the current incident configuration. This description applies only to the configuration entry. Type a maximum of 2048 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.

Configure a Child Incident for a Causal Rule

The Child Incident tab enables you to specify which Child Incidents should be considered for correlation according to the Causal Rule you are configuring.

For information about each Causal Rules tab:

For information about each Child Incident tab:

To configure a Child Incident for a Causal Rule:

1. Navigate to the **Custom Correlation Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation pane, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Custom Correlation Configuration**.
2. Navigate to the **Causal Rules** tab.
3. From the **Causal Rules** table toolbar, do one of the following:
   - To create a Causal Rule, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit a Causal Rule, click the Open icon in the row representing the Causal Rule you want to edit, and continue.
   - To delete a Causal Rule, click the Delete icon.
4. Create your Causal Rule. (See "Configure a Causal Rule" (on page 548).)
5. Create your Child Incident Configuration (see table).
6. *Optional*. Configure a Child Incident Filter. (See "Configure a Child Incident Filter for a Causal Rule" (on page 556).)
7. *Optional*. Configure a Source Object Filter. (See "Configure a Source Object Filter for a Causal Rule" (on page 565).)
8. *Optional*. Configure a Source Node Filter. (See "Configure a Source Node Filter for a Causal Rule" (on page 573).)
9. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Causal Rule Basic Attributes

Attribute	Description
Name	Type a maximum of 64 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.

Attribute	Description
	The name is used to identify the Child Incident Configuration and must be unique within each Causal Rule. Use a name that will help you to remember the purpose of the Child Incident Configuration.
Child Incident	Specifies the incident configuration that should be used as the Child Incident when evaluating the Causal Rule. **To specify a Child Incident configuration**: 1. Click the Lookup icon, and do one of the following: ▪ To specify a Child Incident without making any changes to the incident configuration, select Quick Find . In the Quick Find dialog, select the Incident of interest. ▪ To create a Child Incident, select one of the following: ○ New Management Event Configuration ○ New Remote NNM Event Configuration ○ New SNMP Trap Configuration ▪ To modify a Child Incident, select Open. 2. *Optional*. To create or modify a Child Incident, enter or modify the attribute values for the selected Incident configuration. See "Configuring Incidents" (on page 454) for more information about the Incident Configuration form. 3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.
Forward Child Custom Incident Attributes	Enter a comma-delimited list of the Custom Incident Attributes you want to appear with the generated Parent Incident. NNMi forwards these values from the Child Incidents that you configure for the Causal Rule.
Optional Child Incident	If enabled, the NNMi Causal Engine generates the Parent Incident whether this Child Incident occurs. If disabled, the NNMi Causal Engine only generates the Parent Incident if this Child Incident occurs.
Use Child Incident's Source Object for Parent	If enabled, indicates you want NNMi to use the Source Object of the Child Incident as the Source Object for the Parent Incident. **Note**: If you enable this option, NNMi ignores any Source Object Filter you configured. If disabled, indicates you want NNMi to use the Source Object Filter configuration to determine the Parent Incident's Source Node. See "Configure a Source Object Filter for a Causal Rule" (on page 565) for more information. If you do not specify the Source Object to use for the Parent Incident, NNMi uses the Source Object of the first Child Incident that occurs.

Attribute	Description
Use Child Incident's Source Node for Parent	If enabled, indicates you want NNMi to use the Source Node of the Child Incident as the Source Node for the Parent Incident. **Note**: If you enable this option, NNMi ignores any Source Node Filter you configured. If disabled, indicates you want NNMi to use the Source Node Filter configuration to determine the Parent Incident's Source Node. See "Configure a Source Node Filter for a Causal Rule" (on page 573) for more information. If you do not specify the Source Node to use for the Parent Incident, NNMi uses the Source Node of the first Child Incident that occurs.

Configure a Child Incident Filter for a Causal Rule

Note: See **Help** → **Documentation Library** → **Release Notes**, and locate the **Support Matrix** link for Child Incident Filter limitations.

The Child Incident Filter tab enables you to create a filter to specify which Child Incidents should be considered for correlation according to the Causal Rule you are configuring.

For information about each Causal Rules tab:

For information about each Child Incident tab:

Use the Filter Editor Buttons to insert Boolean Operators and to append, insert, and replace expressions in the Filter String. Use the Drag and Drop feature to make changes to the placement of the expressions in your Filter String. Click here for more information about using the Filter Editor for Custom Correlations:

- You can use Custom Incident Attributes, attributes for an incident's Source Node or Source Object, or both to define how matching incidents should be considered for the Correlation Rule. See Valid Attributes for more information.
- When specifying Attribute names and values, NNMi uses the type to determine a match. For example, if the Attribute type is numeric, NNMi does a numeric comparison. If the Attribute type is textual, NNMi does a lexographical string comparison. In all cases, when you use the **like** or **not like** operator, NNMi uses a lexographical string comparison. Click here for more information about Attribute types:
  - `ifIndex` and `ifSpeed` are numeric Attributes.
  - Any Attribute name that begins wtih "is" (`isSnmpInterface`, `isSnmpNode`, `isNnmSystemLocal`) represents a Boolean Attribute.
  - All other Attributes are textual.
- Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator (for example, `AND`) is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together.
- View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
- The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions.

- The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Additional Filters Editor. For example, you append to or replace, the expression that is selected.
- The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators. See "Add Boolean Operators in the Additional Filters Editor" (on page 244) for more information.

Filter Editor Buttons and Drag and Drop Feature

Button or Feature	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Insert	Inserts the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) in front of the cursor location within the Filter String.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed Left or Right Expression.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.
Drag and Drop	You can drag any of the following items to a new location in the Filter String: ▪ Filter Editor Options: AND, OR, NOT, EXISTS, NOT EXISTS ▪ Filter Expression (Attribute, Operator and Value) When moving items in the Filter String, note the following: ▪ Click the item you want to move before dragging it to a new location. ▪ As you drag a selected item, an underline indicates the target location. ▪ If you are moving the selection up, NNMi places the item above the target location. ▪ If you are moving the selection down, NNMi places the item below the target location. ▪ If you attempt to move the selection to an invalid target location, NNMi displays an error message.

To configure a Child Incident Filter for a Causal Rule:

1. Navigate to the **Custom Correlation Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation pane, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Custom Correlation Configuration**.
2. Navigate to the **Causal Rules** tab.
3. From the **Causal Rules** table toolbar, do one of the following:
   - To create a Causal Rule, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit a Causal Rule, click the Open icon in the row representing the Causal Rule you want to edit, and continue.
   - To delete a Causal Rule, click the Delete icon.
4. Create your Causal Rule. (See "Configure a Causal Rule" (on page 548).)
5. Create your Child Incident Configuration . (See "Configure a Child Incident for a Causal Rule" (on page 554).)
6. *Optional*. Configure a Child Incident Filter. (See Filter Editor Components).

Filter Editor Components

Component	Description
Attribute	The Attribute on which NNMi searches. See Valid Attributes below for a description of valid Attributes.
Operator	Use this Operator to establish the relationship between the Attribute and Expression. See Valid Operators in the table below for the description of each valid Operator.
Expression	Use the Expression to complete the criteria for the Parent Incident configuration. See Valid Expressions below for a description of the components that you might include in your Expression.

7. *Optional*. Configure a Source Object Filter. (See "Configure a Source Object Filter for a Causal Rule" (on page 565).)
8. *Optional*. Configure a Source Node Filter. (See "Configure a Source Node Filter for a Causal Rule" (on page 573).)
9. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Valid Attributes

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The Attribute on which NNMi searches. Valid attributes other than Source Node attributes depend on the Incident's Source Object. NNMi checks the Source Node as well as the Source Object for any Capability value. Note the following when specifying Attributes:

Attribute	Description
	• Boolean Attributes begin with "is" and must contain the value `true` or `false`. • Use the following syntax to specify a Custom Incident Attribute (CIA): `valueOfCia(<CIA_Name>)` **Note**: Check the appropriate Incident form for any valid CIA Names provided by NNMi. For example: `${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1\E)}=5` When specifying the <*CIA_Name*>, you can use the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. For example, use the following syntax to specify that you want to include any CIA Name that begins with .1.3.6.1.2.1.31.1.1.1.1.: `${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.31.1.1.1.1.\E.*)}` **Note**: Enclose all CIA names using the `\Q` and `\E` characters so that NNMi correctly interprets the period character. For example: `${child.valueOfCia(\Qcia.address\E)}` See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. • If you use attributes that are valid for the Source Node, NNMi uses the Source Node when comparing values. If you use attributes that are valid for the Source Object, NNMi uses the Source Object when comparing values. You cannot use attributes that are valid for the Source Node and Source Object in the same filter. • When using attributes for a Source Object, note the following: ▪ When using attributes for a Source Object, the attribute must be valid for the incident's Source Object or NNMi does not find a match. For example, if you use the `hostedOn` attribute and the Source Object is not an interface, the correlation does not occur. **Tip**: To check a Source Object for an incident, select the incident of interest, then select Open from the Lookup menu for the Source Object, and examine the Source Object form. ▪ *SNMP Trap incidents only*. NNMi does not find a match when the value for a Source Object is `None`. A Source Object attribute value of `None` indicates that NNMi cannot resolve the Source Object. If you want to match the incident, use one or more Source Node attributes. • If the incident does not have a Source Object, a Source Node, or both (for example, the node is not stored in the NNMi database), you must use CIAs in your filter rather than Source Object or Source Node attributes. **Tip**: To check whether the Source Object or Source Node is stored in the NNMi

Attribute	Description
	database, open the incident and then select Open from the Lookup menu for the Source Node or Source Object displayed. If a form does not open for the selected object or node, this means the source is not stored in the NNMi database. • When specifying a Correlation Filter, precede the attribute name with either `parent.` or `child.` to specify from which incident the attribute value should be compared. For example, you might specify `${parent.hostedOn}` or `${child.ifDesc}`. • If the incident does not have a Source Object, a Source Node, or both (for example, the node is not stored in the NNMi database), you must use CIAs in your filter rather than Source Object or Source Node attributes. **Tip**: To check whether the Source Object or Source Node is stored in the NNMi database, open the incident and then select Open from the Lookup menu for the Source Node or Source Object displayed. If a form does not open for the selected object or node, this means the source is not stored in the NNMi database. • When specifying a Correlation Filter, precede the attribute name with either `parent.` or `child.` to specify from which incident the attribute value should be compared. For example, you might specify `${parent.hostedOn}` or `${child.ifDesc}`. Possible Source Object choices are as follows: • Card [click here for a list of attribute values] **Unique Keys from the Card Form: Capabilities Tab**: ▪ capability (Unique Key of the Capability) • Interface [click here for a list of attribute values] Use the following syntax to specify a Custom Attribute (CA) for an Interface: `valueOfInterfaceCa(<CA_Name>)` For example: `${child.valueOfInterfaceCA(Role)} = WAN Connection` **Values from the Basics Attributes listed on the Interface Form**: ▪ hostedOn (Hosted On Node) **Note**: You must use the full DNS name for the hostedOn value. **Values from the Interface Form: General Tab**: ▪ ifName (name configured for the interface)

Attribute	Description
	▪ ifAlias (alias configured for the interface) ▪ ifDescr (description configured for the interface) ▪ ifIndex (index assigned to the interface) ▪ ifSpeed (speed configured for the interface) **Note**: When entering the value for ifSpeed, use the actual numeric value for the interface speed. For example, use `10000000` for ifSpeed **10 Mbps**. **Addresses from the Interface Form: IP Addresses Tab**: ▪ ipAddress (IP Address associated with the interface) Because NNMi uses a lexicographical compare when evaluating IP addresses, it is recommended that you use the **like** and **not like** operators to specify IP address ranges rather than using the following operators: **>**, **>=**, **<**, or **<=**. **Unique Keys from the Interface Form: Capabilities Tab**: ▪ capability (Unique Key of the Capability) **Values from the Basics Attributes on the parent Node Form**: ▪ isSnmpInterface (Agent Enabled) **Values from the parent Node Form: General Tab**: ▪ sysOidInterface (System Object ID) **Values from the Basics Attributes on the associated Device Profile Form**: ▪ devVendorInterface (Device Vendor) ▪ devFamilyInterface (Device Family) • IP Address [click here for a list of attribute values] **Unique Keys from the IP Address Form: Capabilities Tab**: ▪ capability (Unique Key of the Capability) • Node [click here for a list of attribute values] Use the following syntax to specify a Custom Attribute (CA) for a Node: `valueOfNodeCa(<CA_Name>)` For example: `${valueOfNodeCa(Location)} = USA` **Values from the Basics Attributes on the Node Form**: ▪ hostname (Hostname, *case-sensitive*) ▪ mgmtIPAddress (Management Address) ▪ isSnmpNode (Agent Enabled)

Attribute	Description
	▪ isNnmSystemLocal (NNMi Management Server) **Values from the Node Form: General Tab**: ▪ sysName (System Name) ▪ sysContact (System Contact) ▪ sysLocation (System Location) ▪ sysOidNode (System Object ID) **Addresses from the Node Form: IP Addresses Tab**: ▪ hostedIPAddress (Address) Because NNMi uses a lexicographical compare when evaluating IP addresses, it is recommended that you use the **like** and **not like** operators to specify IP address ranges rather than using the following operators: **>**, **>=**, **<**, or **<=** . **Unique Keys from the Node Form: Capabilities Tab**: ▪ capability (Unique Key of the Capability) **Values from the Basics Attributes on the associated Device Profile Form**: ▪ devVendorNode (Device Vendor) ▪ devFamillyNode (Device Family) **Values from the associated entry on the Regional Manager Form: Connection Tab**: ▪ nnmSystemName (Hostname, *case-sensitive*) (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled, this attribute value identifies a Regional Manager (NNMi management server). See "Global Manager: Connect to a Regional Manager" (on page 80).

Valid Operator Values

Operator	Description

=	Finds all values equal to the value specified.
	Click here for examples.
	Match any incident with a CIA value of 5 and Object Identifier (OID) of .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1:
	`${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1\E)} = 5`
	Match any incident with the Source Object's Capability equal to `com.hp.nnm.capability.card.fru`
	`$(capability) = com.hp.nnm.capability.card.fru`

!=	Finds all values not equal to the value specified.

Operator	Description
	Click here for an example. Match any incident with Device Vendor for the interface (Source Object) not equal to `Cisco`: `${devVendorInterface} != Cisco`
<	Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Match any incident with a CIA value of less than 5 and Object Identifier (OID) of .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1: `${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1\E)} < 5`
<=	Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for examples. Match any incident with a CIA value of less than or equal to 5 and Object Identifier (OID) of .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1: `${valueOfCia (\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1\E)} <= 5`
>	Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Match any incident with a CIA value of greater than 5 and Object Identifier (OID) of .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1: ${valueOfCia (\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1\E)} > 5
>=	Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Match any incident with a Source Object's (interface speed) ifSpeed value of 10Mbps: `${ifSpeed} >= 10000000`
is not null	Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Match any incident with a Source Object's (interface name) ifName attribute that contains a value: `${ifName} is not null`

Operator	Description
is null	Finds all blank values. Click here for an example. Match any incident with a Source Object's (interface name) ifName attribute that does not contain a value: `${ifName} is null`

like	Finds matches using the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information.
	Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E .
	The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.
	The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.
	Click here for an example.
	Match any incident with a Source Object's (interface description) ifDesc attribute that includes `Serial` followed by one or more digits:
	`${ifDesc} like Serial\d+`
	Match any incident with a Source Object's (interface alias) ifAlias attribute that contains `EtherChannel` (for example, `PAgPEtherChannel Group 1`).
	Note: The . (period) indicates any alphanumeric character.
	`${ifAlias} like .*EtherChannel.*`
	Match any incident with a CIA attribute value of `Chassis Fan Tray` followed by a digit and Object Identifier (OID) of `.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Note: To include literal strings in the value, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the following example.
	`${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3\E)} like Chassis Fan Tray \d`

not like	Finds all matches that do not have the values specified using the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E . The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

Operator	Description
	The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. Click here for an example. Match any incident with a Source Object's (interface name) ifName value that does not include `rtr`: `${ifName} not like .*rtr.*`

Valid Expressions

Attribute	Description
Expression	The value or pattern for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The expression can include a valid Attribute. • The value or pattern you want to match is case sensitive. • When entering the value for ifSpeed, use the actual numeric value for the interface speed. For example, use `10000000` for ifSpeed **10 Mbps**.

Configure a Source Object Filter for a Causal Rule

The Source Filter tab enables you to create a filter to specify which Source Object should be used for the Parent Incident that is generated for this Causal Rule.

Note: Create only one Source Object Filter for a Causal Rule. If you select **Use Child Incident's Source Object for Parent**, NNMi ignores any Source Object Filter you configure.

For information about each Causal Rules tab:

For information about each Child Incident tab:

Use the Filter Editor Buttons to insert Boolean Operators and to append, insert, and replace expressions in the Filter String. Use the Drag and Drop feature to make changes to the placement of the expressions in your Filter String. Click here for more information about using the Filter Editor for Custom Correlations:

- You can use Custom Incident Attributes, attributes for an incident's Source Node or Source Object, or both to define how matching incidents should be considered for the Correlation Rule. See Valid Attributes for more information.
- When specifying Attribute names and values, NNMi uses the type to determine a match. For example, if the Attribute type is numeric, NNMi does a numeric comparison. If the Attribute type is textual, NNMi does a lexographical string comparison. In all cases, when you use the **like** or **not like** operator, NNMi uses a lexographical string comparison. Click here for more information about Attribute types:
  - `ifIndex` and `ifSpeed` are numeric Attributes.

  - Any Attribute name that begins wtih "is" (`isSnmpInterface`, `isSnmpNode`, `isNnmSystemLocal`) represents a Boolean Attribute.
  - All other Attributes are textual.

- Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator (for example, `AND`) is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together.
- View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
- The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions.
- The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Additional Filters Editor. For example, you append to or replace, the expression that is selected.
- The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators. See "Add Boolean Operators in the Additional Filters Editor" (on page 244) for more information.

Filter Editor Buttons and Drag and Drop Feature

Button or Feature	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Insert	Inserts the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) in front of the cursor location within the Filter String.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed Left or Right Expression.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.
Drag and Drop	You can drag any of the following items to a new location in the Filter String: ▪ Filter Editor Options: AND, OR, NOT, EXISTS, NOT EXISTS ▪ Filter Expression (Attribute, Operator and Value)

Button or Feature	Description
	When moving items in the Filter String, note the following: ▪ Click the item you want to move before dragging it to a new location. ▪ As you drag a selected item, an underline indicates the target location. ▪ If you are moving the selection up, NNMi places the item above the target location. ▪ If you are moving the selection down, NNMi places the item below the target location. ▪ If you attempt to move the selection to an invalid target location, NNMi displays an error message.

To configure a Source Object Filter for a Causal Rule:

1. Navigate to the **Custom Correlation Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation pane, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Custom Correlation Configuration**.
2. Navigate to the **Causal Rules** tab.
3. From the **Causal Rules** table toolbar, do one of the following:
   - To create a Causal Rule, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit a Causal Rule, click the Open icon in the row representing the Causal Rule you want to edit, and continue.
   - To delete a Causal Rule, click the Delete icon.
4. Create your Causal Rule. (See "Configure a Causal Rule" (on page 548).)
5. Create your Child Incident Configuration . (See "Configure a Child Incident for a Causal Rule" (on page 554).)
6. *Optional*. Configure a Child Incident Filter. (See "Configure a Child Incident Filter for a Causal Rule" (on page 556).)
7. *Optional*. Configure a Source Object Filter. (See the tables that follow, starting with Filter Editor Components).

Filter Editor Components

Component	Description
Attribute	The Attribute on which NNMi searches. See Valid Attributes below for a description of valid Attributes.
Operator	Use this Operator to establish the relationship between the Attribute and Expression. See Valid Operators in the table below for the description of each

Component	Description
	valid Operator.
Expression	Use the Expression to complete the criteria for the Parent Incident configuration. See Valid Expressions below for a description of the components that you might include in your Expression.

8. *Optional*. Configure a Source Node Filter. (See "Configure a Source Node Filter for a Causal Rule" (on page 573).)
9. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Valid Attributes

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The Attribute on which NNMi searches. Valid attributes other than Source Node attributes depend on the Incident's Source Object. NNMi checks the Source Node as well as the Source Object for any Capability value. Note the following when specifying Attributes: • Boolean Attributes begin with "is" and must contain the value `true` or `false`. • If you use attributes that are valid for the Source Node, NNMi uses the Source Node when comparing values. If you use attributes that are valid for the Source Object, NNMi uses the Source Object when comparing values. You cannot use attributes that are valid for the Source Node and Source Object in the same filter. • When using attributes for a Source Object, note the following: ▪ When using attributes for a Source Object, the attribute must be valid for the incident's Source Object or NNMi does not find a match. For example, if you use the `hostedOn` attribute and the Source Object is not an interface, the correlation does not occur. **Tip**: To check a Source Object for an incident, select the incident of interest, then select Open from the Lookup menu for the Source Object, and examine the Source Object form. ▪ *SNMP Trap incidents only*. NNMi does not find a match when the value for a Source Object is `None`. A Source Object attribute value of `None` indicates that NNMi cannot resolve the Source Object. If you want to match the incident, use one or more Source Node attributes. • If the incident does not have a Source Object, a Source Node, or both (for example, the node is not stored in the NNMi database), you must use CIAs in your filter rather than Source Object or Source Node attributes. **Tip**: To check whether the Source Object or Source Node is stored in the NNMi database, open the incident and then select Open from the Lookup menu for the Source Node or Source Object displayed. If a form does not open for

Attribute	Description
	the selected object or node, this means the source is not stored in the NNMi database. • When specifying a Correlation Filter, precede the attribute name with either `parent.` or `child.` to specify from which incident the attribute value should be compared. For example, you might specify `${parent.hostedOn}` or `${child.ifDesc}`. • Interface [click here for a list of attribute values] Use the following syntax to specify a Custom Attribute (CA) for an Interface: `valueOfInterfaceCa(<CA_Name>)` For example: `${child.valueOfInterfaceCA(Role)} = WAN Connection` **Values from the Basics Attributes listed on the Interface Form**: ▪ hostedOn (Hosted On Node) **Note**: You must use the full DNS name for the hostedOn value. **Values from the Interface Form: General Tab**: ▪ ifName (name configured for the interface) ▪ ifAlias (alias configured for the interface) ▪ ifDescr (description configured for the interface) ▪ ifIndex (index assigned to the interface) ▪ ifSpeed (speed configured for the interface) **Note**: When entering the value for ifSpeed, use the actual numeric value for the interface speed. For example, use `10000000` for ifSpeed **10 Mbps**. **Addresses from the Interface Form: IP Addresses Tab**: ▪ ipAddress (IP Address associated with the interface) Because NNMi uses a lexicographical compare when evaluating IP addresses, it is recommended that you use the **like** and **not like** operators to specify IP address ranges rather than using the following operators: **>**, **>=**, **<**, or **<=** . **Unique Keys from the Interface Form: Capabilities Tab**: ▪ capability (Unique Key of the Capability) **Values from the Basics Attributes on the parent Node Form**: ▪ isSnmpInterface (Agent Enabled) **Values from the parent Node Form: General Tab**:

Attribute	Description
	▪ sysOidInterface (System Object ID) **Values from the Basics Attributes on the associated Device Profile Form**: ▪ devVendorInterface (Device Vendor) ▪ devFamilyInterface (Device Family) • IP Address [click here for a list of attribute values] **Unique Keys from the IP Address Form: Capabilities Tab**: ▪ capability (Unique Key of the Capability) • Node [click here for a list of attribute values] Use the following syntax to specify a Custom Attribute (CA) for a Node: `valueOfNodeCa(<CA_Name>)` For example: `${valueOfNodeCa(Location)} = USA` **Values from the Basics Attributes on the Node Form**: ▪ hostname (Hostname, *case-sensitive*) ▪ mgmtIPAddress (Management Address) ▪ isSnmpNode (Agent Enabled) ▪ isNnmSystemLocal (NNMi Management Server) **Values from the Node Form: General Tab**: ▪ sysName (System Name) ▪ sysContact (System Contact) ▪ sysLocation (System Location) ▪ sysOidNode (System Object ID) **Addresses from the Node Form: IP Addresses Tab**: ▪ hostedIPAddress (Address) Because NNMi uses a lexicographical compare when evaluating IP addresses, it is recommended that you use the **like** and **not like** operators to specify IP address ranges rather than using the following operators: **>**, **>=**, **<**, or **<=** . **Unique Keys from the Node Form: Capabilities Tab**: ▪ capability (Unique Key of the Capability) **Values from the Basics Attributes on the associated Device Profile Form**: ▪ devVendorNode (Device Vendor) ▪ devFamillyNode (Device Family)

Attribute	Description
	Values from the associated entry on the Regional Manager Form: Connection Tab: ▪ nnmSystemName (Hostname, *case-sensitive*) (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled, this attribute value identifies a Regional Manager (NNMi management server).

Valid Operator Values

Operator	Description
=	Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for examples. Match any incident with a CIA value of 5 and Object Identifier (OID) of .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1: `${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1\E)} = 5`
!=	Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Match any incident with a Source Object value of Interface with Device Vendor value not equal to `Cisco`: `${devVendorInterface} != Cisco`
<	Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Match any incident with a CIA value less than 5 and Object Identifier (OID) value of .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1: `${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1\E)} < 5`
<=	Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for examples. Match any incident with a CIA attribute value less than or equal to 5 and Object Identifier (OID) value of .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1: `${valueOfCia (\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1\E)} <= 5`
>	Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Match any incident with a CIA value greater than 5 and Object Identifier (OID) attribute value of .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1: ${valueOfCia (\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1\E)} > 5
>=	Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified.

Operator	Description
	Click here for an example. Match any incident with a Source Object attribute value of Interface that has an (interface speed) ifSpeed of 10Mbps: `${ifSpeed} >= 10000000`
is not null	Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Match any incident with a Source Object attribute value of Interface that has an (interface name) ifName value: `${ifName} is not null`
is null	Finds all blank values. Click here for an example. Match any incident with a Source Object attribute value of Interface that does not have an (interface name) ifName value: `${ifName} is null`

like	Finds matches using wildcard characters and the question mark.
	The asterisk (*) character means *any number of characters of any type at this location*.
	The question mark (?) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.
	Click here for an example.
	Match any incident with a Source Object attribute value of Interface with a (description) ifDesc that begins with `Serial` followed by any number of characters:
	`${ifDesc} like Serial*`
	Match any incident with a Source Object attribute value of Interface with an (interface alias) ifAlias value that begins with `EtherChannel` (for example, `EtherChannel Group 1`).
	`${ifAlias} like EtherChannel*`

not like	Finds all matches that do not have the values specified. The asterisk (*) characters means *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The question mark (?) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. Click here for an example. Match any with a Source Object attribute value of Interface with an (interface name)

Operator	Description
	ifName value that does not begin with `rtr*`: `${ifName} not like rtr*`

Valid Expressions

Attribute	Description
Expression	The value or pattern for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The expression can include a valid Attribute. • The value or pattern you want to match is case sensitive. • When entering the value for ifSpeed, use the actual numeric value for the interface speed. For example, use `10000000` for ifSpeed **10 Mbps**.

Configure a Source Node Filter for a Causal Rule

The Source Node Filter tab enables you to create a filter to specify which Source Node should be used for the Parent Incident that is generated for this Causal Rule.

Note: Create only one Source Node Filter for a Causal Rule. If you select **Use Child Incident's Source Node for Parent**, NNMi ignores any Source Node Filter you configure.

For information about each Causal Rules tab:

For information about each Child Incident tab:

Use the Filter Editor Buttons to insert Boolean Operators and to append, insert, and replace expressions in the Filter String. Use the Drag and Drop feature to make changes to the placement of the expressions in your Filter String. Click here for more information about using the Filter Editor:

- You can use Custom Incident Attributes, attributes for an incident's Source Node, or both to define how matching incidents should be considered for the Causal Rule. See Valid Attributes for more information.
- When specifying Attribute names and values, NNMi uses the type to determine a match. For example, if the Attribute type is Integer, NNMi does a numeric comparison. If the Attribute type is textual, NNMi does a lexographical string comparison. In all cases, when you use the **like** or **not like** operator, NNMi uses a lexographical string comparison.
- Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together.
- View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
- The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions.

- The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Additional Filters Editor. For example, you append to or replace, the expression that is selected.
- The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators. See "Add Boolean Operators in the Additional Filters Editor" (on page 244) for more information.

Filter Editor Buttons and Drag and Drop Feature

Button or Feature	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Insert	Inserts the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) in front of the cursor location within the Filter String.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed Left or Right Expression.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.
Drag and Drop	You can drag any of the following items to a new location in the Filter String: ▪ Filter Editor Options: AND, OR, NOT, EXISTS, NOT EXISTS ▪ Filter Expression (Attribute, Operator and Value) When moving items in the Filter String, note the following: ▪ Click the item you want to move before dragging it to a new location. ▪ As you drag a selected item, an underline indicates the target location. ▪ If you are moving the selection up, NNMi places the item above the target location. ▪ If you are moving the selection down, NNMi places the item below the target location. ▪ If you attempt to move the selection to an invalid target location, NNMi displays an error message.

To configure a Source Node Filter for a Causal Rule:

1. Navigate to the **Custom Correlation Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation pane, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Custom Correlation Configuration**.
2. Navigate to the **Causal Rules** tab.
3. From the **Causal Rules** table toolbar, do one of the following:
   - To create a Causal Rule, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit a Causal Rule, click the Open icon in the row representing the Causal Rule you want to edit, and continue.
   - To delete a Causal Rule, click the Delete icon.
4. Create your Causal Rule. (See "Configure a Causal Rule" (on page 548).)
5. Create your Child Incident Configuration . (See "Configure a Child Incident for a Causal Rule" (on page 554).)
6. *Optional*. Configure a Child Incident Filter. (See "Configure a Child Incident Filter for a Causal Rule" (on page 556).)
7. *Optional*. Configure a Source Object Filter. (See "Configure a Source Object Filter for a Causal Rule" (on page 565).)
8. *Optional*. Configure a Source Node Filter. (See the tables that follow, starting with Filter Editor Components.)

   Filter Editor Components

Component	Description
Attribute	The Attribute on which NNMi searches. See Valid Attributes below for a description of valid Attributes.
Operator	Use this Operator to establish the relationship between the Attribute and Expression. See Valid Operators in the table below for the description of each valid Operator.
Expression	Use the Expression to complete the criteria for the Parent Incident configuration. See Valid Expressions below for a description of the components that you might include in your Expression.

9. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Valid Attributes

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The Attribute on which NNMi searches. Note the following when specifying Attributes: • Boolean Attributes begin with "is" and must contain the value `true` or `false`.

Attribute	Description
	• If you use attributes that are valid for the Source Node, NNMi uses the Source Node when comparing values. If you use attributes that are valid for the Source Object, NNMi uses the Source Object when comparing values. You cannot use attributes that are valid for the Source Node and Source Object in the same filter. • When using attributes for a Source Object, note the following: ▪ When using attributes for a Source Object, the attribute must be valid for the incident's Source Object or NNMi does not find a match. For example, if you use the `hostedOn` attribute and the Source Object is not an interface, the correlation does not occur. **Tip**: To check a Source Object for an incident, select the incident of interest, then select Open from the Lookup menu for the Source Object, and examine the Source Object form. ▪ *SNMP Trap incidents only*. NNMi does not find a match when the value for a Source Object is `None`. A Source Object attribute value of `None` indicates that NNMi cannot resolve the Source Object. If you want to match the incident, use one or more Source Node attributes. • If the incident does not have a Source Object, a Source Node, or both (for example, the node is not stored in the NNMi database), you must use CIAs in your filter rather than Source Object or Source Node attributes. **Tip**: To check whether the Source Object or Source Node is stored in the NNMi database, open the incident and then select Open from the Lookup menu for the Source Node or Source Object displayed. If a form does not open for the selected object or node, this means the source is not stored in the NNMi database. • When specifying a Correlation Filter, precede the attribute name with either `parent.` or `child.` to specify from which incident the attribute value should be compared. For example, you might specify `${parent.hostedOn}` or `${child.ifDesc}`. • Node [click here for a list of attribute values] Use the following syntax to specify a Custom Attribute (CA) for a Node: `valueOfNodeCa(<CA_Name>)` For example: `${valueOfNodeCa(Location)} = USA` **Values from the Basics Attributes on the Node Form**: ▪ hostname (Hostname, *case-sensitive*) ▪ mgmtIPAddress (Management Address) ▪ isSnmpNode (Agent Enabled) ▪ isNnmSystemLocal (NNMi Management Server)

Attribute	Description
	Values from the Node Form: General Tab: ▪ sysName (System Name) ▪ sysContact (System Contact) ▪ sysLocation (System Location) ▪ sysOidNode (System Object ID) **Addresses from the Node Form: IP Addresses Tab**: ▪ hostedIPAddress (Address) Because NNMi uses a lexicographical compare when evaluating IP addresses, it is recommended that you use the **like** and **not like** operators to specify IP address ranges rather than using the following operators: **>**, **>=**, **<,** or **<=**. **Unique Keys from the Node Form: Capabilities Tab**: ▪ capability (Unique Key of the Capability) **Values from the Basics Attributes on the associated Device Profile Form**: ▪ devVendorNode (Device Vendor) ▪ devFamillyNode (Device Family) **Values from the associated entry on the Regional Manager Form: Connection Tab**: ▪ nnmSystemName (Hostname, *case-sensitive*) (*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled, this attribute value identifies a Regional Manager (NNMi management server).

Valid Operator Values

Operator	Description
=	Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for examples. Match any incident with a CIA value of 5 and Object Identifier (OID) value of .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1: `${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1\E)} = 5`
!=	Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Match any incident with a Source Node value that has a Device Vendor value not equal to `Cisco`: `${devVendorNode} != Cisco`
<	Finds all values less than the value specified.

Operator	Description
	Click here for an example. Match any incident with a CIA value less than 5 and Object Identifier (OID) value of .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1: `${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1\E)} < 5`
<=	Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for examples. Match any incident with a CIA value less than or equal to 5 and Object Identifier (OID) value of .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1: `${valueOfCia (\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1\E)} <= 5`
>	Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Match any incident with a CIA value greater than 5 and Object Identifier (OID) value of .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1: ${valueOfCia (\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1\E)} > 5
>=	Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified.
is not null	Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Match any incident with a Source Node that has a (system contact name) sysContact value: `${sysContact} is not null`
is null	Finds all blank values. Click here for an example. Match any incident with a Source Node that does not have a (system contact name) sysContact value: `${sysContact} is null`

Operator	Description
like	Finds matches using wildcard characters and the question mark. The asterisk (*) character means *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The question mark (?) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. Click here for an example. Match any incident with a Source Node that has a (system location) sysLocation value that begins with Bldg5: `${syslocation} like Bldg5*`
not like	Finds all matches that do not have the values specified. The asterisk (*) characters means *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The question mark (?) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. Click here for an example. Match any incident with a Source Node that has a (system location) sysLocation value that does not begin with `Bldg5`: `${sysLocation} not like Bldg5*`

Valid Expressions

Attribute	Description
Expression	The value or pattern for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The expression can include a valid Attribute. • The value or pattern you want to match is case sensitive.

Causal Rule Example

Tip: Use these steps as a guideline for creating your own Causal Rules.

This example creates a Causal Rule that generates a new CardHealthProblem Parent Incident. It uses the traps described in the following table to determine the following:

• Whether there is a temperature problem or diagnostic failure for a Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) Card module

• Whether the source of the problem is a fan, a power supply, or both.

Trap Descriptions

Trap	Description
FruModuleStatusChange	Indicates a temperature problem (14) or diagnostic failure (11) for the Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) card module
CiscoEnvMonFanNotification	Indicates the problem is related to a fan. The example Causal Rule uses this trap to obtain the name of the fan.
CiscoEnvMonSuppStatusChangeNotif	Indicates the problem is related to the Power Supply.

Using the Causal Rule described in this example, NNMi generates a new CardHealthProblem Parent Incident when NNMi determines the following:

- The Source Object for the Child Incident is a Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) card.

  Note: NNMi checks for the **com.hp.nnm.capability.card.fru** capability to determine whether the Source Object is an FRU card.

- The FruModuleStatusChange trap returns a value of either 14 (temperature problem) or 11 (diagnostic failure).

To configure the CardHealth Causal Rule Basics information:

1. Navigate to the **Causal Rule** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation pane, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Custom Correlation Configuration**.
2. Navigate to the **Causal Rules** tab.
3. From the **Causal Rules** table toolbar, click the New icon.
4. In the **Name** attribute, enter a unique name that will help you to identify the Causal Rule. In this example, the Causal Rule Name is **Card Health**.
5. In the **Author** attribute, either enter a name that identifies the person who is creating the Causal Rule or keep the default value **Customer**.
6. Make sure **Enabled** is checked to indicate the NNMi Causal Engine should use this Causal Rule when evaluating incidents.
7. To create a new Incident Configuration for the Parent Incident, in the **Parent Incident** Lookup Field, select New.
8. In the Management Event Configuration form, enter the **Basics** information as follows:
   a. In the **Name** attribute, enter **CardHealthProblem** for the Name value.
   b. Make sure **Enabled** is checked to indicate the NNMi Causal Engine should use this Causal Rule when evaluating incidents.
   c. In the **Categories** Lookup Field, select Quick Find and select **Fault** from the list of incident Categories.

d. In the **Family** Lookup Field, select Quick Find and then **Card** from the list of incident Families.

e. In the **Severity** Lookup Field, select Quick Find and then **Critical** from the list of incident Severities.

f. In the Message Format attribute, enter the following: `Card $.1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.7.5000 with $.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.2 and Power Supply not functioning`

NNMi displays the name of the Card using the Object Identifier (OID) value of $.1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.7.5000. NNMi displays the name of the Fan using the OID value of $.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.2.

g. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the **Causal Rule** form.

9. In the **Correlation Nature** select **Root Cause** from the drop-down list.
10. In **Common Child Incident Attribute**, enter **${hostname}**.
11. In the **Correlation Window Duration** attribute, keep the default value of **5** minutes.
12. Use the **Description** attribute to provide additional information that you would like to store about the current incident configuration. This description applies only to the configuration entry.

To configure the first Child Incident (CiscoModuleStatusChange):

1. In the **Causal Rule** form, navigate to the **Child Incidents** tab.
2. Click the New icon to configure the first Child Incident.
3. In the **Name** attribute of the Child Incident Configuration form, enter **FRU Card**.
4. In the **Child Incident** Lookup Field, select Quick Find and then **CiscoModuleStatusChange** from the list of incident configurations.
5. To forward the Card name to the new Parent Incident, in **Forward Child Custom Incident Attributes**, enter **.1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.7.5000**.
6. Check to enable **Use Child Incident's Source Object for Parent**.
7. Check to enable **Use Child Incident's Source Node for Parent**.

To configure the first Child Incident Filter:

1. In the **Child Incident Configuration** form, navigate to the **Child Incident Filter** tab.

   Next, create the following filter: `(capability = com.hp.nnm.capability.card.fru AND ${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.117.1.2.1.1.2.5000\E)} = 11) OR ${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.117.1.2.1.1.2.5000\E)} = 14)`

2. In the **Attribute** field, enter **capability**.
3. In the **Operator** field, select **=** from the drop-down menu.
4. In the **Expression** field, enter **com.hp.nnm.capability.card.fru**.
5. Click **Append**.

6. Select **Insert** from the drop-down menu.
7. Click **AND**.
8. Click to select **AND** in the Child Incident Filter Expression.
9. Select **Append** from the drop-down menu.
10. Click **OR**.
11. Click to select **OR** in the Child Incident Filter Expression.
12. In the **Attribute** field, enter **${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.117.1.2.1.1.2.5000\E)}**.
13. In the **Operator** field, select **=** from the drop-down menu.
14. In the **Expression** field, enter **11**.
15. Click **Append**.
16. In the **Attribute** field, enter **${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.117.1.2.1.1.2.5000\E)}**.
17. In the **Operator** field, select **=** from the drop-down menu.
18. In the **Expression** field, enter **14**.
19. Click to select **OR** in the Child Incident Filter Expression.
20. Click **Append**.
21. Click **Save and Close** to return to the **Causal Rule** form.

To configure the second Child Incident (CiscoEnvMonFanNotification):

1. In the **Causal Rule** form, navigate to the **Child Incidents** tab.
2. Click the New icon to configure the second Child Incident.
3. In the **Name** attribute of the **Child Incident Configuration** form, enter **Chassis Fan**.
4. In the **Child Incident** Lookup Field, select Quick Find and then **CiscoEnvMonFanNotification** from the list of incident configurations.
5. To forward the Fan name to the new Parent Incident, in **Forward Child Custom Incident Attributes**, enter **.1.3.6.1.2.1.47.1.1.1.1.7.5000**.

To configure the second Child Incident Filter:

1. In the **Child Incident Configuration** form, navigate to the **Child Incident Filter** tab.

   Next, create the following filter:
   ```
   (${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.2\E)} = Chassis Fan Tray
   1 AND ${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3\E)} = 3)
   ```
2. In the **Attribute** field, enter **${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.2\E)}**.
3. In the **Operator** field, select **=** from the drop-down menu.
4. In the **Expression** field, enter **Chassis Fan Tray 1**.
5. Click **Append**.
6. Select **Insert** from the drop-down menu.

7. Click **AND**.
8. In the **Attribute** field, enter **${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3\E)}**.
9. In the **Operator** field, select **=** from the drop-down menu.
10. In the **Expression** field, enter **3**.
11. Click **Append**.
12. Click **Save and Close** to return to the **Causal Rule** form.

To configure the third Child Incident (CiscoEnvMonSuppStatusChangeNotif):

1. In the **Causal Rule** form, navigate to the **Child Incidents** tab.
2. Click the New icon to configure the third Child Incident.
3. In the **Name** attribute of the **Child Incident Configuration** form, enter **Chassis Power**.
4. In the **Child Incident** Lookup Field, select Quick Find and then **CiscoEnvMonSuppStatusChangeNotif** from the list of incident configurations.
5. To forward the Fan name to the new Parent Incident, in **Forward Child Custom Incident Attributes**, **enter ${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.2\E)}**.

To configure the third Child Incident Filter:

1. In the **Child Incident Configuration** form, navigate to the **Child Incident Filter** tab.

   Next, create the following filter:
   ```
   (${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3\E} = 3} AND
   ${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.117.1.2.1.1.2.5000\E} = Power
   Supply 1, WS-CAC-1300W)
   ```
2. In the **Attribute** field, enter **${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3\E)}**.
3. In the **Operator** field, select **=** from the drop-down menu.
4. In the **Expression** field, enter **3**.
5. Click **Append**.
6. Select **Insert** from the drop-down menu.
7. Click **AND**.
8. In the **Attribute** field, enter **${valueOfCia(\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.2\E)}**.
9. In the **Operator** field, select **=** from the drop-down menu.
10. In the **Expression** field, enter **Power Supply 1, WS-CAC-1300W**.
11. Click **Append**.
12. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the **Causal Rule** form.
13. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the **Custom Correlation Configuration** form.
14. Click **Save and Close** to save the Custom Correlation Configuration.

See "Correlation Rule Example" (on page 545) for an example of creating a Correlation Rule.

Configure an Action for an Incident

You can configure actions to automatically run at any point in the incident lifecycle. For example, you might want to configure an action to occur when an incident of the type you are configuring is generated (**Registered**). When an incident is generated, you might want to automatically open a trouble ticket or send email or page your network operator. After the incident is **Closed**, you might want to automatically close the trouble ticket.

Note: Your actions will not be executed until you enable the Actions configuration by either clicking Enable on the Actions tab or using the **Actions** → **Enable Configuration** option.

Note: NNMi runs each action that you configure using the Local System account. To change the user account associated with actions, see "Setting the Action Server Name Parameter" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference.

You can provide the required information within the following contexts:

"Configure Actions for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 742)

"Configure Actions for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident" (on page 1024)

"Configure Actions for a Management Event Incident" (on page 1159)

Lifecycle Transition Action Form

Use this form to enter the command you want to run when an incident of the type you are configuring is at a particular Lifecycle State. For example, when an incident is generated (**Registered**), you might want to automatically open a trouble ticket or email or page your network operator.

You can provide the required information within the following contexts:

"Lifecycle Transition Action Form (SNMP Trap Incidents)" (on page 743)

"Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 1025)

"Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Management Events)" (on page 1160)

Valid Parameters for Configuring Incident Actions (Management Events)

When configuring incident actions, consider using incident information as part of the action. NNMi provides the following parameter values. Use these parameters as variables in your Jython or executable files.

Tip: See the Using the Incident Form for more information about the parameter values.

Note: NNMi stores varbind values as custom incident attributes (CIAs).

See "Lifecycle Transition Action Form" (on page 584) for more information about configuring incident actions.

Valid Parameters Visible From an Incident's Form

Parameter Value	Description
$category, $cat	Value of the Category attribute in the Incident form.
$count, $cnt	Value representing the number of Custom Incident Attributes that

Parameter Value	Description
	appear in the Incident form.
$family, $fam	Value from the Family attribute in the Incident form.
$firstOccurrenceTime, $fot	Value from the First Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form.
$lastOccurrenceTime, $lot	Value from the Last Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form.
$lifecycleState, $lcs	Value from the Lifecycle State attribute in the Incident form.
$name	Value of the Name attribute from the incident configuration.
$nature, $nat	Value from the Nature attribute in the Incident form.
$origin, $ori	Value from the Origin attribute in the Incident form.
$originOccurrenceTime, $oot	Value from the Origin Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form.
$priority, $pri	Value from the Priority attribute in the Incident form.
$severity, $sev	Value of the Severity attribute of the Incident form.

Valid Parameters Visible from a Node Form

Parameter Value	Description
$managementAddress, $mga	Value from the Management Address attribute of the incident's source Node's form or SNMP Agent form.
$otherSideOfConnectionManagementAddress, $oma	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this attribute is the value of the Management Address of a node on the other side of the Layer 2 connection.
$sourceNodeLongName, $sln	The fully-qualified DNS name as displayed in the Hostname attribute of the incident's source Node's form.
$sourceNodeName, $snn	Value from the Name attribute of the incident's source Node's form.
$sysContact, $sct	Value from the System Contact attribute of the incident's source Node form: General tab.
$sysLocation, $slc	Value from the System Location attribute of the incident's source Node form: General tab.

Valid Parameters Visible from an Interface Form

Parameter Value	Description
$ifAlias, $ifa	Value from the IfAlias attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifConfigDupSetting, $icd	Configured Duplex Setting on the port associated with the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifDesc, $idc	Value from the ifDesc attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifIndex, $idx	Value from the ifIndex attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifIpAddr, $iia	IP Address values associated with the interface that is the incident's source object. If multiple IPaddresses are associated with the interface, this parameter returns a comma-separated list.
$ifName, $ifn	Value from the ifName attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifPhysAddr, $ipa	Value from the Physical Address attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifSpeed, $isp	Value from the ifSpeed attribute for the interface that is the incident's souce object.
$ifType, $itp	Value from the ifType attribute for the interface that is the incident's souce object.

Valid Parameters Visible from a Layer 2 Connection Form

Parameter Value	Description
$otherSideOfConnectionConfigDupSetting, $ocd	If the incident's source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the Configured Duplex Setting on the port associated with the interface on the other side of the connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfAlias, $oia	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter is the value of the ifAlias of one of the interfaces on the other side of the Layer 2 connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfDesc, $odc	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the ifDescr attribute value for the interface on the other side of the Layer 2 connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfIndex, $odx	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the ifIndex attribute value for the interface on the other side of the connection.

Parameter Value	Description
$otherSideOfConnectionIfName, $ofn	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the ifName attribute value for the interface on the other side of the connection.

Valid Parameters Visible from a VLAN Form

Parameter Value	Description
$impVlanIds, $ivi	Value from the VLAN Id attribute associated with the interface that is the incident's source object. To access this information from an interface form, navigate to the VLAN Port tab and open the form for the VLAN of interest. If the interface is part of more than one VLAN, this parameter returns a comma-separated list.
$impVlanNames, $ivn	Value from the Global VLAN Name attribute associated with the interface that is the incident's source object. To access this information from a Node form or Interface form, navigate to the VLAN Ports tab. If the node or interface is part of more than one VLAN, this parameter returns a comma-separated list.

Valid Parameters Not Visible From a Form

Parameter Value	Description
$id	Unique Object Identifier attribute value for the incident (unique across the entire NNMi Database).
$firstOccurrenceTimeMS, $fms	Value from the First Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form, converted to millseconds (measured since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT - Greenwich Mean Time).
$lastOccurrenceTimeMS, $lms	Value from the Last Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form, converted to millseconds (measured since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT - Greenwich Mean Time).
$messageFormat, $msg	*Valid for Incident actions only*. Message text displayed for an incident when this parameter is included as an argument to an incident action.
$oid	Value of the unique object identifier (oid) for the incident configuration that originated from either an SNMP trap, Management Event, or Remote NNM 6.x or 7.x event.
$otherSideOfConnection, $osc	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this attribute is the following combination of values for the node and one of its interfaces on the other side of the Layer 2 connection: The fully-qualified DNS name of the node appended with the interface Name in the following format: <*fully-qualified DNS name*>[*interface_name*]
$originOccurrenceTimeMS,	Value from the Origin Occurrence Time attribute in the incident

Parameter Value	Description
$oms	form, converted to millseconds (measured since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT - Greenwich Mean Time).
$sourceNodeUuid, $snu	Universally Unique Object Identifier attribute value of the source node object for the incident (unique across all databases). This identifier distinguishes the source node object instance from all other node objects.
$sourceObjectClass, $soc	Value of the object class for the object you want to include. Use this parameter when you need to request more details of a class of objects through a web service. Examples of object classes include: `com.hp.ov.nms.model.core.Interface` and `com.hp.ov.nms.model.snmp.SnmpAgent`.
$sourceObjectName, $son	Value from the Name attribute of the source object. For example, an interface object is named according to the MIB ifName. Each ifName varies according to the vendor's conventions. Using the name `4/1` as an example, `4` represents `the board number and 1` represents the port number.
$sourceObjectUuid, $sou	Universally Unique Object Identifier attribute value of the source object for the incident (unique across all databases). This identifier distinguishes the source object instance from all other similar object instances..
$uuid	Universally Unique Object Identifier attribute value of the incident (unique across all databases). This identifier distinguishes the incident object instance from all other incident objects.

Valid Parameters Established in Custom Incident Attributes

Parameter Value	Description
$<position_number>	Value of the custom incident attribute (CIA) position number for any CIA that originated from a varbind or was added by NNMi. For example, to indicate you want to use the varbind in position 1, enter: `$1` NNMi stores varbind values as Custom Incident Attributes. If you know the varbind position number, use this parameter.
$<CIA_name>	Value of the name that is used for the custom incident attribute. For example, `$mycompany.mycia`. NNMi provides CIA values for configuring Management Events. See Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi for more information about custom incident attributes.
$<CIA_oid>	Value of the object identifier for any custom incident attribute that originated as a varbind. For example, `$.1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.1`. Use this parameter when you are not certain of a custom incident attribute (varbind) position number.
$*	Used to indicate you want all of the custom incident attribute values originating as varbinds, to be passed to the action configuration. Each varbind is returned in the

Parameter Value	Description
	following format: `$<CIA_name>:<CIA_value>` in which the custom incident attribute name appears followed by the custom incident attribute value.

The function described in the following table replaces the specified numeric value with the associated text value stored in the CIA.

Note: The associated MIB must have been loaded using the nnmloadmib.ovpl command.

Functions to Generate Values Within Incident Messages

Function	Description
$text($<position_number>)	The <*position_number*> argument specifies the numeric value of the custom incident attribute (CIA) position number for any CIA that originated from a varbind or was added by NNMi. For example, to indicate you want to use the varbind in position 1, enter: `$1`. After the function runs, NNMi replaces the numeric value with the text value stored in the CIA. **Note**: If a text value is not available, NNMi returns the numeric value.
$text($<CIA_oid>)	The <CIA_oid> argument specifies the object identifier for any custom incident attribute that originated as a varbind. For example, `$.1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.1`. Use this argument to the $text function when you are not certain of a custom incident attribute (varbind) position number. After the function runs, NNMi replaces the numeric value with the text value stored in the CIA. **Note**: If a text value is not available, NNMi returns the numeric value.

Handling Special Characters in Action Arguments

In some cases, NNMi requires or inserts double quotes or escape characters in arguments that are passed to the Jython file, executable, or shell script using the **Command** attribute.

Note: Shell commands are not allowed in the **Command** attribute. If you need to use shell commands, place them in a shell script file and reference that file from the **Command** attribute.

The following table describes how to handle special characters included as arguments to your Jython files, executables, or shell scripts.

Handling Special Characters in Arguments

Circumstance	Result
If the following special characters are requested as a single argument to a Jython, executable, shell script, or shell command:	The argument (containing the special character) must be wrapped in double quotes. For example, **"Hello;World"**.

Circumstance	Result
, ; & > < (space) | =	

Request all available CIA name/value pairs for a particular incident
 	
$*
	The $* argument returns a parsed string. For this example, the available CIA name/value pairs are:
	• **$1** = 123
	• **$com.mycompany.mycia** = 012345
	• **$.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1** = 1007
	Example Command
	`echoScript.bat $*`
	NNMi returns the following string in response to the command:
	• **Windows:**
	`"1: 123, com.mycompany.mycia:012345, .1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1:1007"`
	• **UNIX:**
	`1: 123, com.mycompany.mycia:012345, .1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1:1007`

Request specific CIA values as an argument to an action command
 	
$<*CIA name, position, or OID*>
	To request specific CIA values, use the $ followed by the CIA name
	Example Command
	`echoScript.bat $1 $com.mycompany.mycia $.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1`
	For this example, the CIA name/value pairs are:
	• **$1** = 123
	• **$com.mycompany.mycia** = 012345
	• **$.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1** = 1007
	NNMi returns the following string in response to the command:
	• **Windows:**
	`123 012345 1007`
	• **UNIX:**
	`123 012345 1007`

If an invalid CIA name, position, or OID is requested as an argument to an action command	If the trap or event does not contain one or more of the requested CIAs, NNMi passes error messages as arguments.
	UNIX:
	`Invalid or unknown cia position 1`
	`Invalid or unknown cia com.mycompany.mycia`

Circumstance	Result

	`Invalid or unknown cia .1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1`
	Windows: NNMi encloses each CIA value in double quotes.
	`Invalid or unknown cia "position 1"`
	`Invalid or unknown cia "com.mycompany.mycia"`
	`Invalid or unknown cia ".1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1"`

Use $* in your incident action scripts	**UNIX:** It is recommended that you do not use $* (shell variable substitution) in your incident action scripts. If you do use $* within the shell script, specifying $* expands into the arguments and are rescanned. This means that blanks in arguments will result in multiple arguments. If you want to use shell variable substitution, use the `"$@"` instead so that blanks in arguments are ignored.
Use arguments to Jython methods	Enclose any argument that is not preceded with a "$" (dollar sign) in double quotes. For example, jythonMethod($Severity, "Hello; World").

Example Jython Methods Provided by NNMi

NNMi provides a set of example Jython methods you can use when configuring actions for incidents. These example files reside in the following directory:

Windows:

`<drive>\Program Files(x86)\HP\HP BTO Software\newconfig\HPOvNmsEvent/actions`

UNIX:

`/opt/OV/newconfig/HPOvNmsEvent/actions`

If you want to use one or more of these example Jython methods, you must first copy the example files to the following directory :

See "Lifecycle Transition Action Form" (on page 584) for more information about creating incident actions.

Note: The argument values, such as *arg1*, and *arg2*, can be any valid parameter as described in "Valid Parameters for Configuring Incident Actions (Management Events)" (on page 1168).

Example Jython Methods Provided by NNMi

File Name	Method	Description
testPrint.py	testPrint_ Registered()	Displays the incident Lifecycle State specified by the method name.
testPrint.py	testPrint_	Displays the incident Lifecycle State specified by the

File Name	Method	Description
	InProgress()	method name.
testPrint.py	testPrint_ Completed()	Displays the incident Lifecycle State specified by the method name.
testPrint.py	testPrint_ Closed()	Displays the incident Lifecycle State specified by the method name.
testPrintArgs.py	testPrintArgs(*arg1*, *arg2, ...*)	Displays the specified argument values.

testPrintToFile.py	testPrintToFile(*arg1*)	Prints the specified argument values to a file named `actionFile` in the following directory:
		Windows:
		`<drive>:\Documents and Settings\All Users\Application Data\HP\HP BTO Software\shared\nnm\actions`
		<*drive*> is the drive on which NNMi is installed.
		UNIX:
		`/var/opt/OV/shared/nnm/actions`

The output generated from these methods is written to the event action log. You can find the event action log in the following directory:

Windows:

`<drive>:\Documents and Settings\All Users\Application Data\HP\HP BTO Software\log\nnm`

UNIX:

`/var/opt/OV/log/nnm`

Configure Diagnostics for an Incident (*NNM iSPI NET*)

HP Network Node Manager iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software provides a set of Diagnostics (Flow Definitions) that can be run on the Source Node each time an incident reaches a specified Lifecycle State (for example, as soon as an incident becomes Registered).

Note: If you have the licensed HP Operations Orchestration (HP OO) product, you can import HP OO flow definitions into NNMi and then assign these flows to run when NNMi detects certain network incidents. See the "Custom HP OO Flow Management" section of the *HP NNM iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software Planning and Installation Guide* and nnmooflow.ovpl for more information.

These Diagnostics are sets of automated commands specific to one or more device types, including Cisco routers and switches, Cisco switch/routers, and Nortel switches.

See "Configure Device Profiles" (on page 170) for more information about device types . See "Diagnostics (Flows) Provided by NNM iSPI NET" (on page 593) for more information about the Diagnostics provided by NNMi.

Configuring NNMi to automatically gather diagnostic information about the Source Node whenever a specified incident reaches a selected Lifecycle State is a two-step process:

1. Specify the Node Group providing the required information within one of the following contexts:
   - "Configure Node Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 665)
   - "Configure Node Settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident" (on page 946)
   - "Configure Node Settings for a Management Event Incident" (on page 1092)
2. Specify the Diagnostics (Flow Definitions) providing the required information within one of the following contexts:
   - "Configure Diagnostics Selections for a Node Group (SNMP Trap Incident) (NNM iSPI NET)" (on page 699)
   - "Configure Diagnostics Selections for a Node Group (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 982)
   - "Configure Diagnostics Selections for a Node Group (Management Events)" (on page 1127)

Diagnostic Selections Form (*NNM iSPI NET*)

With HP Network Node Manager iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software, the Diagnostic Selections form enables you to configure NNMi to automatically gather diagnostic information for the Incident you are configuring. When using this form, you specify the diagnostics you want to run on each applicable node in the specified Node Group.

You can provide the required information within the following contexts:

"Configure Diagnostics Selections for a Node Group (SNMP Trap Incident) (NNM iSPI NET)" (on page 699)

"Configure Diagnostics Selections for a Node Group (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 982)

"Configure Diagnostics Selections for a Node Group (Management Events)" (on page 1127)

Note: If you have the licensed HP Operations Orchestration (HP OO) product, you can import HP OO flow definitions into NNMi and then assign these flows to run when NNMi detects certain network incidents. See the "Custom HP OO Flow Management" section of the *HP NNM iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software Planning and Installation Guide* and nnmooflow.ovpl for more information.

Diagnostics (Flows) Provided by NNM iSPI NET

The HP Network Node Manager iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software Diagnostics (Flows) are sets of automated commands specific to one or more device types. You can associate these Diagnostics with specific incident configurations. After you associate a Diagnostic with an incident configuration and specify the Lifecycle State for which the Diagnostic should run, the Diagnostic automatically runs on the Source Node for the incident whenever the specified Lifecycle State is reached. See "Configure Diagnostics for an Incident (NNM iSPI NET)" (on page 592) for more information.

Note: If you have the licensed HP Operations Orchestration (HP OO) product, you can import HP OO flow definitions into NNMi and then assign these flows to run when NNMi detects certain network incidents. See the "Custom HP OO Flow Management" section of the *HP NNM iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software Planning and Installation Guide* and nnmooflow.ovpl for more information.

NNMi also associates these Diagnostics with each node to which the Diagnostics apply. To view the Diagnostics invoked for each node, open the Node form for any node of interest. See Node Form: Diagnostics Tab for more information.

NNMi provides Diagnostics (Flows) for the following device types:

- Cisco router
- Cisco switch
- Cisco switch/router (see Cisco router and Cisco switch)
- Nortel switch

Cisco Router Diagnostics (Flow Definitions) Provided by NNMi

Name	Description

Cisco Router Baseline Information	Uses a series of show commands to determine the current configuration of a Cisco router. It first displays the router's and NNMi management server's current times. Next, it invokes a series of commands on the router and formats these results on the summary page. Click here for a list of the commands included in this Diagnostic.
	`show version`
	`show protocol`
	`show interface summary`
	`show ip route`
	`show ip protocol`
	`show ip traffic`
	`show vlans`
	`show cdp`
	`show cdp entry`
	`show cdp neighbors`
	`show log`
	`show stacks`

Cisco Show IP Route	Obtains routing information using the `show ip route` command.
Cisco Route To Node	**Note**: This Diagnostic Flow is not associated with an NNMi incident or node object

Name	Description

Diagnostic	and can only be run from Operations Orchestration Central's Flow Library. Before the Diagnostic runs, you are prompted for access information for the source router and target device node.
	
	Determines failures of either ping or traceroute to a target node. Uses the router to perform a ping and a traceroute to a target node.
	
	Click here for a list of commands included in this Diagnostic
	`ping target`
	`traceroute target`

Cisco Interface Diagnostic	Performs a number of diagnostic checks on a specified interface on the Cisco router. Diagnostics performed include whether the link is Down while the interface is Up. The following error counts are checked: • Input errors • CRC errors • Frame errors • Overrun errors • Ignored errors

Cisco Switch Diagnostics (Flow Definitions) Provided by NNMi

Name	Description

Cisco Switch Baseline Information	Uses a series of show commands to determine the current configuration of a Cisco switch. It first displays the switch's and NNMi management server's current times. Next, it invokes a series of commands on the switch and formats these results on the summary page.Click here for a list of the commands included in this Diagnostic.
	`show version`
	`show protocol`
	`show interface summary`
	`show vlans`
	`show cdp`
	`show cdp entry`
	`show cdp neighbors`
	`show log`
	`show stacks`

Name	Description
Cisco Switch Spanning Tree Baseline	Gathers spanning tree protocol and port information from the Cisco switch. The commands run depend on the device's operating system: IOS: show spanning-tree brief CATOS; show spantree

Nortel Switch Diagnostics (Flow Definitions) Provided by NNMi

Name	Description
Nortel Port Diagnostic	Determines statistics, including rate-limit and usage for a specified port on a Nortel switch. This Diagnostic detects rate limit, reception and transmission errors. Similar to Cisco Interface Diagnostic, this flow identifies the following types of errors on the identified port: • FCS errors • Undersized packets • Oversized packets • Collisions • Single collisions • Multiple collisions • Excessive collisions • Deferred packets • Late collisions

Nortel Route to Node Diagnostic	**Note**: This Diagnostic Flow is not associated with an NNMi incident or node object and can only be run from Operations Orchestration Central's Flow Library. Before the Diagnostic runs, you are prompted for access information for the source router and target device node.
	Determines failures of either ping or traceroute to a target node.
	Click here for a list of commands included in this Diagnostic
	`ping target`
	`traceroute target`

Nortel Switch Baseline	Determines the configuration of a Nortel switch. It first displays the switch's and NNMi management server's current times. Next, it invokes a series of commands on the switch and formats the results on the summary page. Click here for a list of commands included in this Diagnostic
	`show sys-info`
	`show interface`

Name	Description

	`show logging config`
	`show ssh global`
	`show stack-info`
	`send show rate-limit`
	`send show vlan`

Nortel Switch Spanning Tree Baseline	Gathers spanning tree protocol and port information from the Nortel switch. Click here for a list of commands included in this Diagnostic
	`show spanning-tree config`
	`show spanning-tree port`
	`show spanning-tree vlans`

Incident Configurations You Might Want to Enable

NNMi enables you to choose whether you want to generate an Incident for any Incident Configuration that is stored in the NNMi database. To do so you use the **Enable** attribute for each Incident Configuration.

Note: You can use the Actions menu from the NNMi console to Enable or Disable one or more Incident Configurations. See "Enable or Disable Configurations" (on page 35) for more information.

By default, not all of the Incident Configurations NNMi provides are enabled.

To determine which Incident Configurations are enabled:

1. Navigate to the **Incidents** folder:
   a. From the workspace navigation pane, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
2. Select the incident configuration of interest (**SNMP Trap Configurations**, **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations**, or **Management Event Configurations**).
3. Click the **Enable** column heading to sort the incident configurations according to the **Enable** configuration setting.

   NNMi displays a ✔ check in the Enabled column for each incident configuration that is enabled.

You might want to enable the following incident configurations:

"Generate Interface Disabled Incidents" (on page 598)

"Generate Card Disabled Incidents" (on page 598)

"Generate Card Undetermined State Incidents" (on page 598)

"Generate Performance Threshold Incidents (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 599)

Generate Interface Disabled Incidents

By default, NNMi *does not generate* an incident for interfaces with **Administrative Status** set to **Down**. If you want NNMi to generate incidents for these disabled interfaces, use the following procedures.

To enable the Interface Disabled Management Event incident configuration:

1. Navigate to the **Incidents** folder.
   a. In the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
2. Select **Management Event Configurations**.
3. Double-click the row that represents the Interface Disabled configuration.
4. Click Enable.

Generate Card Disabled Incidents

By default, NNMi *does not generate* an incident for cards with **Administrative Status** set to **Down**. If you want NNMi to generate incidents for these disabled cards, use the following procedures.

To enable the Card Disabled Management Event incident configuration:

1. Navigate to the Incidents folder.
   a. In the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
2. Select **Management Event Configurations**.
3. Double-click the row that represents the Card Disabled configuration.
4. Click Enable.

Generate Card Undetermined State Incidents

By default, NNMi *does not generate* an incident for cards that have an undetermined State. (See Card Undetermined State for more information about these incidents.)

If you want NNMi to generate incidents for these cards, use the following procedures.

To enable the Card Undetermined State Management Event incident configuration:

1. Navigate to the **Incidents** folder.
   a. In the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
2. Select **Management Event Configurations**.
3. Double-click the row that represents the Card Undetermined State configuration.
4. Click Enable.

Generate Performance Threshold Incidents (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software*)

NNMi can generate incidents related to performance thresholds. NNMi does not generate threshold incidents until the NNMi administrator configures the performance thresholds and enables the performance incidents.

To configure NNMi to generate performance threshold incidents:

Prerequisite: Enable performance polling and configure the performance thresholds. See "Configure Threshold Monitoring for Interfaces (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 286) for more information.

1. Navigate to the **Incidents** folder:
   a. From the workspace navigation pane, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
2. Select **Management Event Configurations**.
3. Double-click the row representing the configuration you want to enable.
4. Select the threshold incident configuration. Possible values include:
   - InterfaceInputErrorRateHigh
   - IntefaceInputDiscardRateHigh
   - InterfaceInputUtilizationHigh
   - InterfaceInputUtilizationLow
   - InterfaceInputUtilizationNone
   - InterfaceOutputDiscardRateHigh
   - InterfaceOutputErrorRateHigh
   - InterfaceOutputUtilizationHigh
   - InterfaceOutputUtilizationLow
   - InterfaceOutputUtilizationNone
   - InterfacePerformanceCritical
   - InterfacePerformanceWarning
1. Enable the threshold incident by checking **Enable** in the **Basics** group of the **Management Event Configuration** form.
2. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes.
3. Repeat steps 3 through 6 for each configuration you want to use.

The HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software now records the number and frequency of threshold related incidents (exceptions). The HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software provides reports to help you establish the root cause of network problems. Access the HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software reports

with **Actions → Reporting - Report Menu** in the incident, node, or interface views and forms. (See NNM HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software Actions.)

Manage Incoming SNMP Traps

NNMi provides several tools that enable you to manage the SNMP traps that are sent through the Event Pipeline and are configured to appear as incidents in the NNMi console. For more information about NNMI's Event Pipeline, see "About the Event Pipeline" (on page 462).

NNMi uses the following criteria to determine whether it *receives or discards incoming* traps:

- If the *incoming* trap's Source Node object or Source Object (such as card or interface) has not yet been discovered, NNMi discards the trap by default.

  Note: The NNMi administrator can change this behavior using the **Trap Handling Settings** when configuring incidents. See "Handle Unresolved Incoming Traps" (on page 605) for additional information. See also "Configure Network Devices to Send SNMP Notifications to NNMi" (on page 601).

- If the Source Node or Source Object of the *incoming* trap has been discovered by NNMi using SNMPv3, NNMi accepts *incoming* traps from SNMPv3, SNMPv2c, or SNMPv1. See "SNMPv3 Settings Form" for information about configuring SNMPv3 settings.

- If the Source Node or Source Object of the *incoming* trap has been discovered by NNMi using SNMPv2c or SNMPv1, NNMi discards *incoming* traps from SNMPv3.

- NNMi discards traps that have no incident configuration or with an incident configuration set to Disabled. To ensure that NNMi retains all received Trap instances when your network environment includes SNMP agents using a variety of SNMPv1, SNMPv2c, and SNMPv3 protocol, you must configure two Incidents: one for the SNMPv1 version and one for the SNMPv2c/3 version of that trap. See "Configure SNMP Trap Incidents" (on page 610).

- If either the Source Node or Source Object has *Management Mode* set to **Not Managed** or **Out of Service** in the NNMi database, NNMi always discards the incoming trap. See "Understand the Effects of Setting the Management Mode to Not Managed or Out of Service " (on page 343).

  NNMi provides the Management Mode workspace so that you can quickly view lists of all nodes, interfaces, cards, addresses, or node components that NNMi is not currently discovering or monitoring. For information about these views:

- NNMi discards most incoming traps from network objects that are not monitored. For example, you can configure NNMi to exclude specified interfaces from being monitored. See "Monitoring Network Health" (on page 268) for more information.

Note the following:

- If you want the NNMi management server to *forward* SNMPv3 traps to other machines in your network environment, see "Configure NNMi SNMPv3 Security Settings for Trap Forwarding and Inform-Requests" (on page 444) for additional configuration steps.

- If you want the NNMi management server to *forward* SNMPv2c traps to other machines in your network environment, see "Configuring Trap Forwarding" (on page 444) for additional configuration steps.

When managing your SNMP Traps consider performing the following tasks:

"Configure Network Devices to Send SNMP Notifications to NNMi" (on page 601)

"Load SNMP Trap Incident Configurations" (on page 601)

"Control which Incoming Traps Are Visible in Incident Views" (on page 604)

"Handle Unresolved Incoming Traps" (on page 605)

"Analyze Trap Information (NNM iSPI NET)" (on page 606)

Related Topics:

"Configuring Trap Forwarding" (on page 444)

Configure Network Devices to Send SNMP Notifications to NNMi

An SNMP notification is a message sent from an SNMP agent (SNMPv1, SNMPv2c, or SNMPv3) on a network device to notify a network management system of an event on the network device. For example, an error occurred on the network device and its SNMP agent sent a notification. The notification might be either of the following:

- An acknowledged inform (SNMP InformRequest): An inform is an acknowledged notification sent from one SNMP agent to another with the expectation of a reply from the recipient. If no reply is received, the inform message is resent.
- An unacknowledged trap: A trap is a notification sent from one SNMP agent to another without any expectation of a reply.

Configure SNMP agents in your network environment to send traps to the NNMi management server. Sometimes SNMP agents are configured with a recheck interval, so the trap might be sent to the NNMi management server over and over again until the problem is corrected.

The NNMi Causal Engine analyzes these traps and gathers additional information to determine the root cause. It also provides useful troubleshooting information each time an important SNMP notification is received, including the following information:

- The name or address of the node from which the notification came (Source Node)
- The notification identification (SNMP Object ID)
- Notification-specific variables (varbinds)

When configuring the SNMP agent for each network device, configure the trap-forwarding list (or trap-destination list) to include the NNMi management server's fully-qualified hostname or IP address. Refer to documentation for the SNMP agent for information about how to do this. If the NNMi management server is included on the trap-forwarding list, NNMi receives notice when something goes wrong (even if the device does not show up on your NNMi maps).

Note: For an SNMP notification to be processed by NNMi, it must be configured using the NNMi Incidents folder workspace. Many common SNMP notifications are configured in NNMi by default. See "Configure SNMP Trap Incidents" (on page 610) and "SNMP Trap Incident Configurations Provided by NNMi" (on page 471) for more information.

Load SNMP Trap Incident Configurations

NNMi enables you to automatically create or update an Incident Configuration for an SNMP trap using a MIB file. To load a trap definition using a MIB file, you can use either the command line or NNMi console:

"Load SNMP Trap Incident Configurations from the Command Line" (on page 602)

"Load SNMP Trap Incident Configurations using the Console" (on page 603)

Load SNMP Trap Incident Configurations from the Command Line

Tip: If you do not want to enter an NNMi User Name attribute value and an NNMi Password attribute value at the command line, you can use the nnmsetcmduserpw.ovpl command to specify the valid user name and password (instead of `-u` and `-p`). The credentials set using the `nnmsetcmduserpw.ovpl` command are valid for command execution by the same user. See "Set Up Command Line Access to NNMi" (on page 433) for more information.

The NNMi `nnmincidentcfg.ovpl -load` script provides a way for you to automatically create or update an Incident Configuration for an SNMP trap using a MIB module that was previously loaded into the NNMi database using the nnmloadmib.ovpl script with the `-load` option. To load a MIB module, you can use the following syntax:

```
nnmincidentcfg.ovpl -loadTraps <mib_module_name> -disableAllTraps
true|false -u <NNMiadminUsername> -p <NNMiadminPassword>
```

Note: See nnmincidentcfg.ovpl for more information, including a complete list of the valid script arguments.

nnmincidentcfg.ovpl Arguments

Argument	Description
-loadTraps <*mib_module_name*>	Used to load the MIB module that contains the MIB module you want to use to create or update the incident configuration for an SNMP trap. **Tip**: MIB modules are loaded from MIB files using the nnmloadmib.ovpl script. To see what MIB modules are loaded, use the nnmloadmib.ovpl with the `-list` option. NNMi uses information from the trap definitions (TRAP-TYPES macro) or notification (NOTIFICATION-TYPES macro) in the MIB module for the required incident configuration.
-disableAllTraps	Specifies whether all trap definitions specified using `-loadTraps` <*mib_module_name*> should be loaded as disabled. **Note**: The default value is `false`. This means that by default all trap definitions specified in <*mib_module_name*> are loaded as enabled. Set this parameter to `true` to disable the trap definitions that you are loading.
-u	The NNMi user name. This User Account must be assigned to the **NNMi Administrators** User Group. **Note**: The user name might be a Principal object stored in the NNMi database or might be from your environment's directory service database (depending on NNMi configuration). See "Configure Directory Service Usage" (on page 369) for more information.
-p	The password associated with the NNMi account. If you do not want to enter an NNMi User Name attribute value and an NNMi Password attribute value at the command line, you can use the nnmsetcmduserpw.ovpl command to specify the valid user name and password (instead of `-u` and `-p`). The credentials set using the

Argument	Description
	`nnmsetcmduserpw.ovpl` command are valid for command execution by the same user. See "Set Up Command Line Access to NNMi" (on page 433) for more information.

For example, to load the MIB module CISCO-VTP-MIB, you might enter the following:

```
nnmincidentcfg.ovpl -loadTraps "CISCO-VTP-MIB"
```

If the incident is already configured, NNMi performs an update based on the MIB file information. If the incident is not configured, NNMi creates a new incident configuration entry for the SNMP trap. See "Configure SNMP Trap Incidents" (on page 610) for information about changing an SNMP trap configuration.

Load SNMP Trap Incident Configurations using the Console

NNMi enables you to load one or more SNMP Trap Incident Configurations from a MIB file using the NNMi console.

To load an SNMP Trap Incident Configuration from the NNMi console:

1. Do one of the following:
   a. Navigate to the MIB view or form. For example, Select **Configuration** → **Loaded MIBs**.
   b. Navigate to the MIB Variable view or form. For example, Select **Inventory** → **MIB Variables**.
2. Select **Tools** → **Load MIB...**

   NNMi displays the following information:

   - Unloaded MIBs (user provided) that are stored on the NNMi management server and that were provided by the NNMi administrator.
   - Unloaded MIBs (NNMi provided) that NNMi has stored on the NNMi management server during installation.
   - Loaded MIBs that are loaded in the NNMi database.
3. Navigate to the Unloaded MIB view of interest. For example, **Unloaded MIBs (User Provided)**.
4. In the MIB column, find the MIB that contains the trap incidents you want to load. For example, **FLOWMGREST-MIB**.

   Note: The MIB must support the TRAP-TYPE or NOTIFICATION-TYPE macro.
5. To view the MIB before loading, in the Actions column, click **Display**.

   NNMi displays the MIB file contents.
6. To load the MIB, in the Actions column, click **Load Incident Configuration**.

   NNMi displays the progress of each trap configuration that is loaded, including the following:

- The name and location of the MIB file
- The number of trap incident configurations
- The name and numeric object identification (OID) of each trap configuration
- Whether the trap incident configurations successfully loaded
- Instructions for loading and listing MIB files.

To upload a local MIB file so that it is stored on the NNMi management server and available for loading, see "Upload MIB Files from the Console" (on page 1235).

Control which Incoming Traps Are Visible in Incident Views

You can configure devices in your network environment to send traps to the NNMi management server. To configure how NNMi handles those traps, use the incident configurations provided by NNMi, create your own, or both. See "Configure SNMP Trap Incidents" (on page 610) for information about how to configure SNMP traps as incidents. See "SNMP Trap Incident Configurations Provided by NNMi" (on page 471) for information about the incident configurations provided by NNMi.

Note: To establish this communication flow, the SNMP agent (SNMPv1, SNMPv2c, or SNMPv3) must be intentionally configured by the device administrator to send SNMP traps to your NNMi management server.

After you configure an incident for each SNMP trap you want NNMi to display, NNMi stores your incident configurations for SNMP traps in the `allowedOids.conf` file. NNMi uses this file as a positive filter to identify which traps should appear as incidents.

By default, NNMi enables only the following SNMP Trap incident configurations:

- CiscoWarmStart
- CiscoColdStart
- SNMPWarmStart
- SNMPColdStart
- CiscoLinkDown
- CiscoLinkUp
- HSRPStateChange
- IetfVrrpStateChange
- RcVrrpStateChange
- SNMPLinkDown
- SNMPLinkUp
- RcnAggLinkUp
- RcAggLinkUp
- RcnAggLinkDown
- RcAggLinkDown

- RcnSmltIstLinkUp
- RcSmltIstLinkUp
- RcnSmltIstLinkDown
- RcSmltIstLinkDown

See "SNMP Trap Incident Configurations Provided by NNMi" (on page 471) for more information.

Tip: You can configure NNMi to ignore SNMP Traps for objects that are not discovered as part of the NNMi topology. See "Handle Unresolved Incoming Traps" (on page 605) for more information.

To enable or disable an SNMP trap configuration:

1. Navigate to the Incidents folder.
   a. In the Workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
2. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations** .
3. Double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
4. To enable the incident configuration, click Enable .
5. To disable the incident configuration, clear Enable .

Related Topics

"Handle Unresolved Incoming Traps" (on page 605)

"Manage the Number of Incoming Incidents" (on page 498)

Handle Unresolved Incoming Traps

Your network environment might be configured to forward SNMP traps to the NNMi management server.

If the trap's source node or source object *cannot be matched with any object in the NNMi database*, that trap is considered to be *unresolved*. Follow the steps in this procedure to specify whether NNMi retains or discards these traps. For example, if you configure NNMi to discover only devices you specifically list as seeds, you can decide if you want NNMi to process or ignore traps from any other devices.

See "Manage Incoming SNMP Traps" (on page 600) for more information about the additional criteria NNMi uses to determine when to receive or discard traps.

To control how NNMi handles unresolved incoming SNMP Traps:

1. Navigate to the **Incident Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation pane, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Incident Configuration...**.
2. Navigate to the **NNMi Trap Handling Settings**:

- If you want NNMi to place unresolved SNMP traps into the NNMi database, clear the **Discard Unresolved SNMP Traps** check box.

  Unresolved traps then appear in incident views, but have missing information. For example, the incident might appear as follows:

  - NNMi displays the Source Node as an IP address.
  - NNMi displays the Source Object as **None**.

- If you want NNMi to ignore any unresolved traps, select the **Discard Unresolved SNMP Traps** check box.

3. Select **Save and Close** to save your changes.

Tip: To manage the number of SNMP Traps displayed as incidents, see "Control which Incoming Traps Are Visible in Incident Views" (on page 604)

Analyze Trap Information (NNM iSPI NET)

NNMi measures the rate of incoming SNMP traps regardless of Incident Configuration, including the following:

- Traps from each Node.
- Traps for each SNMP Object Identifier (OID).

NNMi monitors the incoming SNMP traffic flow to determine whether the number of traps received within a certain time period exceeds any set threshold. If a threshold is exceeded, NNMi blocks processing of additional traps until the number of traps falls below the threshold set for each time period.

Note: The NNMi administrator can configure threshold values using the nnmtrapconfig.ovpl script.

When analyzing traps, NNMi looks at both the most common traps as well as the most common Source Nodes from which the traps are received. NNMi logs this SNMP trap analytics data to the `trapanalytics.0.0.log` file.

If NNM iSPI NET is available in your network environment, you can obtain reports about incoming SNMP traps according to the criteria described in the Trap Analytics Reports table.

Note the following:

- The time interval and number of Nodes or SNMP OIDs included in the reports and Line Graphs is based on the numbers configured using the nnmtrapconfig.ovpl script. By default, NNMi uses 5 minutes as the time interval and 10 as the top number of Nodes and SNMP OIDs for which information is computed.
- NNMI identifies each trap using its SNMP Object Identifier (OID) number.
- NNMi enables you to open the following graphs, reports, and forms from a Trap Analytics report:
  - Line Graph of the trap rate for all of the Nodes or SNMP OIDs displayed in the report.
  - Line Graph of the trap rate for a selected Node or SNMP OID.
  - SNMP Trap Incident Configuration form, if any, for an SNMP OID.
  - Source IP Address and Node form for a Node.

Note: The Source Node must be stored in the NNMi database for the links to appear.

- MIB Variable form, if any, for the selected SNMP OID.

  Note: The MIB Variable must be stored in the NNMi database. To add a MIB Variable by loading a trap, see "Load SNMP Trap Incident Configurations" (on page 601)

- When you access a Line Graph from a report, the Line Graph displays an updated real-time data using the Nodes or SNMP OIDs included in the report. Because the trap rate is constantly changing, the data in the Line Graph will not match the historical trap numbers displayed in the report.
- If an SNMP Trap Incident Configuration exists for a trap, NNMi displays the name of the SNMP Trap Incident Configuration as well as whether the SNMP Trap Incident Configuration is disabled. This feature is useful when you want to make changes to the incident configuration. For example, you might want to enable or disable the incident configuration.
- NNMi discards traps that have no incident configuration or with an incident configuration set to Disabled. To ensure that NNMi retains all received Trap instances when your network environment includes SNMP agents using a variety of SNMPv1, SNMPv2c, and SNMPv3 protocol, you must configure two Incidents: one for the SNMPv1 version and one for the SNMPv2c/3 version of that trap. See "Configure SNMP Trap Incidents" (on page 610).

See the Trap Analytics Reports table for more information about the links available from each report.

To access the Trap Analytics reports:

1. Select **Tools** → **Trap Analytics (iSPI NET only)**.
2. Select the graph or report of interest. from the **Trap Analytics** submenu.

   NNMi displays the selected report (see Trap Analytics Reports).

Trap Analytics Reports

Report	Description	Links Available from the Report
Recent Top Trap Rate (by Node)	Table view of the Nodes that are most frequently generating traps during the specified time period.	Line Graph of the Nodes that are most frequently generating traps. Recent Top Rate Traps Received (by OID) report Total Traps Received (by Node) Total Traps Received (by OID) Line Graph of the

Report	Description	Links Available from the Report
		trap rate for the selected Node. Source Node form, if any, for the trap.
Recent Top Trap Rate (by OID)	Table view of the traps that are most frequently generated during the specified time period.	Line Graph of the traps that are most frequently generated. Recent Top Rate Traps Received (by Node) report Total Traps Received (by Node) Total Traps Received (by OID) Line Graph of the trap rate for the selected SNMP OID. Incident Configuration form, if any, for the selected SNMP OID. MIB variable form, if any, for the MIB variable that is associated with the SNMP OID.
Total Traps Received (by Node)	Table view of the trap totals since NNMi was last started. This report is organized by traps per Node.	Line Graph of the total number of traps received per Node since NNMi was last started. Total Traps

Report	Description	Links Available from the Report
		Received (by OID) report Recent Top Trap Rate (by Node) Recent Top Trap Rate (by OID) Line Graph of a selected Node's total traps in real time. Source Node form, if any, for the selected trap.
Total Traps Received (by OID)	Table view of the trap totals since NNMi was last started. This report is organized by traps per SNMP OIDs.	Line Graph of the total number of traps received since NNMi was last started. Total Traps Received (by Node) report Recent Top Trap Rate (by Node) Recent Top Trap Rate (by OID) Line Graph of the selected SNMP OID's total traps in real time. Incident Configuration form, if any, for the selected SNMP OID. MIB variable form, if any, for the MIB variable that is

Report	Description	Links Available from the Report
		associated with the SNMP OID.
Trap Analysis Log	Log file listing trap information organized by the following criteria: • Trap rate in number of traps per second • The top 10 addresses that are generating traps • The top 10 traps that are being generated This information is recomputed every 5 minutes as configured in nnmtrapconfig.ovpl. Scroll to the bottom to see the latest entry. **Note**: The NNMi administrator can configure threshold values using the nnmtrapconfig.ovpl script. You can also use the `nnmtrapdump.ovpl` command to extract the data in which you are most interested from the `trapanalytics.0.0.log` file. See the nnmtrapdump.ovpl Reference Page for more information (**Help → Documentation Library → Reference Pages**, in the *User Commands* category).	

Configure SNMP Trap Incidents

Configure incidents that originate from an SNMP trap.

Create one Trap Incident configuration for each trap (separate configurations for an SNMPv2 trap number and a similar SNMPv1 trap number). For example:

- .1.3.6.1.4.1.11.15.1.4.1 (SiteScopeAlertEventv2)
- .1.3.6.1.4.1.11.15.1.4.0.1 (SiteScopeAlertEventv1)

NNMi discards traps that have no Incident Configuration or with an Incident Configuration set to Disabled. To ensure that NNMi retains all received Trap instances when your network environment includes SNMP agents using a variety of SNMPv1, SNMPv2c, and SNMPv3 protocol, you must configure two Incidents: one for the SNMPv1 version and one for the SNMPv2c/3 version of that trap.

Tip: You can manage the number of SNMP Traps using either of the following methods: 1) "Manage the Number of Incoming Incidents" (on page 498) and 2) "Handle Unresolved Incoming Traps" (on page 605).

Note: See "Manage Incoming SNMP Traps" (on page 600) for information about the criteria NNMi uses to determine when to receive or discard traps.

To configure incidents originating from SNMP traps:

1. Navigate to the **Incidents** folder.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.

2. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations** .
3. Do one of the following:
   - To create an SNMP trap configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit an SNMP trap configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
   - To delete an SNMP trap configuration, select a row, click the Delete icon.
4. In the SNMP Traps form, provide the required information.
5. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes.

The next time that a trap of this type arrives, NNMi creates an associated incident to display in the appropriate incident views.

SNMP Trap Configuration Form

Create one Trap Incident configuration for each trap (separate configurations for an SNMPv2 trap number and a similar SNMPv1 trap number). For example:

- .1.3.6.1.4.1.11.15.1.4.1 (SiteScopeAlertEventv2)
- .1.3.6.1.4.1.11.15.1.4.0.1 (SiteScopeAlertEventv1)

Note: See "Manage Incoming SNMP Traps" (on page 600) for information about the criteria NNMi uses to determine when to receive or discard traps.

To configure incidents originating from SNMP traps:

1. Navigate to the **Incidents** folder:
   a. From the workspace navigation pane, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
2. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations** .
3. Do one of the following:

   Note: If you want to add or edit an SNMP trap configuration, verify that **Enabled** is selected.

   - To add an SNMP trap configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit an SNMP trap configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
   - To delete an SNMP trap configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
4. Make your configuration choices (see table).
5. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Tasks for SNMP Trap Configuration

Task	How
"Configure Basic Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 612)	Use the **Basics** pane of the SNMP Trap Configuration form.

Task	How
"Configure Interface Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 630)	Use the **Interface Settings** tab of the SNMP Trap Configuration form.
"Configure Node Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 665)	Use the **Node Settings** tab of the SNMP Trap Configuration form.
"Configure Suppression Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 701)	Use the **Suppression** tab of the SNMP Trap Configuration form.
"Configure Enrichment Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 711)	Use the **Enrichment** tab of the SNMP Trap Configuration form.
"Configure Dampening Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 716)	Use the **Dampen** tab of the SNMP Trap Configuration form.
"Configure Deduplication for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 733)	Use the **Deduplication** tab of the SNMP Trap Configuration form.
"Configure Rate (Time Period and Count) for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 738)	Use the **Rate** tab of the SNMP Trap Configuration form.
"Configure Actions for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 742)	Use the **Actions** tab of the SNMP Trap Configuration form.

Configure Basic Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident

The Basics settings for an SNMP Trap Incident specifies general information for an incident configuration, including the name, severity, and message.

Note the following:

- NNMi discards traps that have no Incident Configuration or with an Incident Configuration set to Disabled. To ensure that NNMi retains all received Trap instances when your network environment includes SNMP agents using a variety of SNMPv1, SNMPv2c, and SNMPv3 protocol, you must configure two Incidents: one for the SNMPv1 version and one for the SNMPv2c/3 version of that trap.
- When configuring SNMP Trap incidents, if you are using SNMPv3 protocol:
  - You must also configure SNMPv3 communication using the Communication Configuration workspace. For more information,
  - If you configured SNMPv3 communication, use the **Actions** → **Configuration Settings** → **Communication Settings** to determine the SNMPv3 user name that NNMi will use for any node from which you want to receive SNMP Trap incidents. Make sure the node is configured with this user name when configuring SNMP trap incidents. See "Troubleshooting Communication Settings" (on page 138) for more information.
  - If you configured SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c communication, NNMi does not authenticate the community string for any node from which you want to receive SNMP Trap incidents.
- In the **Basics** group of the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form, verify that **Enable** is selected for each configuration you want to use.

For information about each SNMP Traps tab:

To configure Basic settings for an SNMP Trap incident:

1. Navigate to the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Configure the required Basic settings (see table).
3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes.

Basics Attributes for SNMP Trap Configuration

Task	How
"Specify the Incident Configuration Name (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 615)	Use the **Basics** pane of the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form. Specify a name that helps you to identify the configuration for subsequent use.
"Specify the SNMP Object ID" (on page 615)	Use the **Basics** pane of the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form. NNMi supports SNMPv3, SNMPv2c and SNMPv1 formats.
Specify whether you want to enable this configuration.	In the **Basics** group of the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form, verify that **Enable** is selected for each configuration you want to use.
"Display an SNMP Trap or an NNM 6.x/7.x Event as a Root Cause Incident" (on page 617)	Use the **Basics** pane of the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form.
"Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 617)	Use the **Basics** pane of the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form. You can organize your incidents using Category and Family.
"Specify the Incident Severity (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 621)	Use the **Basics** pane of the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form. Possible Severity values include: **Normal, Warning, Minor, Major,** and **Critical**.
"Specify Your Incident Message Format (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 622)	Use the **Basics** pane of the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form. The message format determines the message to be displayed for the incident.
"Specify a Description for Your Incident Configuration (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 629)	Use the **Basics** pane of the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form. Provide a meaningful description.

Task	How
Specify an Author for Your Incident Configuration (SNMP Trap Incident)	Use the **Basics** pane of the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form to indicate who created or last modified the trap. See Author form for important information. **Caution**: If the Author attribute value is **HP Network Node Manager**, any changes are at risk of being overwritten in the future. Click the Lookup icon and select Show Analysis to display details about the currently selected Author, select Quick Find to access the list of existing Author values, or click New to create one.

After you complete the Basic Configuration for the SNMP trap, you can also choose to configure the information described in the following table.

Additional Incident Configurations

Task	How
"Configure Interface Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 630)	Select the **Interface Settings** tab to specify an Interface Group to which you want your incident configuration to apply.
"Configure Node Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 665)	Select the **Node Settings** tab to specify a Node Group to which you want your incident configuration to apply.
"Configure Suppression Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 701)	Select the **Suppression** tab to specify the criteria for discarding incidents that match the selected incident configuration.
"Configure Enrichment Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 711)	Select the **Enrichment** tab to specify enhancements for the selected incident configuration.
"Configure Dampening Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 716)	Select the **Dampen** tab to specify the time interval that must be met before the incident appears in an Incident view.
"Correlate Duplicate Incidents (Deduplication Configuration)" (on page 503)	Select the **Deduplication** tab to specify duplicate incidents that you want to be suppressed.
"Track Incident Frequency (Rate: Time Period and Count)" (on page 504)	Select the **Rate** tab to specify a rate for duplicate incidents. After the rate limit is reached, NNMi generates an Incident to notify you of the problem.
"Configure an Action for an Incident" (on page 584)	Select the **Actions** tab to specify actions that should occur automatically when an incident changes its Lifecycle State.

Specify the Incident Configuration Name (SNMP Trap Incident)

When providing the Name for an incident configuration, use the following guidelines:

Name
The name is used to identify the incident configuration and must be unique. Use a name that will help you to remember the purpose or kind of management event, remote NNM 6.x or 7.x event, or SNMP trap for which you are configuring this incident. Name is also used to identify your Pairwise configurations.

Specify the SNMP Object ID

When configuring incidents for an SNMP trap, you are asked to provide the SNMP Object ID values that you want to use to assist you in identifying the trap.

The SNMP Object IDs must be entered in a format that is recognized by NNMi. Select the type of SNMP trap you want to configure from the list below to learn about the required NNMi format.

Note: In all cases, the value you enter for an SNMP Object ID must be unique.

- "SNMP Object ID Format for SNMPv2c\SNMPv3 Traps" (on page 615)
- "SNMP Object ID Format for SNMPv1 Generic Traps" (on page 615)
- "SNMP Object ID Format for a Specific SNMPv1 Trap" (on page 616)

SNMPv1 generic traps are standard traps that are commonly used across vendors. The SNMPv1 enterprise specific traps are those traps that are generated by a particular vendor's device. The vendor is also known as the enterprise. Both include a vendor name as part of the set of information stored with each trap.

SNMP Object ID Format for SNMPv2c\SNMPv3 Traps

NNMi requires that all SNMP traps have an object identifier (SNMP Object ID).

To specify an SNMP trap object ID, open the MIB definition file for the device of interest to look up the correct ID. The MIB file includes object identifiers for all of the traps that the configured SNMP agent (SNMPv1, SNMPv2c, or SNMPv3) generates for a particular device.

In the **SNMP Object ID** attribute of the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form or **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form, enter the **SNMP Object ID** attribute value for the trap that you want to see in the console incident views.

SNMP Object ID Format for SNMPv1 Generic Traps

NNMi requires that SNMPv1 traps have object IDs. The object IDs are created according to the specifications in Request for Comments (RFC) document 2576: *Coexistence between Version 1, Version 2, and Version 3 of the Internet-standard Network Management Framework*.

When using SNMPv1 format, you can specify either generic or vendor specific traps. SNMPv1 generic traps are standard traps that are commonly used across vendors. The SNMPv1 enterprise specific traps are those traps that are generated by a particular vendor's device. The vendor is also known as the enterprise. Both include a vendor name as part of the set of information stored with each trap.

The six SNMPv1 generic traps have the following SNMP object identifiers that are recognized by SNMPv2c:

1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.1 (coldStart)

1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.2 (warmStart)

1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.3 (linkDown)

1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.4 (linkUp)

1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.5 (authenticationFailure)

1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.6 (egpNeighborLoss)

To configure an SNMP object identifier (SNMP OID) for a generic SNMPv1 trap, specify the SNMP object ID as described in RFC 2576. You also need to include the object identifier for the vendor name (<VendorEnterprise>) as shown below:

<*SNMPv2c generic trap OID*>.<*VendorEnterprise*>

The <*vendorEnterprise*> is the object identifier for the vendor that is included with the varbind trap information.

For example, the SNMP object identifier for Cisco warmStart trap would be:

```
.1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.2.1.3.6.1.4.1.9
```

Note: Cisco's Vendor enterprise object identifier in this example is `.1.3.6.1.4.1.9`

SNMP Object ID Format for a Specific SNMPv1 Trap

NNMi requires that SNMPv1 traps have object identifiers. The object IDs are created according to the specifications in RFC 2576: *Coexistence between Version 1, Version 2, and Version 3 of the Internet-standard Network Management Framework*.

When using SNMPv1 format, you can specify either generic or vendor specific traps. SNMPv1 generic traps are standard traps that are commonly used across vendors. The SNMPv1 enterprise specific traps are those traps that are generated by a particular vendor's device. The vendor is also known as the entrprise. Both include a vendor name as part of the set of information stored with each trap.

When specifying the SNMP object ID for an SNMPv1 specific trap, include the SNMP object ID for the vendor name and for the trap that you want to see in the console incident views.

The value you enter must be in the format:

<*VendorEnterprise*>.0.<*SpecificTrapNumber*>

The <*VendorEnterprise*> is the object identifier for the vendor that is included in the SNMPv1 trap. The <*SpecificTrapNumber*> is the SNMPv1 specific trap identification number that is provided by the vendor.

For example, for an SNMPv1 vendor object id 1.3.6.1.3.1.12.9 and specific trap number 12234, the SNMP object ID would be:

```
1.3.6.1.3.1.12.9.0.12234
```

Display an SNMP Trap or an NNM 6.x/7.x Event as a Root Cause Incident

SNMP trap and NNM 6.x/7.x events normally appear as symptoms rather than as root cause incidents. However, there might be times when you want an SNMP or NNM 6.x/7.x event to appear as a root cause incident. For example, you might want an HSRP state change (cHsrpStateChange, 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1) trap to be listed as a root cause. This trap might occur when the hot standby has gone down indicating the system is at risk if there is a failover.

Note: To reduce "noise" associated with duplicate incidents, NNMi changes the incident Correlation Nature to **Symptom** for any user-defined Root Cause incidents that exceed the rate or deduplication threshold.

To display an SNMP trap or NNM 6.x/7.x Event as a root cause incident:

Select **Root Cause** in the **SNMP Trap** or **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form.

The next time the incident occurs, the Correlation Nature attribute value changes to **Root Cause**.

To no longer display an SNMP trap or NNM 6.x/7.x Event s a root cause incident:

Clear **Root Cause** in the **SNMP Trap** or **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form.

The next time the incident occurs, the Correlation Nature attribute value changes to **Root Cause**.

Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (SNMP Trap Incident)

When configuring incidents, NNMi provides the Category and Family attributes to help you organize your incidents.

Preconfigured Categories
The Category attribute helps you organize your incidents. Select the category that you want to be associated with this type of incident when it appears in an incident view. Each of the possible Category values is described in the following table.

Incident Categories Provided by NNMi

Category	Description
Accounting	Used to indicate problems related to usage statistics and allocation of costs associated with the billing of time and services provided by devices. This category is not used by NNMi with default configurations, but it is available for incidents you define.
Application Status	Indicates there is a problem with the health of the NNMi software. Examples of these kinds of events include license expiration (see "Extend a Licensed Capacity" (on page 1360)) or that a certain NNMi process or service lost connection to the Process Status Manager (see "Stop or Start an NNMi Process" (on page 62) and "Stop or Start NNMi Services" (on page 68)).
Configuration	Indicates there is a problem with the configuration of a managed device. For example, there is a physical address mismatch.
Fault	Indicates a problem with the network, for example Node Down.
Performance	Indicates a threshold has been exceeded. For example, a utility has exceeded

Category	Description
	90 percent.
Security	Indicates there is a problem related to authentication. For example, an SNMP authentication failure.
Status	Indicates some kind of status message. Examples of these kinds of incidents include "SNMP Link Up" or an "HSRP Group status Normal" message.

Note: You can add your own Category entries to NNMi. See "Create an Incident Category (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 619) for more information.

You can use Family values to further categorize the types of incidents that might be generated. Each of the possible Family values are described in the following table.

Incident Family Attribute Values Provided by NNMi

Family	Description
Address	Indicates the incident is related to an address problem.
Aggregated Port	Indicates the incident is related to a **Link Aggregation**[1] problem.
BGP	Indicates the incident is related to a problem with BGP (Border Gateway Protocol). This family is not used by NNMi with default configurations, but it is available for incidents you define.
Board	Indicates the incident is related to a board problem. This family is not used by NNMi with default configurations, but it is available for incidents you define.
Chassis	Indicates the incident is related to an board problem. This family is not used by NNMi with default configurations, but it is available for incidents you define.
Component Health	Indicates the incident is related to Node Component metrics collected by NNMi. See "Node Form: Node Component Tab" for more information about the Node Component metrics collected.
Connection	Indicates the incident is related to a problem with one or more connections.
Correlation	Indicates the incident has additional incidents correlated beneath it. These incidents are associated with a duplicate count so that you can determine the number of correlated incidents associated with it.

[1]Protocols used on Switches to configure multiple Interfaces (Aggregation Member Interfaces) to function as if they were one (an Aggregator Interface). When two Aggregator Interfaces establish a connection, that connection is an Aggregator Layer 2 Connection. The Aggregator Layer 2 Connection appears on Layer 2 Neighbor View maps as a thick line with an Interface icon at each end (representing the Aggregator Interface). When you double-click the thick line, it converts into multiple thin lines representing the participating Aggregation Member Layer 2 Connections with their Aggregation Member Interfaces at each end of the lines.

Family	Description
Custom Poller	Indicates the incident is related to the NNMi Custom Poller feature. See "About Custom Poller".
HSRP	*NNMi Advanced*. Indicates the incident is related to a Hot Standby Router Protocol problem.
Interface	Indicates the incident is related to a problem with one or more interfaces.
License	Indicates the incident is related to a licensing problem.
NNMi Health	Indicates the incident is related to NNMi Health. See the Check NNMi Health for more information.
Node	Indicates the incident is related to a node problem.
OSPF	Indicates the incident is related to an OSPF problem. This family is not used by NNMi with default configurations, but it is available for incidents you define.
RAMS	*NNMi Advanced*. Indicates the incident is related to a Router Analytics Management System problem.
RMON	Indicates the incident is related to a Remote Monitor (IETF standard, RFC 1757) problem. This family is not used by NNMi with default configurations, but it is available for incidents you define.
RRP	*NNMi Advanced*. Indicates the incident is related to either a Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) or Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) problem.
STP	Indicates the incident is related to Spanning-Tree Protocol problem. This family is not used by NNMi with default configurations, but it is available for incidents you define.
Syslog	NNMi does not use this Family with default configurations. It is available for incidents you define.
Trap Analysis	Indicates the incident is related to an SNMP trap storm.
VLAN	Indicates the incident is related to a problem with a virtual local area network.
VRRP	*NNMi Advanced*. Indicates the incident is related to a Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol problem.

Note: You can add your own Family entries to NNMi. See "Create an Incident Family (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 620) for more information.

Create an Incident Category (SNMP Trap Incident)

The Category attribute helps you organize your incidents. Create any Category that makes sense to you and your team. For a list of the Category codes provided by NNMi, "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 617).

To create a new incident Category:

1. Navigate to the **Incident Category** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create an incident configuration, click the New icon.
      - To edit an incident configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
   e. In the configuration form, locate the **Category** attribute.
   f. Click the Lookup icon, and select New.
2. Provide the required information (see table).
3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Category Code Attributes

Name	Description
Label	Incident category name. For example, Hardware Faults, or Cisco Error. Maximum size is 255 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and underline characters are allowed.

Unique Key	**Caution**: After you click **Save and Close**, this value cannot be changed.
	Used as a unique identifier when exporting and importing configuration definitions. To ensure that the value you enter is unique, it is recommended that you use the Java name space convention when providing this value. It is also useful to include the label value as part of the unique key as shown in the following examples:
	`com.<your_company_name>.nnm.trap_conf.category.<category_label>`
	`com.<your_company_name>.nnm.event_conf.category.<category_label>`
	`com.<your_company_name>.nnm.inci_conf.category.<category_label>`
	The maximum length is 80 characters. Alpha-numeric characters and periods are allowed. Spaces are not allowed.

Create an Incident Family (SNMP Trap Incident)

The Family attribute helps you organize your incidents. Create any Family that makes sense to you and your team. For a list of the Family codes provided by NNMi, "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 617).

To create a new incident Family:

1. Navigate to the **Incident Family** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create an incident configuration, click the New icon.
      - To edit an incident configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
   e. In the configuration form, locate the **Family** attribute.
   f. Click the Lookup icon, and select New.
2. Provide the required information (see table).
3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Family Attributes

Name	Description
Label	Family name. For example, Hardware Faults, or Cisco Error. Maximum size is 255 characters. Any character type is valid.

Unique Key	**Caution**: After you click **Save and Close**, this value cannot be changed.
	Used as a unique identifier when exporting and importing configuration definitions. To ensure that the value you enter is unique, it is recommended that you use the Java name space convention when providing this value. It is also useful to include the label value as part of the unique key as shown in the following examples:
	`com.<your_company_name>.nnm.trapConf.family.<family_label>`
	`com.<your_company_name>.nnm.eventConf.family.<family_label>`
	`com.<your_company_name>.nnm.inciConf.family.<family_label>`
	The maximum length is 80 alpha-numeric characters, periods allowed, no spaces allowed.

Specify the Incident Severity (SNMP Trap Incident)

The incident severity represents the seriousness calculated for the incident. Use the severity attribute to specify the severity that should be assigned to the incident you are configuring. Possible values are described in the following table.

Incident Severity Values

Attribute	Description
Normal	Indicates there are no known problems related to the associated object. This severity is meant to be informational. Generally, no action is needed for these incidents.

Attribute	Description
Warning	Indicates there might be a problem related to the associated object.
Minor	Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require further investigation.
Major	Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object to be resolved before they become critical.
Critical	Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require immediate attention.

See "Monitor Incidents for Problems" for more information about these severity values.

Specify Your Incident Message Format (SNMP Trap Incident)

When configuring an incident, specify the information you want NNMi to include in the incident's Message attribute value. You can use any combination of valid parameter strings and Custom Incident attributes to configure the Message.

Note: The incident Message limit is 1024 characters. If the returned values exceed this limit, NNMi truncates the value starting from the end of the returned text string.

"Valid Parameters for Configuring Incident Messages (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 622)

"Include Custom Incident Attributes in Your Message Format (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 628)

Valid Parameters for Configuring Incident Messages (SNMP Trap Incident)

When configuring incident messages, consider using incident information as part of the message. NNMi provides the following parameter values. Use these parameters as variables when formatting an incident message.

Tip: See the Using the Incident Form for more information about the parameter values.

Note: NNMi stores varbind values as custom incident attributes (CIAs).

See "Specify Your Incident Message Format (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 622) for more information about configuring messages.

Parameter strings are available for the following:

Note: See the following tables to view the valid parameters for incidents generated from Custom Polled Instances: Parameter Strings for all Incidents (Attributes from an Incident form), Parameter Strings for Node Source Objects (Attributes from a Node form), and the Parameter Strings for all Incidents (Attributes not Visible from any form).

- Parameter strings for all incidents (Incident form attributes) (Click here for a list of choices.)

Parameter Strings for all Incidents (Incident form attributes)

Parameter String	Description
$category, $cat	Value of the Category attribute in the Incident form.
$count, $cnt	Value representing the number of Custom Incident Attributes that appear in the Incident form.
$family, $fam	Value from the Family attribute in the Incident form.
$firstOccurrenceTime, $fot	Value from the First Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form.
$lastOccurrenceTime, $lot	Value from the Last Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form.
$lifecycleState, $lcs	Value from the Lifecycle State attribute in the Incident form.
$name	Value of the Name attribute from the incident configuration.
$nature, $nat	Value from the Nature attribute in the Incident form.
$origin, $ori	Value from the Origin attribute in the Incident form.
$originOccurrenceTime, $oot	Value from the Origin Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form.
$priority, $pri	Value from the Priority attribute in the Incident form.
$sev, $severity	Value of the Severity attribute of the Incident form.

- Parameter Strings for Node Source Objects (Node form attributes) (Click here for a list of choices.)

Parameter Strings for Node Source Objects (Node form attributes)

Parameter String	Description
$managementAddress, $mga	Value from the Management Address attribute of the incident's source Node's form or SNMP Agent form.
$otherSideOfConnectionManagementAddress, $oma	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this attribute is the value of the Management Address of a node on the other side of the Layer 2 connection.
$sourceNodeLongName, $sln	The fully-qualified DNS name as displayed in the Hostname attribute of the incident's source Node's form.

Parameter String	Description
$sourceNodeName, $snn	Value from the Name attribute of the incident's source Node's form.
$sysContact, $sct	Value from the System Contact attribute of the incident's source Node form: General tab.
$sysLocation, $slc	Value from the System Location attribute of the incident's source Node form: General tab.

- Parameter Strings for Interface Source Objects (Interface form attributes) (Click here for a list of choices.)

Parameter Strings for Interface Source Objects (Interface form attributes)

Parameter String	Description
$ifAlias, $ifa	Value from the IfAlias attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifConfigDupSetting, $icd	Configured Duplex Setting on the port associated with the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifDesc, $idc	Value from the ifDesc attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifIndex, $idx	Value from the ifIndex attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifIpAddr, $iia	IP Address values associated with the interface that is the incident's source object. If multiple IPaddresses are associated with the interface, this parameter returns a comma-separated list.
$ifName, $ifn	Value from the ifName attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifPhysAddr, $ipa	Value from the Physical Address attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifSpeed, $isp	Value from the ifSpeed attribute for the interface that is the incident's souce object.
$ifType, $itp	Value from the ifType attribute for the interface that is the incident's souce object.

- Parameter Strings for Layer 2 Connection Source Objects (Layer 2 Connection form attributes) (Click here for a list of choices.)

Parameter Strings for Layer 2 Connection Source Objects (Layer 2 Connection form attributes)

Parameter String	Description
$otherSideOfConnectionConfigDupSetting, $ocd	If the incident's source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the Configured Duplex Setting on the port associated with the interface on the other side of the connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfAlias, $oia	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter is the value of the ifAlias of one of the interfaces on the other side of the Layer 2 connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfDesc, $odc	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the ifDescr attribute value for the interface on the other side of the Layer 2 connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfIndex, $odx	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the ifIndex attribute value for the interface on the other side of the connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfName, $ofn	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the ifName attribute value for the interface on the other side of the connection.

- Parameter strings for VLAN Source Objects (VLAN form attributes) (Click here for a list of choices.)

Parameter Strings for VLAN Source Objects (VLAN form attributes)

Parameter String	Description
$impVlanIds, $ivi	Value from the VLAN Id attribute associated with the interface that is the incident's source object. To access this information from an interface form, navigate to the VLAN Port tab and open the form for the VLAN of interest. If the interface is part of more than one VLAN, this parameter returns a comma-separated list.
$impVlanNames, $ivn	Value from the VLAN Name attribute associated with the interface that is the incident's source object. To access this information from an interface form, navigate to the VLAN Ports tab of the Interface form. If the interface is part of more than one VLAN, this parameter returns a comma-separated list.

- Parameter Strings for all incidents (Additional information that is not visible in any form) (Click here for a list of choices.)

Parameter Strings for all Incidents (Attributes not visible in any form)

Parameter String	Description
$id	Unique Object Identifier attribute value for the incident (unique across the entire NNMi Database).
$firstOccurrenceTimeMS, $fms	Value from the First Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form, converted to millseconds (measured since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT - Greenwich Mean Time).
$lastOccurrenceTimeMS, $lms	Value from the Last Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form, converted to millseconds (measured since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT - Greenwich Mean Time).
$oid	Value of the unique object identifier (oid) for the incident configuration that originated from either an SNMP trap, Management Event, or Remote NNM 6.x or 7.x event.
$otherSideOfConnection, $osc	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this attribute is the following combination of values for the node and one of its interfaces on the other side of the Layer 2 connection: The fully-qualified DNS name of the node appended with the interface Name in the following format: <*fully-qualified DNS name*>[*interface_name*]
$originOccurrenceTimeMS, $oms	Value from the Origin Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form, converted to millseconds (measured since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT - Greenwich Mean Time).
$sourceNodeUuid, $snu	Universally Unique Object Identifier attribute value of the source node object for the incident (unique across all databases). This identifier distinguishes the source node object instance from all other node objects.
$sourceObjectClass, $soc	Value of the object class for the object you want to include. Use this parameter when you need to request more details of a class of objects through a web service. Examples of object classes include: `com.hp.ov.nms.model.core.Interface` and `com.hp.ov.nms.model.snmp.SnmpAgent`.
$sourceObjectName, $son	Value from the Name attribute of the source object. For example, an interface object is named according to the MIB ifName. Each ifName varies according to the vendor's conventions. Using the name `4/1` as an example, `4` represents `the board number and 1` represents the port number.
$sourceObjectUuid, $sou	Universally Unique Object Identifier attribute value of the source object for the incident (unique across all databases). This identifier distinguishes the source object instance from all

Parameter String	Description
	other similar object instances.
$uuid	Universally Unique Object Identifier attribute value of the incident (unique across all databases). This identifier distinguishes the incident object instance from all other incident objects.

- Information established in Custom Incident Attributes (Click here for a list of choices.)

Parameter Strings for Attributes Established in Custom Incident Attributes

Parameter String	Description
$<position_number>	Value of the custom incident attribute (CIA) position number for any CIA that originated from a varbind or was added by NNMi. For example, to indicate you want to use the varbind in position 1, enter: `$1` NNMi stores varbind values as Custom Incident Attributes. If you know the varbind position number, use this parameter.
$<CIA_name>	Value of the name that is used for the custom incident attribute. For example, `$mycompany.mycia`. NNMi provides CIA values for configuring Management Events. See Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi for more information about custom incident attributes.
$<CIA_oid>	Value of the object identifier for any custom incident attribute that originated as a varbind. For example, `$.1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.1`. Use this parameter when you are not certain of a custom incident attribute (varbind) position number.
$*	Used to indicate you want all of the custom incident attribute values originating as varbinds, to be passed to the action configuration. Each varbind is returned in the following format: `$<CIA_name>:<CIA_value>` in which the custom incident attribute name appears followed by the custom incident attribute value.

- Functions to generate values (Click here for a list of choices.)

  The function described in the following table replaces the specified numeric value with the associated text value stored in the CIA.

  Note: The associated MIB must have been loaded using the nnmloadmib.ovpl command.

Functions to Generate Values Within the Incident Message

Function	Description
$oidtext($<position_number>)	A <*position_number*> argument specifies the numeric value of the custom incident attribute (CIA) position number for any CIA that originated from a varbind or was added by NNMi. For example, `$oidtext($2)`.

Function	Description
	Note: The position number you enter must represent a CIA that contains an Object Identifier (OID) value. NNMi returns the textual value of the OID for the CIA specified. Note the following: ▪ If the MIB is not loaded, NNMi returns the numeric OID value. ▪ If the OID has a MIB instance, the number representing the MIB instance is appended to the textual OID value.
$oidtext($<CIA_oid>)	The <*CIA_oid*> argument specifies the Object Identifier (OID) for any custom incident attribute that originated as a varbind. For example, `$oidtext($.1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.1.)` Use this argument to the $oidtext() function when you are not certain of a custom incident attribute (varbind) position number. NNMi replaces the numeric value with the textual value of the OID you specify. Note the following: ▪ If the MIB is not loaded, NNMi returns the numeric OID value. ▪ If the OID has a MIB instance, the number representing the MIB instance is appended to the textual OID value.
$text($<position_number>)	The <*position_number*> argument specifies the numeric value of the custom incident attribute (CIA) position number for any CIA that originated from a varbind or was added by NNMi. For example, to indicate you want to use the varbind in position 1, enter: `$1.` NNMi replaces the numeric value with the text value stored in the CIA. **Note**: If a text value is not available, NNMi returns the numeric value.
$text($<CIA_oid>)	The <CIA_oid> argument specifies the object identifier for any custom incident attribute that originated as a varbind. For example, `$.1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.1.` Use this argument to the $text function when you are not certain of a custom incident attribute (varbind) position number. NNMi replaces the numeric value with the text value stored in the CIA. **Note**: If a text value is not available, NNMi returns the numeric value.

Include Custom Incident Attributes in Your Message Format (SNMP Trap Incident)

NNMi includes two categories of CIAs:

- SNMP trap varbinds identified by the Abstract Syntax Notation value (ASN.1). NNMi turns varbinds into CIAs and maintains each varbind's position number. See "Load SNMP Trap

Incident Configurations" (on page 601).

- Custom incident attributes provided by NNMi. See "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466).

  You cannot create Custom Incident Attributes.

You can use CIAs in your message format to extend the amount of information presented. To determine which CIAs are available for any particular incident type, open an Incident view, locate the incident and open the Incident form. Navigate to the **Custom Attributes** tab. A complete list of available CIAs (for that incident type) appears in the table.

To include a CIA in your message format, type the dollar-sign character (`$`) plus any of the following:

- Varbind position number or asterisk (*) to include all varbind values
- Name of the CIA
- Object identifier (oid) of the CIA (useful when the varbind position number is not consistent among vendors)

Note: A single incident cannot include two CIAs with the same name. However, two incidents can contain CIAs having the same names and values.

The following table presents some example formats with the subsequent output.

Example Incident Message Formats

Example Message Format	Output in Incident View
Possible trouble with $3	`Possible trouble with` <varbind 3>
Possible trouble with $11	`Possible trouble with` <varbind 11>
Possible trouble with $77 (where the varbind position 77 does not exist)	`Possible trouble with <Invalid or unknown cia> 77`
Possible trouble with $*	`Possible trouble with` <cia1_name: cia_value>, <cia2_name; cia_value>,< cia*n*_name: cia_value>
Possible trouble with $3x	`Possible trouble with` <varbind 3>`x`
Possible trouble with $1.2.3.4.5	`Possible trouble with` <value of the CIA with oid of 1.2.3.4.5>
Possible trouble with $mycia.mycompany	`Possible trouble with` <value of the CIA with name of mycia.mycompany>

Tip: NNMi provides an error message when a CIA cannot be found. For example, if you enter an unavailable varbind position, name, or object identifier (oid), NNMi returns an "Invalid or unknown cia" error message.

Specify a Description for Your Incident Configuration (SNMP Trap Incident)

NNMi provides the Description attribute to help you further identify the current incident configuration.

Description

Use the description field to provide additional information that you would like to store about the current incident configuration. This description applies only to the configuration entry.

Type a maximum of 1024 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.

Configure Interface Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident

NNMi enables you to apply a Suppression, Enrichment, Dampen, or Actions incident configuration to a Source Object based on the Source Object's participation in an Interface Group.

Note: Interface Settings override any other Suppression, Enrichment, Dampen, or Actions configuration settings for this incident, including those configured on the Node Settings tab.

Tip: See "Create Interface Groups" (on page 248) for more information about Interface Groups.

For information about each Interface Settings tab:

For information about each SNMP Traps tab:

To apply an incident configuration to a Source Object based on the Source Object's Interface Group:

1. Navigate to the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Interface Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, click the Open icon in the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
4. Configure the desired Interface Settings (see table).
5. Configure any Suppression, Dampen, or Enrichment settings for this Interface Group.
6. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Interface Group Attributes

Name	Description
Interface Group	Click the Lookup icon and select Quick Find to select the Interface Group you want to use. See "Use the Quick Find Window" (on page 37) for more information about using Quick Find.
Ordering	Determines the priority order for those interfaces that appear in multiple Interface

Name	Description
	Groups. The lower the number, the higher the priority. For example, **1** is the highest priority. If an interface is in multiple Interface Groups and more than one of those Interface Groups have been specified in an incident configuration, only the incident configuration with the highest priority will be applied to the interface.
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's configuration settings. To temporarily disable the Interface Group settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable** . To enable the Interface Group settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable** .

Related Topics

"Configure Node Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 665)

Configure Incident Suppression Settings for an Interface Group (SNMP Trap Incident)

Note: Interface Settings override any other Suppression settings for this incident, including those from the Node Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to suppress a specified incident configuration based on the Source Object's participation in an Interface Group. When an incident is suppressed:

- It is not stored in the NNMi database
- It does not appear in an incident view in the NNMi console

You can also suppress the incident configuration based on either of the following:

- Source Node's participation in a Node Group. See "Configure Incident Suppression Settings for a Node Group (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 666) for more information.
- Incident configuration default settings without specifying a Node or Interface Group. See "Configure Suppression Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 701) for more information.

Tip: See "Create Interface Groups" (on page 248) for more information about Interface Groups.

For information about each Interface Settings tab:

To suppress an incident configuration based on an Interface Group:

1. Navigate to the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:

i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.

ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

2. Navigate to the **Interface Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, and click the Open icon.
4. Make sure you configure the basic Interface Setting behavior. See "Configure Interface Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 630) for more information.
5. Select the **Suppression** tab.
6. Configure the desired Suppression behavior (see table).
7. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Interface Settings Suppression Attributes

Name	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's suppression settings for the specified Interface Group. To temporarily disable the Suppression settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable** . To enable the Suppression settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable** .
Payload Filter	The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be suppressed, enriched, or dampened. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor. When creating a Payload Filter, note the following: • Payload Filter expressions for the `like` and `not like` operators use the syntax defined for java regular expressions (java.util.regex Pattern class). • You must use a `ciaName` that already exists in the trap or event you are configuring. • Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together. • View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.

Name	Description

	• The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions as shown in the example below.
	
	The following example filters incidents on voltage state:
	
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	`ciaValue = 5`
	
	NNMi evaluates the expression above as follows:
	
	`(ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaValue = 5)`
	
	NNMi finds all incidents with a varbind `.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` value of **5**.
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Payload Filter Editor. For example, you append to, replace, or change the indentation of the expression that is selected.
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators.
	• You can include more than one varbind in the same Payload Filter expression as shown in the following example:
	
	`((ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.* AND ciaValue = 25) AND (ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.* AND ciaValue = 3))`
	
	In this example, a given trap must meet each of the following criteria:
	
	▪ Contain a varbind whose Object Identifier (OID) matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` and has a value of `25`.
	▪ Contain a varbind whose OID matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.*` and has a value of `3`.
	
	Payload Filter Editor Components
	
	Attribute — **Description**
	
	Attribute — The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following:
	• ciaName
	• ciaValue
	
	Operator — Valid operators are described below.
	• **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

Name	Description

Attribute	Description

Example: `ciaName=.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value of **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**.

- **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaName! = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**.

- **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than **6**.

- **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than or equal to **6**.

- **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example.

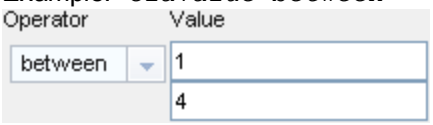
  Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value greater than **4**.

- **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**.

- **between** Finds all values equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

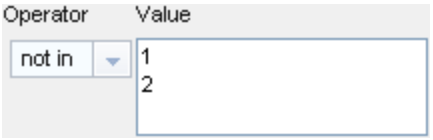
  Example: `ciaValue between`

  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

Name	Description
	<table><tr><th>Attribute</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td> - in Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example. Example: <code>ciaValue in</code>  matches any incident with a varbind value of either 4 or 5. Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (4, 5). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. - is not null Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Example: <code>ciaValue is not null</code> matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value. - is null Finds all blank values. Click here for an example. Example: <code>ciaValue is null</code> matches any incident with a varbind that does not contain a value. - like Finds matches using the syntax defined for java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for more information. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean <i>any number of characters of any type at this location</i>. The period (.) character means <i>any single character of any type at this location</i>. Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<<i>literal_value</i>>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: </td></tr></table>

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	`ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that begins with 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9 and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. • **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8** . • **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not in`  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified using the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

Name	Description
	<table><tr><th>Attribute</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>**Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.</td></tr><tr><td>Value</td><td>The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.</td></tr></table>

Name	Description

Payload Filter Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
AND <--> OR	Switches the selected Boolean Operator to either AND or OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is AND, the value is changed to OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.

Outdent	Moves a nested expression up one expression level. If your filter string includes only one nested expression, **Outdent** replaces the top-level expression. Click here for examples.
	Example 1
	`AND`
	`ciaName =.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Example 2
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`

Delete	Deletes the selected expression.

Name	Description
	<table><tr><th>Button</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>**Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Payload Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.</td></tr></table>

Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for an Interface Group (SNMP Trap Incident)

Note: Interface Settings override any other Enrichment settings for this incident, including those from the Node Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to fine tune and enhance a specified incident configuration based on the Source Object's participation in an Interface Group. The types of items you can fine tune and enhance for a selected incident configuration, include:

- Severity
- Priority
- Category
- Family
- Correlation Nature
- Message
- Assigned To

You can also enrich the incident configuration based on either of the following:

- The incident configuration based on the Source Node's participation in a Node Group. See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for a Node Group (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 674) for more information.
- Incident configuration default settings without specifying a Node or Interface Group. See "Configure Enrichment Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 711) for more information.

Tip: See Create Interface Groups for more information about Interface Groups.

For information about each Interface Settings tab:

For information about each Enrichment tab:

To enrich an incident configuration based on an Interface Group:

1. Navigate to the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:

i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.

ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

2. Select the **Interface Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
4. Make sure you configure the basic Interface Setting behavior. See "Configure Interface Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 630) for more information.
5. Select the **Enrichment** tab.
6. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an Enrichment configuration, click the New icon and continue.
   b. To edit an Enrichment configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an Enrichment configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
7. Configure the desired Enrichment behavior (see the "Enrich Configuration Attributes" table)
8. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Interface Settings Enrich Configuration Attributes

Name	Description
Category	Use the Category attribute to customize the category for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Accounting • Application Status • Configuration • Fault • Performance

Name	Description
	• Security • Status See "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 617) for more information.
Family	Use the Family attribute to customize the Family for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Address • Aggregated Port (Interfaces using **Link Aggregation**[1] protocol. See Interface Form: Link Aggregation tab.) • Board • Connection • Correlation • HSRP • Interface • Node • OSPF See "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 617) for more information.
Severity	The incident Severity represents the seriousness calculated for the incident. Use the Severity attribute to specify the severity that should be assigned to the incident you are configuring. Possible values are described below: **Normal** - Indicates there are no known problems related to the associated object. This Severity is meant to be informational. Generally, no action is needed for these incidents. **Warning** - Indicates there might be a problem related to the associated object. **Minor** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require further investigation. **Major** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object to be resolved before they become critical.

[1] Protocols used on Switches to configure multiple Interfaces (Aggregation Member Interfaces) to function as if they were one (an Aggregator Interface). When two Aggregator Interfaces establish a connection, that connection is an Aggregator Layer 2 Connection. The Aggregator Layer 2 Connection appears on Layer 2 Neighbor View maps as a thick line with an Interface icon at each end (representing the Aggregator Interface). When you double-click the thick line, it converts into multiple thin lines representing the participating Aggregation Member Layer 2 Connections with their Aggregation Member Interfaces at each end of the lines.

Name	Description
	Critical - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require immediate attention.
Priority	Used to communicate the urgency of resolving the selected incident. You control this value. NNMi sets this value to null by default. The lower the number the higher the priority. Possible values are:  **None**  **Low**  **Medium**  **High**  **Top** **Note**: The icons are displayed only in table views.
Correlation Nature	Use the Correlation Nature to customize the Correlation Nature for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Info • None • Root Cause • Secondary Root Cause • Symptom • Stream Correlation • Service Impact See Incident Form: General Tab for more information.
Message Format	When configuring an incident, specify how the incident message appears in the incident view. The string you specify in the Message Format attribute is visible in an incident view. **Note**: The incident message limit is 1024 characters. If you exceed this limit, NNMi truncates the value starting from the right. You can use any combination of default and custom attributes: "Valid Parameters for Configuring Incident Messages (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 622) "Include Custom Incident Attributes in Your Message Format (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 628)
Assigned To	Use to specify the owner of any incident generated for this incident configuration.

Name	Description
	Click the Lookup icon and select Quick Find to select a valid user name. **Note**: You can also begin to type a valid user name and use the auto-complete feature to select the user name of interest.
Description	Use the Description attribute to provide additional information that you want to note about the current enhancement configuration. This description applies only to the enhancement configuration and does not appear when NNMi displays any associated incident. Type a maximum of 1024 characters. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.

Configure Custom Incident Attributes to Enrich an Incident Configuration (Interface Settings) (SNMP Trap Incidents)

The Custom Incident Attributes (CIAs) tab enables you to specify additional CIAs to be saved with an incoming incident. The persisted data might then be used as an argument to an action for the incident.

When creating a CIA for an incident configuration, you can specify any of the following values:

- Custom Attribute on the source node
- Custom Attribute on the interface (source object)

You also specify the Custom Incident Attribute name that will store this information.

For information about each Enrichment tab:

To create a Custom Incident Attribute to enrich an incident configuration:

1. Navigate to the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

2. Select the **Interface Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
4. Make sure you configure the basic Interface Setting behavior. See "Configure Interface Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 630) for more information.
5. Select the **Enrichment** tab.
6. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an Enrichment configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit an Enrichment configuration,select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an Enrichment configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
5. Make sure the Enrichment settings are configure. See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for an Interface Group (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 639) for more information.
8. Navigate to the **Custom Incident Attributes** tab.
9. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a Custom Incident Attribute, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit a Custom Incident Attribute, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete a Custom Incident Attribute, select a row and click the Delete icon.
10. Configure the Custom Incident Attribute (see the "Custom Incident Attribute" table).
11. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Custom Incident Attribute

Name	Description
Type	Specifies whether you are using a Custom Attribute on a node or a Custom Attribute on an interface. Possible values are: • Node Custom Attribute • Interface Custom Attribute
Custom Attribute Name	Used to determine the value to be assigned to the Custom Incident Attribute you are configuring. Enter either of the following: • Name of the Custom Attribute on the source node • Name of the Custom Attribute on the interface (source object)
Custom Incident Attribute Name	Name used to identify the Custom Incident Attribute you are configuring. The name limit is 255 characters. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed. No spaces are allowed.

Configure a Payload Filter to Enrich an Incident Configuration (Interface Settings) (SNMP Trap Incidents)

The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be enriched. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor.

To create a Payload Filter expression:

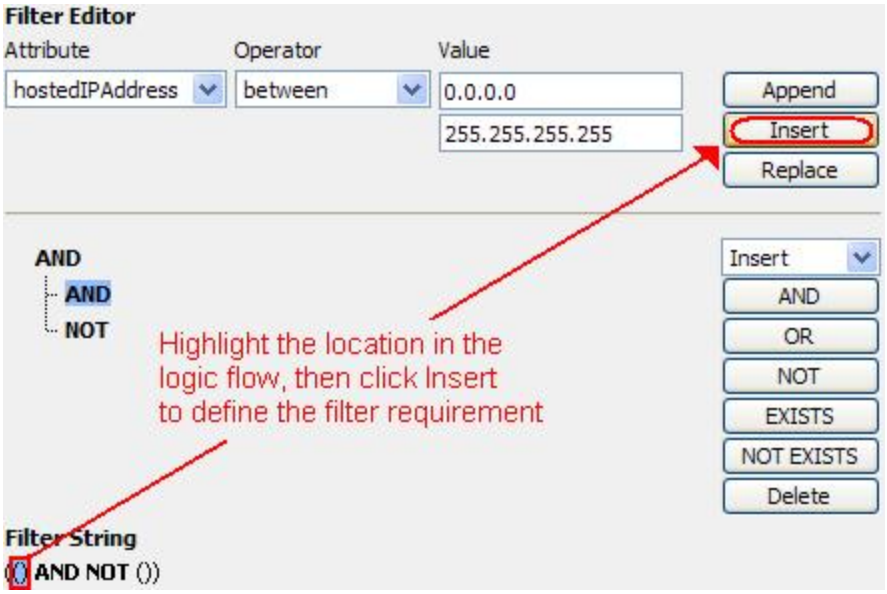
1. Navigate to the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents**folder.
   c. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Interface Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue..
4. Make sure you configure the basic Interface Setting behavior. See "Configure Interface Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 630) for more information.
5. Select the **Enrichment** tab.
6. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an Enrichment configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit an Enrichment configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an Enrichment configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
7. Make sure the Enrichment settings are configured. See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for an Interface Group (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 639) for more information.
8. Select the **Payload Filter** tab.
9. Define your Payload Filter (see table). Also see "Guidelines for Creating a Payload Filter".
   a. Plan out the logic needed for your Filter String.
   b. Use the buttons on the bottom half of the Additional Filters Editor to establish the logic structure.

For example, to establish the following structure, select **Insert**, then click **AND**, then **NOT**, and then **AND** a second time:

```
(( ) AND NOT ( ))
```

c. Now place your cursor in a location within the displayed Filter String, and use the top half of the filter editor to define the parameters of the highlighted filter requirement.

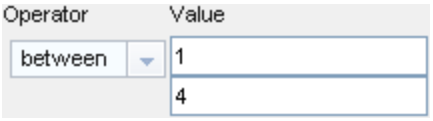
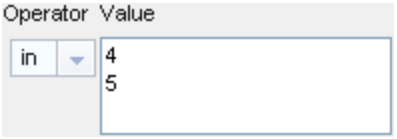
For example, select a set of parentheses and use the Insert button to specify the filter requirement within those parentheses:

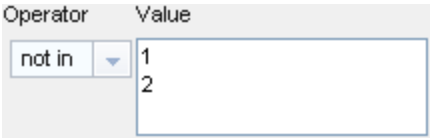


10. Click **Save and Close**.
11. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Payload Filter Editor Components

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue
Operator	Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName != .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**.

Attribute	Description
	• **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than **6**. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident with a varbind value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. • **between** Finds all traps or events that include a varbind with a value equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue between`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. • **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue in`  matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

Attribute	Description
	• **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value. • **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not have a value. • **like** Finds matches using wildcard characters. Click here for more information about using wildcard characters. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Examples: `ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` finds all traps or events that contain varbind names that begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) end with any number of characters. `ciaValue like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. • **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8**. • **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not in`  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

Attribute	Description
	• **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified (using wildcard strings). Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9**. `ciaValue not like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Additional Filters Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the Filter String.
Insert	Inserts the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) in front of the cursor location within the Filter String.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Appends, inserts, or replaces the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Appends, Inserts, or replaces the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.

Button	Description
Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Additional Filters Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.

Configure Incident Dampening Settings for an Interface Group (SNMP Trap Incident)

Note: Interface Settings override any other Dampening settings for this incident, including those from the Node Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to delay the following for an incident configuration based on the Source Object's participation in an Interface Group:

- Execution of Incident Actions
- Execution of Diagnostics (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software* \ *NNM iSPI NET*)
- Appearance within Incident views in the NNMi Console

You can configure the Dampening settings based on either of the following:

- The Source Node's participation in a Node Group. See "Configure Incident Dampening Settings for a Node Group (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 685) for more information.
- Incident configuration default settings without specifying a Node or Interface Group. See "Configure Dampening Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 716) for more information.

Tip: See "Create Interface Groups" (on page 248) for more information about Interface Groups.

For information about each Interface Settings tab:

When using the Dampening configuration, note the following:

- After the Dampen Interval has passed, NNMi changes the Lifecycle State to REGISTERED.

See About the Incident Lifecycle for more information about Lifecycle State.

To configure Dampening settings based on an Interface Group:

1. Navigate to the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.

2. Select the **Interface Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
4. Make sure you configure the basic Interface Setting behavior. See "Configure Interface Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 630) for more information.
5. Select the **Dampening** tab.
6. Configure the desired Dampening behavior (see table).
7. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Interface Settings Dampening Configuration Attributes

Name	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's dampening settings. To temporarily disable the Dampening Configuration settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable** . To enable the Dampening Configuration settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable** .
Hour	Specifies the number of hours to be used for the dampen interval.
Minutes	Specifies the number of minutes to be used for the dampen interval. **Note**: The maximum dampen interval is 60 minutes.
Seconds	Specifies the number of seconds to be used for the dampen interval.
Payload Filter	The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be suppressed, enriched, or dampened. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor. When creating a Payload Filter, note the following: • Payload Filter expressions for the `like` and `not like` operators use the syntax defined for java regular expressions (java.util.regex Pattern class). • You must use a `ciaName` that already exists in the trap or event you are configuring. • Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together. • View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.

Name	Description

	• The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions as shown in the example below.
	
	The following example filters incidents on voltage state:
	
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	`ciaValue = 5`
	
	NNMi evaluates the expression above as follows:
	
	`(ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaValue = 5)`
	
	NNMi finds all incidents with a varbind `.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` value of **5**.
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Payload Filter Editor. For example, you append to, replace, or change the indentation of the expression that is selected.
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators.
	• You can include more than one varbind in the same Payload Filter expression as shown in the following example:
	
	`((ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.* AND ciaValue = 25) AND (ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.* AND ciaValue = 3))`
	
	In this example, a given trap must meet each of the following criteria:
	▪ Contain a varbind whose Object Identifier (OID) matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` and has a value of `25`.
	▪ Contain a varbind whose OID matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.*` and has a value of `3`.
	
	Payload Filter Editor Components
	
	Attribute / **Description**
	Attribute: The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following:
	• ciaName
	• ciaValue
	Operator: Valid operators are described below.
	• **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

Name	Description

Attribute	Description

Example: `ciaName=.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value of **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**.

- **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaName! = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**.

- **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than **6**.

- **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than or equal to **6**.

- **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example.

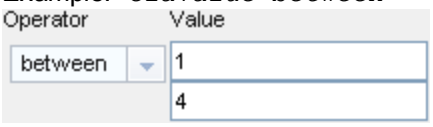
  Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value greater than **4**.

- **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**.

- **between** Finds all values equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue between`

  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**

- **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue in`

  matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value.

- **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not contain a value.

- **like** Finds matches using the syntax defined for java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for more information.

  The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

  The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

  Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below.

  Example:

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**

`ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that begins with 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9 and (optionally) ends with any number of characters.

`ciaValue like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.

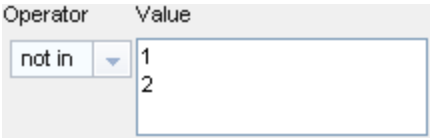
- **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8** .

- **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue not in`

  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified using the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example.

  The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

  The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

Name	Description
	<table><tr><th>Attribute</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>**Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.</td></tr><tr><td>Value</td><td>The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.</td></tr></table>

Name	Description
	Payload Filter Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
AND <--> OR	Switches the selected Boolean Operator to either AND or OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is AND, the value is changed to OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.

Outdent	Moves a nested expression up one expression level. If your filter string includes only one nested expression, **Outdent** replaces the top-level expression. Click here for examples.
	Example 1
	`AND`
	`ciaName =.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Example 2
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`

Name	Description
	<table><tr><th>Button</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>Delete</td><td>Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Payload Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.</td></tr></table>

Configure Incident Actions for an Interface Group (SNMP Trap Incident)

Note: Interface Settings override any other Actions settings for this incident, including those from the Node Settings tab.

For information about each Interface Settings tab:

NNMi enables you to configure incident actions based on a Source Object's participation in an Interface Group.

You can also configure incident actions based on either of the following:

- The Source Node's participation in a Node Group. See "Configure Incident Actions for a Node Group (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 692) for more information.
- Incident configuration default settings without specifying a Node or Interface Group. See "Configure Actions for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 742) for more information.

You can configure actions to automatically run at any point in the incident lifecycle. For example, you might want to configure an action to occur when an incident of the type you are configuring is generated (**Registered**). When an incident is generated, you might want to automatically open a trouble ticket or send email or page your network operator. After the incident is **Closed**, you might want to automatically close the trouble ticket.

Note: Your actions will not be executed until you enable the Actions configuration by either clicking Enable on the Actions tab or using the **Actions** → **Enable Configuration** option.

You can configure actions for incidents generated from SNMP traps, NNM 6.x or 7.x events, and the NNMi management events. Any time an incident configuration changes, the action directory is rescanned and any executable or script files (for example, Jython) are reloaded to the NNMi database. See "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (SNMP Trap Incidents)" (on page 743) for more information about the actions directory.

Tip: Copy any required executable or script files to the NNMi actions directory before you configure an incident action. New or updated actions are loaded into NNMi only when an incident configuration is updated or created. See "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (SNMP Trap Incidents)" (on page 743) for the location of the NNMi action directory.

When the action runs, output is logged to the `incidentActions.*.*.log` file. See "Verify that NNMi Services are Running" (on page 67) for more information about log files and where they are located.

To configure an automatic action for an incident:

1. Navigate to the **SNMP Trap Configuration** tab.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create a new incident configuration, click the New icon.
      ii. To edit an existing incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
2. Select the **Interface Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
4. Make sure the basic Interface Setting behavior is configured. See "Configure Interface Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 630) for more information.
5. Select the **Actions** tab.
6. From the **Lifecycle Actions** table toolbar, do one of the following:
   - To create an Action configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit an Action configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   - To delete an Action configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
7. In the "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (SNMP Trap Incidents)" (on page 743), provide the required information.
8. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes.

   The next time the lifecycle changes, NNMi launches the action associated with the lifecycle for the incident of that type .

Configure a Payload Filter for an Incident Action (Interface Settings) (SNMP Trap Incidents)

The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents that cause the configured action to run. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor.

To create a Payload Filter expression:

1. Navigate to the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select the **SNMP Traps** tab.

d. Do one of the following:

i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.

ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue..

iii. To delete an incident configuration, select the row and click the Delete icon.

2. Select the **Interface Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:

a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.

b. To edit an existing configuration,select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

4. Make sure you configure the basic Interface Setting behavior. See "Configure Interface Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 630) for more information.
5. Select the **Actions** tab.
6. Do one of the following:

a. To create an Action configuration, click the New icon, and continue.

b. To edit an Action configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

c. To delete an Action configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.

7. Make sure you configure the Action Configuration settings. See "Configure Incident Actions for an Interface Group (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 658) for more information.

h. Select the **Payload Filter** tab.

i. Define your Payload Filter (see table). Also see "Guidelines for Creating a Payload Filter".

i. Plan out the logic needed for your Filter String.

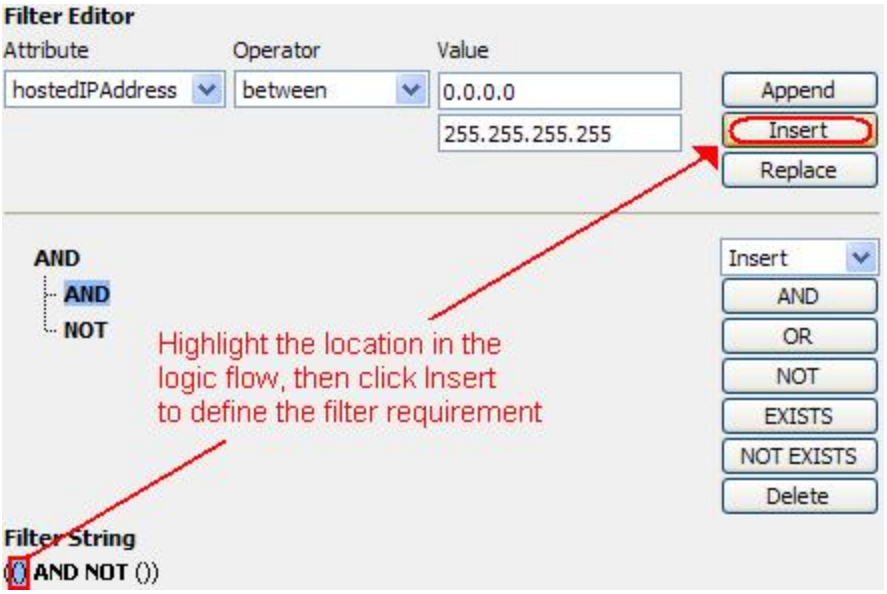
ii. Use the buttons on the bottom half of the Additional Filters Editor to establish the logic structure.

For example, to establish the following structure, select **Insert**, then click **AND**, then **NOT**, and then **AND** a second time:

```
(( ) AND NOT ( ))
```

iii. Now place your cursor in a location within the displayed Filter String, and use the top half of the filter editor to define the parameters of the highlighted filter requirement.

For example, select a set of parentheses and use the Insert button to specify the filter requirement within those parentheses:

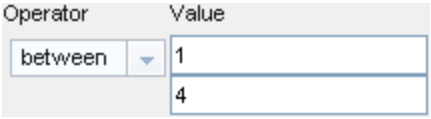


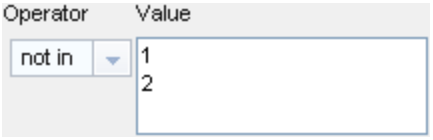
j. Click **Save and Close**.

k. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Payload Filter Editor Components

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: ▪ ciaName ▪ ciaValue
Operator	Valid operators are described below. ▪ **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. ▪ **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName != .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. ▪ **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than **6**.

Attribute	Description
	▪ **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than or equal to **6**. ▪ **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident with a varbind value greater than **4**. ▪ **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. ▪ **between** Finds all traps or events that include a varbind with a value equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue between`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. ▪ **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue in`  matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. ▪ **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value.

Attribute	Description
	▪ **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not have a value. ▪ **like** Finds matches using wildcard characters. Click here for more information about using wildcard characters. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Examples: `ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` finds all traps or events that contain varbind names that begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) end with any number of characters. `ciaValue like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. ▪ **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8**. ▪ **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not in`  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. ▪ **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified (using wildcard strings). Click here for an example.

Attribute	Description
	The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9**. `ciaValue not like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: ▪ The values you enter are case sensitive. ▪ NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. ▪ The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Additional Filters Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the Filter String.
Insert	Inserts the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) in front of the cursor location within the Filter String.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Appends, inserts, or replaces the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Appends, Inserts, or replaces the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
Delete	Deletes the selected expression.

Button	Description
	Note: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Additional Filters Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.

Configure Node Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident

NNMi enables you to apply a Suppression, Enrichment, Dampen, Actions, or Diagnostics Selections incident configuration to a Source Node based on the Source Node's participation in a Node Group.

Note: Node Settings override any other Suppression, Enrichment, Dampen, Actions, or Diagnostics Selections configuration settings for this incident, except those configured on the Interface Settings tab.

Tip: See "Create Node Groups" (on page 229) for more information about Node Groups.

For information about each Node Settings tab:

For information about each SNMP Traps tab:

To apply an incident configuration to a Source Node based on the Source Node's Node Group:

1. Navigate to the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations .**
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
4. Configure the desired Node Settings (see table).
5. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Node Group Attributes

Name	Description
Node Group	Click the Lookup icon and select Quick Find to select the Node Group you want to use. See "Use the Quick Find Window" (on page 37) for more information about using Quick Find.

Name	Description
Ordering	Determines the priority order for those nodes that appear in multiple Node Groups. The lower the number, the higher the priority. For example, **1** is the highest priority. If a node is in multiple Node Groups and more than one of those Node Groups have been specified in an incident configuration, only the incident configuration with the highest priority will be applied to the node.
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's suppression settings. To temporarily disable the Node Group settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable**. To enable the Node Group settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable**.

Configure Incident Suppression Settings for a Node Group (SNMP Trap Incident)

Note: Node Settings override any other Suppression settings for this incident, except those configured on the Interface Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to suppress a specified incident configuration based on the Source Node's participation in a Node Group. When an incident is suppressed:

- It is not stored in the NNMi database
- It does not appear in an incident view in the NNMi console

You can also suppress the incident configuration based on either of the following:

- The Source Object's participation in an Interface Group. See "Configure Incident Suppression Settings for an Interface Group (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 631) for more information.
- Incident configuration default settings without specifying a Node or Interface Group. See "Configure Suppression Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 701) for more information.

Tip: See "Create Node Groups" (on page 229) for more information about Node Groups.

For information about each Node Settings tab:

To suppress an incident configuration based on a Node Group:

1. Navigate to the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, and click the Open icon.
4. Make sure you configure the basic Node Setting behavior. See "Configure Node Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 665) for more information.
5. Select the **Suppression** tab.
6. Configure the desired Suppression behavior (see table).
7. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Node Settings Suppression Attributes

Name	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's suppression settings. To temporarily disable the Suppression settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable**. To enable the Suppression settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable**.

Payload Filter	The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be suppressed, enriched, or dampened. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor.
	When creating a Payload Filter, note the following:
	• Payload Filter expressions for the `like` and `not like` operators use the syntax defined for java regular expressions (java.util.regex Pattern class).
	• You must use a `ciaName` that already exists in the trap or event you are configuring.
	• Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together.
	• View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
	• The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions as shown in the example below.
	The following example filters incidents on voltage state:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	`ciaValue = 5`

Name	Description

	NNMi evaluates the expression above as follows:
	`(ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaValue = 5)`
	NNMi finds all incidents with a varbind `.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` value of **5**.
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Payload Filter Editor. For example, you append to, replace, or change the indentation of the expression that is selected.
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators.
	• You can include more than one varbind in the same Payload Filter expression as shown in the following example:
	`((ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.* AND ciaValue = 25) AND (ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.* AND ciaValue = 3))`
	In this example, a given trap must meet each of the following criteria:
	▪ Contain a varbind whose Object Identifier (OID) matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` and has a value of `25`.
	▪ Contain a varbind whose OID matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.*` and has a value of `3`.
	Payload Filter Editor Components
	Attribute / **Description**
	Attribute: The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following:
	• ciaName
	• ciaValue
	Operator: Valid operators are described below.
	• **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.
	Example: `ciaName=.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value of **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**.
	• **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.
	Example: `ciaName! = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**.

Name	Description

Attribute	Description

- **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than **6**.

- **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than or equal to **6**.

- **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example.

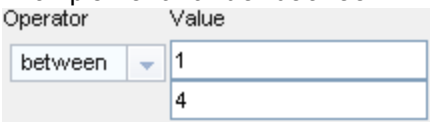
  Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value greater than **4**.

- **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**.

- **between** Finds all values equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue between`

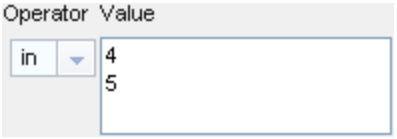
  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

- **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue in`

Name	Description

Attribute	Description

matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**.

Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value.

- **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not contain a value.

- **like** Finds matches using the syntax defined for java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for more information.

  The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

  The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

  Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below.

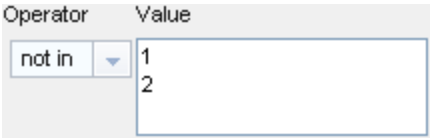
  Example:

  `ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that begins with 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9 and (optionally) ends with any number of characters.

  `ciaValue like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.

- **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8** .

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	• **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not in`  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified using the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.

Name	Description

Attribute	Description
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Payload Filter Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
AND <--> OR	Switches the selected Boolean Operator to either AND or OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is AND, the value is changed to OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.

Outdent	Moves a nested expression up one expression level. If your filter string includes only one nested expression, **Outdent** replaces the top-level expression. Click here for examples.
	Example 1
	`AND`
	`ciaName =.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:

Name	Description
	<table><tr><th>Button</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6 OR ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3 Example 2 AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 Placing the cursor at ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 and selecting Outdent, results in: AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6 OR ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3 Example 2 AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 Placing the cursor at ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 and selecting Outdent, results in: AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6 OR ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3 Example 2 AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 Placing the cursor at ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 and selecting Outdent, results in: AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</td></tr><tr><td>Delete</td><td>Deletes the selected expression. Note: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Payload Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.</td></tr></table>

Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for a Node Group (SNMP Trap Incident)

Note: Node Settings override any other Enrichment configuration for this incident, except those configured on the Interface Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to enhanced a specified incident configuration based on the Source Node's participation in a Node Group. The types of items you can fine tune and enhance for a selected incident configuration, include:

- Category
- Family
- Severity
- Priority
- Correlation Nature
- Message
- Assigned To

You can also enrich the incident configuration based on either of the following:

- The Source Object's participation in an Interface Group. See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for an Interface Group (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 639) for more information.
- Incident configuration default settings without specifying a Node or Interface Group. See "Configure Enrichment Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 711) for more information.

For information about each Node Settings tab:

For information about each Enrichment tab:

To configure enrichment settings for a Node Group:

1. Navigate to the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

4. Make sure the basic Node Setting behavior is configured. See "Configure Node Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 665)for more information.
5. Select the **Enrichment** tab.
6. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an Enrichment configuration, click the New icon and continue.
   b. To edit an Enrichment configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an Enrichment configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
7. Configure the desired Enrichment behavior (see the "Enrich Configuration Attributes" table)
8. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Node Settings Enrich Configuration Attributes

Name	Description
Category	Use the Category attribute to customize the category for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Accounting • Application Status • Configuration • Fault • Performance • Security • Status See "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 617) for more information.
Family	Use the Family attribute to customize the Family for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Address

Name	Description
	• Aggregated Port (Interfaces using **Link Aggregation**[1] protocol. See Interface Form: Link Aggregation tab.) • Board • Connection • Correlation • HSRP • Interface • Node • OSPF See "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 617) for more information.
Severity	The incident Severity represents the seriousness calculated for the incident. Use the Severity attribute to specify the severity that should be assigned to the incident you are configuring. Possible values are described below: **Normal** - Indicates there are no known problems related to the associated object. This Severity is meant to be informational. Generally, no action is needed for these incidents. **Warning** - Indicates there might be a problem related to the associated object. **Minor** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require further investigation. **Major** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object to be resolved before they become critical. **Critical** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require immediate attention.
Priority	Used to communicate the urgency of resolving the selected incident. You control this value. NNMi sets this value to null by default. The lower the number the higher the priority. Possible values are: 5 **None**

[1] Protocols used on Switches to configure multiple Interfaces (Aggregation Member Interfaces) to function as if they were one (an Aggregator Interface). When two Aggregator Interfaces establish a connection, that connection is an Aggregator Layer 2 Connection. The Aggregator Layer 2 Connection appears on Layer 2 Neighbor View maps as a thick line with an Interface icon at each end (representing the Aggregator Interface). When you double-click the thick line, it converts into multiple thin lines representing the participating Aggregation Member Layer 2 Connections with their Aggregation Member Interfaces at each end of the lines.

Name	Description
	4 **Low** 3 **Medium** 2 **High** 1 **Top** **Note**: The icons are displayed only in table views.
Correlation Nature	Use the Correlation Nature to customize the Correlation Nature for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Info • None • Root Cause • Secondary Root Cause • Symptom • Stream Correlation • Service Impact See Incident Form: General Tab for more information.
Message Format	When configuring an incident, specify how the incident message appears in the incident view. The string you specify in the Message Format attribute is visible in an incident view. **Note**: The incident message limit is 1024 characters. If you exceed this limit, NNMi truncates the value starting from the right. You can use any combination of default and custom attributes: "Valid Parameters for Configuring Incident Messages (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 622) "Include Custom Incident Attributes in Your Message Format (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 628)
Assigned To	Use to specify the owner of any incident generated for this incident configuration. Click the Lookup icon and select Quick Find to select a valid user name. **Note**: You can also begin to type a valid user name and use the auto-complete feature to select the user name of interest.
Description	Use the Description attribute to provide additional information that you want to note about the current enhancement configuration. This description applies only to the enhancement configuration and does not appear when NNMi displays any associated incident. Type a maximum of 1024 characters. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.

Configure Custom Incident Attributes to Enrich an Incident Configuration (Node Settings) (SNMP Trap Incidents)

The Custom Incident Attributes (CIAs) tab enables you to specify additional CIAs to be saved with an incoming incident. The persisted data might then be used as an argument to an action for the incident.

When creating a CIA for an incident configuration, you can specify any of the following values:

- Custom Attribute on the source node
- Custom Attribute on the interface (source object)

You also specify the Custom Incident Attribute name that will store this information.

For information about each Enrichment tab:

To create a Custom Incident Attribute to enrich an incident configuration:

1. Navigate to the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an existing configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
4. Make sure you configure the basic Node Setting behavior. See "Configure Node Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 665)for more information.
5. Select the **Enrichment** tab.
6. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an Enrichment configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit an Enrichment configuration,select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an Enrichment configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
7. Make sure the Enrichment settings are configured. See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for a Node Group (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 674) for more information.

8. Navigate to the **Custom Incident Attributes** tab.
9. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a Custom Incident Attribute, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit a Custom Incident Attribute, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete a Custom Incident Attribute, select a row and click the Delete icon.
10. Configure the Custom Incident Attribute (see the "Custom Incident Attribute" table).
11. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Custom Incident Attribute

Name	Description
Type	Specifies whether you are using a Custom Attribute on a node or a Custom Attribute on an interface. Possible values are: • Node Custom Attribute • Interface Custom Attribute
Custom Attribute Name	Used to determine the value to be assigned to the Custom Incident Attribute you are configuring. Enter either of the following: • Name of the Custom Attribute on the source node • Name of the Custom Attribute on the interface (source object)
Custom Incident Attribute Name	Name used to identify the Custom Incident Attribute you are configuring. The name limit is 255 characters. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed. No spaces are allowed.

Configure a Payload Filter to Enrich an Incident Configuration (Node Settings) (SNMP Trap Incidents)

The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be enriched. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor.

To create a Payload Filter expression:

1. Navigate to the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:

i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.

ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.

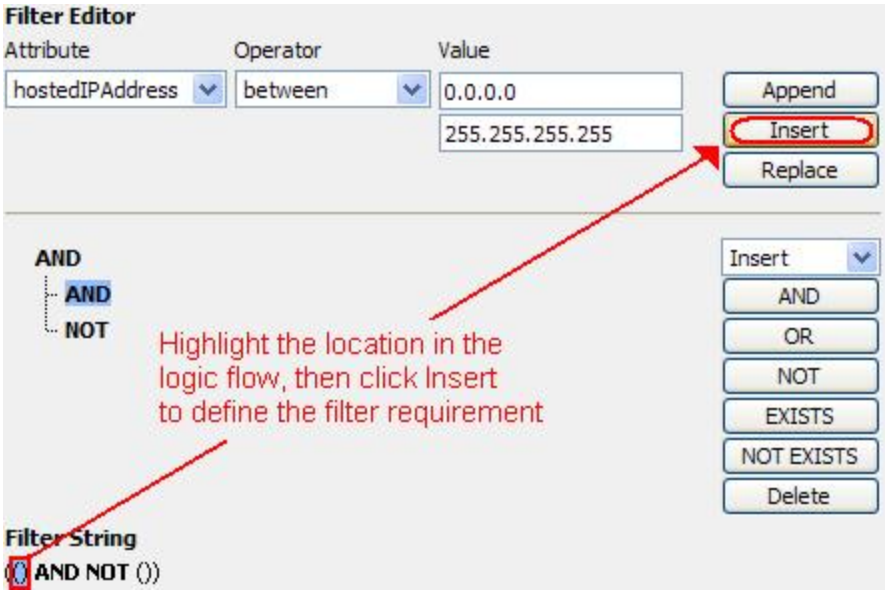
2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an existing configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
4. Make sure the basic Node Setting behavior is configured. See "Configure Node Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 665)for more information.
5. Select the **Enrichment** tab.
6. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an Enrichment configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit an Enrichment configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an Enrichment configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
7. Make sure the Enrichment settings are configured. See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for a Node Group (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 674) for more information.
8. Select the **Payload Filter** tab.
9. Define your Payload Filter (see table). Also see "Guidelines for Creating a Payload Filter".
   a. Plan out the logic needed for your Filter String.
   b. Use the buttons on the bottom half of the Additional Filters Editor to establish the logic structure.

      For example, to establish the following structure, select **Insert**, then click **AND**, then **NOT**, and then **AND** a second time:

      ```
      (( ) AND NOT ( ))
      ```

   c. Now place your cursor in a location within the displayed Filter String, and use the top half of the filter editor to define the parameters of the highlighted filter requirement.

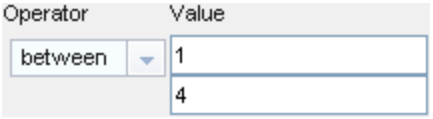
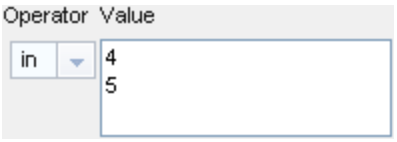
For example, select a set of parentheses and use the Insert button to specify the filter requirement within those parentheses:

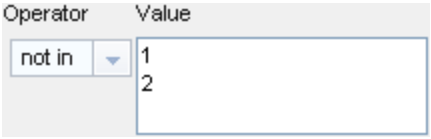


10. Click **Save and Close**.
11. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Payload Filter Editor Components

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue
Operator	Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName != .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than **6**. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an

Attribute	Description
	example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident with a varbind value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. • **between** Finds all traps or events that include a varbind with a value equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue between`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. • **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue in`  matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value.

Attribute	Description
	• **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not have a value. • **like** Finds matches using wildcard characters. Click here for more information about using wildcard characters. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Examples: `ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` finds all traps or events that contain varbind names that begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) end with any number of characters. `ciaValue like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. • **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8**. • **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not in`  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified (using wildcard strings). Click here for an example.

Attribute	Description
	The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9**. `ciaValue not like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Additional Filters Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the Filter String.
Insert	Inserts the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) in front of the cursor location within the Filter String.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Appends, inserts, or replaces the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Appends, Inserts, or replaces the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Additional Filters Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.

Configure Incident Dampening Settings for a Node Group (SNMP Trap Incident)

Note: Node Settings override any other Dampening settings for this incident, except those configured on the Interface Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to delay the following for an incident configuration based on the Source Node's participation in a Node Group:

- Execution of Incident Actions
- Execution of Diagnostics (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software* \ *NNM iSPI NET*)
- Appearance within Incident views in the NNMi Console

You can also configure Dampening settings based on either of the following:

- The Source Object's participation in an Interface Group. See "Configure Incident Dampening Settings for an Interface Group (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 650) for more information.
- Incident configuration default settings without specifying a Node or Interface Group. See "Configure Dampening Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 716) for more information.

Tip: See "Create Node Groups" (on page 229) for more information about Node Groups.

For information about each Node Settings tab:

When using the Dampening configuration, note the following:

- After the Dampen Interval has passed, NNMi changes the Lifecycle State to REGISTERED.

See About the Incident Lifecycle for more information about Lifecycle State.

To configure Dampening settings based on a Node Group:

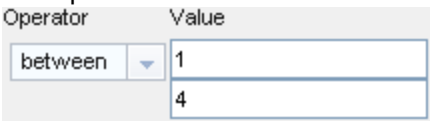
1. Navigate to the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an existing configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.

4. Make sure you configure the basic Node Setting behavior. See "Configure Node Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 665) for more information.
5. Select the **Dampen** tab.
6. Configure the desired Dampen behavior (see table).
7. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

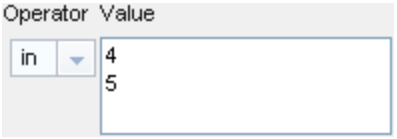
Node Settings Dampen Attributes

Name	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's Dampening settings. To temporarily disable the Dampening settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable** . To enable the Dampening settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable** .
Hour	Specifies the number of hours to be used for the dampen interval.
Minutes	Specifies the number of minutes to be used for the dampen interval. **Note**: The maximum dampen interval is 60 minutes.
Seconds	Specifies the number of seconds to be used for the dampen interval.
Payload Filter	The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be suppressed, enriched, or dampened. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor. When creating a Payload Filter, note the following: • Payload Filter expressions for the `like` and `not like` operators use the syntax defined for java regular expressions (java.util.regex Pattern class). • You must use a `ciaName` that already exists in the trap or event you are configuring. • Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together. • View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created. • The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions as shown in the example below. The following example filters incidents on voltage state: `AND`

Name	Description
	ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 ciaValue = 5 NNMi evaluates the expression above as follows: (ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaValue = 5) NNMi finds all incidents with a varbind .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 value of **5**. • The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Payload Filter Editor. For example, you append to, replace, or change the indentation of the expression that is selected. • The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators. • You can include more than one varbind in the same Payload Filter expression as shown in the following example: ((ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.* AND ciaValue = 25) AND (ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.* AND ciaValue = 3)) In this example, a given trap must meet each of the following criteria: ▪ Contain a varbind whose Object Identifier (OID) matches the regular expression \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.* and has a value of 25. ▪ Contain a varbind whose OID matches the regular expression \Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.* and has a value of 3. **Payload Filter Editor Components** **Attribute** / **Description** Attribute: The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue Operator: Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: ciaName=.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value of **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	example. Example: `ciaName! = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than **6**. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. • **between** Finds all values equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue between`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. • **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue in`

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**



matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**.

Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value.

- **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not contain a value.

- **like** Finds matches using the syntax defined for java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for more information.

  The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

  The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

  Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below.

  Example:

  `ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that begins with 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9 and (optionally) ends with any number of characters.

  `ciaValue like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**

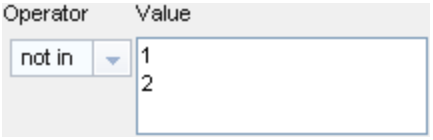
- **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8** .

- **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue not in`

  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified using the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example.

  The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

  The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

  Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below.

  Example:

  `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any

Name	Description

Attribute	Description
	incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Payload Filter Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
AND <--> OR	Switches the selected Boolean Operator to either AND or OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is AND, the value is changed to OR. If the

<table>
<tr><th>Name</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Button</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Outdent</td><td>Moves a nested expression up one expression level. If your filter string includes only one nested expression, Outdent replaces the top-level expression. Click here for examples.
Example 1
<pre>AND
     ciaName =.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6
     OR
          ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3</pre>Placing the cursor at <code>ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3</code> and selecting Outdent, results in:
<pre>AND
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6
     OR
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3</pre>Example 2
<pre>AND
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</pre>Placing the cursor at <code>ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</code> and selecting Outdent, results in:
<pre>AND
ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</pre></td></tr>
<tr><td>Delete</td><td>Deletes the selected expression.
Note: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Payload Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Configure Incident Actions for a Node Group (SNMP Trap Incident)

For information about each Node Settings tab:

Note: Node Settings override any other Actions settings for this incident, except those configured on the Interface Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to configure incident actions based on a Source Node's participation in a Node Group.

You can also configure incident actions based on either of the following:

- The Source Object's participation in an Interface Group. See "Configure Incident Actions for an Interface Group (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 658) for more information.
- Incident configuration default settings without specifying a Node or Interface Group. See "Configure Actions for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 742) for more information.

You can configure actions to automatically run at any point in the incident lifecycle. For example, you might want to configure an action to occur when an incident of the type you are configuring is generated (**Registered**). When an incident is generated, you might want to automatically open a trouble ticket or send email or page your network operator. After the incident is **Closed**, you might want to automatically close the trouble ticket.

Note: Your actions will not be executed until you enable the Actions configuration by either clicking Enable on the Actions tab or using the **Actions** → **Enable Configuration** option.

You can configure actions for incidents generated from SNMP traps, Syslog Messages (HP ArcSight only), Remote NNM 6.x or 7.x events, and the NNMi management events. Any time an incident configuration changes, the action directory is rescanned and any executable or script files (for example, Jython) are reloaded to the NNMi database. See "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (SNMP Trap Incidents)" (on page 743) for more information about the actions directory.

Tip: Copy any required executable or script files to the NNMi actions directory before you configure an incident action. New or updated actions are loaded into NNMi only when an incident configuration is updated or created. See "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (SNMP Trap Incidents)" (on page 743) for the location of the NNMi action directory.

When the action runs, output is logged to the `incidentActions.*.*.log` file. See "Verify that NNMi Services are Running" (on page 67) for more information about log files and where they are located.

To configure an automatic action for an incident:

1. Navigate to the **SNMP Trap Configuration**form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create a new incident configuration, click the New icon.
      ii. To edit an existing incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. Make sure you configure the basic Node Setting behavior. See "Configure Node Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 665) for more information.
4. Select the **Actions** tab.
5. From the **Lifecycle Actions** table toolbar, do one of the following:

- To create an Action configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
- To edit an Action configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
- To delete an Action configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.

3. In the "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (SNMP Trap Incidents)" (on page 743), provide the required information.
4. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form.

   The next time the lifecycle changes, NNMi launches the action associated with the lifecycle for the incident of that type .

Configure a Payload Filter for an Incident Action (Node Settings) (SNMP Trap Incidents)

The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents that cause the configured action to run. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor.

To create a Payload Filter expression:

1. Navigate to the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an existing configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
4. Make sure you configure the basic Node Setting behavior. See "Configure Node Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident" (on page 665) for more information.
5. Select the **Actions** tab.
6. Do one of the following:

a. To create an Action configuration, click the New icon, and continue.

b. To edit an Action configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

c. To delete an Action configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.

7. Make sure the Action Configuration settings are configured. See "Configure Incident Actions for a Node Group (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 692) for more information.
8. Select the **Payload Filter** tab.
9. Define your Payload Filter (see table). Also see "Guidelines for Creating a Payload Filter".

   a. Plan out the logic needed for your Filter String.

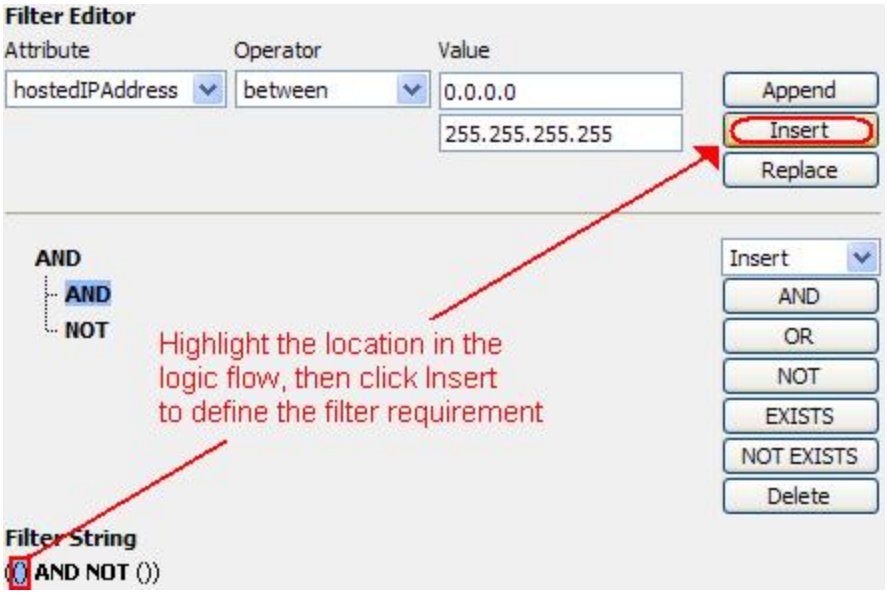
   b. Use the buttons on the bottom half of the Additional Filters Editor to establish the logic structure.

      For example, to establish the following structure, select **Insert**, then click **AND**, then **NOT**, and then **AND** a second time:

      ```
      (( ) AND NOT ( ))
      ```

   c. Now place your cursor in a location within the displayed Filter String, and use the top half of the filter editor to define the parameters of the highlighted filter requirement.

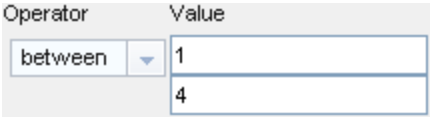
      For example, select a set of parentheses and use the Insert button to specify the filter requirement within those parentheses:



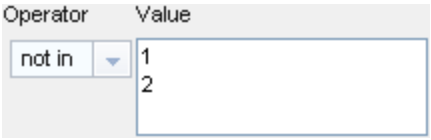
10. Click **Save and Close**.
11. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Payload Filter Editor Components

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following:

Attribute	Description
	• ciaName • ciaValue
Operator	Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName != .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than **6**. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident with a varbind value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. • **between** Finds all traps or events that include a varbind with a value equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue between`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. • **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example.

Attribute	Description
	Example: `ciaValue in`  matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value. • **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not have a value. • **like** Finds matches using wildcard characters. Click here for more information about using wildcard characters. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Examples: `ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` finds all traps or events that contain varbind names that begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) end with any number of characters. `ciaValue like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. • **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8**. • **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example.

Attribute	Description
	Example: `ciaValue not in`  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified (using wildcard strings). Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9**. `ciaValue not like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Additional Filters Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the Filter String.
Insert	Inserts the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) in front of the cursor

Button	Description
	location within the Filter String.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Appends, inserts, or replaces the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Appends, Inserts, or replaces the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Additional Filters Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.

Configure Diagnostics Selections for a Node Group (SNMP Trap Incident) (NNM iSPI NET)

For information about each Node Settings tab: .

Note: Node Settings override any other Diagnostics Selections settings for this incident, except those configured on the Interface Settings tab.

(*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software*) The Diagnostic Selections form enables you to configure NNMi to automatically gather NNM iSPI NET diagnostic information for the Incident you are configuring. When using this form, you specify the diagnostics you want to run on each applicable node in the specified Node Group.

To configure Diagnostics to run on a Source Node for an incident:

1. Navigate to the **Diagnostics Selection** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create an Incident configuration, click the New icon.
      - To edit an Incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   e. Navigate to **Node Settings** tab, and do one of the following:

- To create a Node Settings configuration, click the New icon.
- To edit a Node Settings configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
- To delete a Node Settings configuration, select the Node setting, and click the Delete icon.

f. Navigate to the **Diagnostic Selection** tab, and do one of the following:

- To create a Diagnostic Selection setting, click the New icon, and continue.
- To edit a Diagnostic Selection setting, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
- To delete a Diagnostic Selection setting, select a row and click the Delete icon.

2. Provide the required information (see table).
3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the **Node Settings** form.

After you configure the Diagnostic for the incident and Node Group, the Diagnostic must match the following criteria before the Diagnostic runs:

- The Source Node must be in the specified Node Group.
- The Diagnostic must be valid for the Source Node. (For example, only Nortel switch Diagnostics are run on Nortel switches.)
- The incident's current lifecycle state must match a lifecycle state for which it was configured. (For example, if you configure the Incident to run a specified Diagnostic when the incident is Closed, then if the current Incident's Lifecycle State is Closed, NNMi runs that Diagnostic.)

Note: If a Source Node is in more than one Node Group, the Diagnostic is only run on the node the first time NNMi finds a match for that Source Node based on the configuration Ordering field.

If these criteria are met, NNM iSPI NET runs the Diagnostics and generates Diagnostic reports to help you solve the problem on the Source Node.

After you configure Diagnostics for an incident, you can also run Diagnostics and access the Diagnostics reports on demand, using **Actions** → **Run Diagnostics (iSPI NET only)** in the Incident form. The same criteria apply (see the criteria above). See Incident Form:Diagnostics Tab for more information.

Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

You can also run and access Diagnostics reports from a Node form. See Node Form: Diagnostics Tab for more information.

Diagnostic Settings Attributes

Attribute	Description
Flow Definition	Select the Diagnostic (Flow Definition) you want to use for the specified Node Group. Click the Lookup icon and choose one of the following options:

Attribute	Description
	• Show Analysis to display Analysis Pane information for Diagnostic (Flow Definition). (See Use the Analysis Pane for more information about the Analysis Pane.) • Quick Find to view the list of possible diagnostic Flow Definitions. NNMi provides diagnostics for the following types of devices: • Cisco switch • Cisco router • Cisco switch/router • Nortel switch See "Diagnostics (Flows) Provided by NNM iSPI NET" (on page 593) for more information about the diagnostics provided and the devices to which they apply.
Lifecycle State	Incident Lifecycle State of the target Incident. If the incident's Lifecycle State matches the value specified here, the Diagnostic runs. The Diagnostic automatically runs on each applicable Source Node in the specified Node Group if the incident has the Lifecycle State currently configured in this attribute of the Diagnostic (Flow Definition - set of automated commands).
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's Diagnostics settings. To temporarily disable the selected Diagnostics settings, clear **Enable**. To enable the selected Diagnostics settings, click **Enable**.

Configure Suppression Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident

For information about each SNMP Trap tab:

NNMi enables you to suppress incidents based on Interface Group, Node Group, or default Suppression settings. NNMi applies your Suppression settings in the following order. Only the first match applies.

1. Interface Group (SNMP Trap Configuration Form: Interface Settings tab)
2. Node Group (SNMP Trap Configuration Form: Node Settings tab)
3. Suppression configuration settings without specifying an Interface Group or Node Group (SNMP Trap Configuration Form: Suppresion tab)

A Payload Filter allows you to use the data that is included with any of the following items before they are stored as incidents in NNMi:

- Traps generated from an SNMP agent
- Syslog messages generated from `ArcSightEvent` (HP ArcSight only)

- Management incidents that are generated by NNMi
- Events generated by NNM 6.x or 7.x management stations

Examples of the type of data that can be used as a Payload Filter include SNMP trap varbind names and values as well as CIA (Custom Incident Attribute) names and values. For example, you might want NNMi to suppress a particular status change notification trap for a specified Node Group or Interface Group. To do so, you could include the name of the trap varbind that stores this information as well as the particular status change value string the traps that you want to suppress should contain.

See "Configure Incident Suppression Settings for an Interface Group (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 631) for information about how to suppress an incident for an Interface Group with or without a Payload Filter.

See "Configure Incident Suppression Settings for a Node Group (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 666) for more information about how to suppress an incident for a Node Group with or without a Payload Filter.

To configure suppression for an incident using a Payload Filter without an Interface Group or Node Group Filter:

1. Navigate to the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand **Incidents**.
   c. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, click the Open icon in the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Suppression** tab.
3. Provide the required information (see table)
4. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Suppression Attributes

Name	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's suppression settings. To temporarily disable the Suppression settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable** . To enable the Suppression settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable** .
Payload Filter	The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the

Name	Description

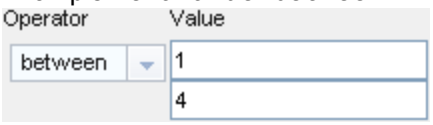
	filters used to select the incidents to be suppressed, enriched, or dampened. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor.
	
	When creating a Payload Filter, note the following:
	
	• Payload Filter expressions for the `like` and `not like` operators use the syntax defined for java regular expressions (java.util.regex Pattern class).
	
	• You must use a `ciaName` that already exists in the trap or event you are configuring.
	
	• Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together.
	
	• View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
	
	• The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions as shown in the example below.
	
	The following example filters incidents on voltage state:
	
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	`ciaValue = 5`
	
	NNMi evaluates the expression above as follows:
	
	`(ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaValue = 5)`
	
	NNMi finds all incidents with a varbind `.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` value of **5**.
	
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Payload Filter Editor. For example, you append to, replace, or change the indentation of the expression that is selected.
	
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators.
	
	• You can include more than one varbind in the same Payload Filter expression as shown in the following example:
	
	`((ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.* AND ciaValue = 25) AND (ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.* AND ciaValue = 3))`
	
	In this example, a given trap must meet each of the following criteria:
	
	▪ Contain a varbind whose Object Identifier (OID) matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` and has a value of `25`.
	
	▪ Contain a varbind whose OID matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.*` and has a value of `3`.

Name	Description
	Payload Filter Editor Components

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue
Operator	Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName=.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value of **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName! = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than **6**. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. • **between** Finds all values equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**

Example: `ciaValue between`



matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**.

Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

- **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue in`

  matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value.

- **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not contain a value.

- **like** Finds matches using the syntax defined for java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for more information.

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**

The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below.

Example:

`ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that begins with 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9 and (optionally) ends with any number of characters.

`ciaValue like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.

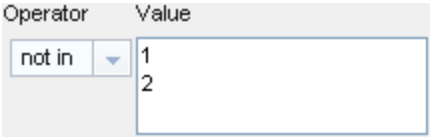
- **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8** .

- **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue not in`

  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified using the

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
	syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
	syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. .com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. .com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

Name	Description
	<table><tr><th>Attribute</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.</td></tr><tr><td>Value</td><td>The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following:</td></tr></table>

Name	Description

Attribute	Description
	• The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Payload Filter Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
AND <--> OR	Switches the selected Boolean Operator to either AND or OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is AND, the value is changed to OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.

Outdent	Moves a nested expression up one expression level. If your filter string includes only one nested expression, **Outdent** replaces the top-level expression. Click here for examples.
	Example 1
	`AND`
	`ciaName =.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`

Name	Description
	<table><tr><th>Button</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>OR ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3 **Example 2** AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 Placing the cursor at ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 and selecting **Outdent**, results in: AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 OR ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3 **Example 2** AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 Placing the cursor at ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 and selecting **Outdent**, results in: AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 OR ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3 **Example 2** AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 Placing the cursor at ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 and selecting **Outdent**, results in: AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</td></tr><tr><td>Delete</td><td>Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Payload Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.</td></tr></table>

Configure Enrichment Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident

For information about each SNMP Traps tab:

For information about each Enrichment tab:

NNMi enables you to fine tune and enhance incidents based on Interface Group, Node Group, or default Enrichment settings. NNMi applies your Enrichment settings in the following order. Only the first match applies:

1. Interface Group (SNMP Trap Configuration Form: Interface Settings tab)
2. Node Group (SNMP Trap Configuration Form: Node Settings tab)
3. Enrich configuration settings without specifying an Interface Group or Node Group (SNMP Trap Configuration Form: Enrichment tab)

The types of items you can fine tune and enhance for a selected incident configuration, include:

- Category
- Family
- Severity
- Priority
- Correlation Nature
- Message
- Assigned To

Note: Any configuration you specify for Severity, Priority, or Message overrides those values provided in the SNMP Trap Configuration Form: Basics information.

You can also add a Custom Incident Attribute that is provided by NNMi to the incoming incident.

Note: You cannot create Custom Incident Attributes.

When configuring Interface Settings, Node Settings, or other Suppress Configuration, Enrich Configuration, or Dampening configuration settings for an incident, you can specify a Payload Filter. Payload Filters allows you to use the data that is included with any of the following items before they are stored as incidents in NNMi:

- Traps generated from an SNMP agent
- Syslog messages generated from `ArcSightEvent` (HP ArcSight only)
- Management incidents that are generated by NNMi
- Events generated by NNM 6.x or 7.x management stations

Examples of the type of data that can be used as a Payload Filter include SNMP trap varbind names and values as well as Management Event CIA (Custom Incident Attribute) names and values. For example, you might want NNMi to enrich an incident based on a particular status change notification trap and participation within a specified Node Group or Interface Group. To do so, you would first specify participation in the Node Group or Interface Group for the trap you want to enrich. You would also specify a Payload Filter that includes the name of the trap varbind that stores the status information as well as the status change value string of interest.

See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for an Interface Group (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 639) for information about how to enrich an incident for an Interface Group with or without a Payload Filter.

See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for a Node Group (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 674) for more information about how to enrich an incident for a Node Group with or without a Payload Filter.

To configure Enrichment settings for an incident using a Payload Filter without an Interface Group or Node Group Filter:

1. Navigate to the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Enrichment** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
4. Provide the required information (see table)
5. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Enrichment Attributes

Name	Description
Category	Use the Category attribute to customize the category for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Accounting • Application Status • Configuration • Fault

Name	Description
	• Performance • Security • Status See "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 617) for more information.
Family	Use the Family attribute to customize the Family for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Address • Aggregated Port (Interfaces using **Link Aggregation**[1] protocol. See Interface Form: Link Aggregation tab.) • Board • Connection • Correlation • HSRP • Interface • Node • OSPF See "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 617) for more information.
Severity	The incident Severity represents the seriousness calculated for the incident. Use the Severity attribute to specify the severity that should be assigned to the incident you are configuring. Possible values are described below: **Normal** - Indicates there are no known problems related to the associated object. This Severity is meant to be informational. Generally, no action is needed for these incidents. **Warning** - Indicates there might be a problem related to the associated object. **Minor** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require further investigation.

[1]Protocols used on Switches to configure multiple Interfaces (Aggregation Member Interfaces) to function as if they were one (an Aggregator Interface). When two Aggregator Interfaces establish a connection, that connection is an Aggregator Layer 2 Connection. The Aggregator Layer 2 Connection appears on Layer 2 Neighbor View maps as a thick line with an Interface icon at each end (representing the Aggregator Interface). When you double-click the thick line, it converts into multiple thin lines representing the participating Aggregation Member Layer 2 Connections with their Aggregation Member Interfaces at each end of the lines.

Name	Description
	Major - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object to be resolved before they become critical. **Critical** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require immediate attention.
Priority	Used to communicate the urgency of resolving the selected incident. You control this value. NNMi sets this value to null by default. The lower the number the higher the priority. Possible values are:  **None**  **Low**  **Medium**  **High**  **Top** **Note**: The icons are displayed only in table views.
Correlation Nature	Use the Correlation Nature to customize the Correlation Nature for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Info • None • Root Cause • Secondary Root Cause • Symptom • Stream Correlation • Service Impact See Incident Form: General Tab for more information.

Name	Description
Message Format	When configuring an incident, specify how the incident message appears in the incident view. The string you specify in the Message Format attribute is visible in an incident view. **Note**: The incident message limit is 1024 characters. If you exceed this limit, NNMi truncates the value starting from the right. You can use any combination of default and custom attributes: "Valid Parameters for Configuring Incident Messages (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 622) "Include Custom Incident Attributes in Your Message Format (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 628)
Assigned To	Use to specify the owner of any incident generated for this incident configuration. Click the Lookup icon and select Quick Find to select a valid user name. **Note**: You can also begin to type a valid user name and use the auto-complete feature to select the user name of interest.
Description	Use the Description attribute to provide additional information that you want to note about the current enhancement configuration. This description applies only to the enhancement configuration and does not appear when NNMi displays any associated incident. Type a maximum of 1024 characters. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.

Configure Dampening Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident

For information about each SNMP Traps tab:

NNMi enables you to delay (dampen) the following for an incident configuration:

- Appearance within Incident views in the NNMi Console
- Execution of Incident Actions
- Execution of Diagnostics (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software* \ *NNM iSPI NET*)

You can configure Dampening settings based on Interface Group, Node Group, or default Dampening settings. NNMi applies your Dampening settings in the following order. Only the first match applies.

1. Interface Group (SNMP Trap Configuration Form: Interface Settings tab)
2. Node Group (SNMP Trap Configuration Form: Node Settings tab)
3. Dampening configuration settings without specifying an Interface Group or Node Group (SNMP Trap Configuration Form: Dampening tab)

When using Dampening configuration, note the following:

- For all Incident Configurations except Deduplication and Rate Incidents, if the dampened Incident is Closed before the Dampen Interval has passed, NNMi deletes the Incident. If the Incident is the Root Cause Incident, NNMi also deletes any Child Incidents

  Note: NNMi administrators can view the number of incidents Closed and deleted while dampened. Access the **Help** → **System Information** → **Health** tab, click the View Detailed Health Report button, and search for the word dampened.

- For all Incident Configurations except Deduplication and Rate Incidents, if the dampened Incident is Closed before the Dampen Interval has passed, NNMi deletes the Incident. If the Incident is the Root Cause Incident, NNMi also deletes any Child Incidents.
- NNMi always retains the Parent Deduplication or Rate Incident even If its Child Incidents are Closed within the Dampen Interval and subsequently deleted. See "Correlate Duplicate Incidents (Deduplication Configuration)" (on page 503) and "Track Incident Frequency (Rate: Time Period and Count)" (on page 504) for more information about Duplicate and Rate Correlation incidents.
- Any Deduplication and Incidents that have Child Incidents inherit the Dampening settings from their Correlated Children.
- If an incident is a Root Cause Incident and a Child Incident's Dampen Interval is less than the Parent Incident's Dampen Interval, NNMi holds any Child Incidents until the Dampen Interval for the Parent Incident has passed or until the Parent Incident is Closed and subsequently deleted.
- To make sure NNMi handles both Incidents in a Pairwise Configuration the same, configure the same Dampen Interval for each Incident in a Pairwise Incident Configuration.
- After the Dampen Interval has passed, NNMi changes the Lifecycle State to REGISTERED.

  See About the Incident Lifecycle for more information about Lifecycle State.
- You can use a Payload Filter to fine tune the incidents you want to dampen.

When configuring Interface Settings, Node Settings, or other Suppress Configuration, Enrich Configuration, or Dampening configuration settings for an incident, you can specify a Payload Filter. Payload Filters allows you to use the data that is included with any of the following items before they are stored as incidents in NNMi:

- Traps generated from an SNMP agent
- Syslog messages generated from `ArcSightEvent` (HP ArcSight only)
- Management incidents that are generated by NNMi
- Events generated by NNM 6.x or 7.x management stations

Examples of the type of data that can be used as a Payload Filter include SNMP trap varbind names and values as well as Management Event CIA (Custom Incident Attribute) names and values. For example, you might want NNMi to dampen an incident based on a particular status change notification trap and participation within a specified Node Group or Interface Group. To do so, you would first specify participation in the Node Group or Interface Group for the trap you want to dampen. You would also specify a Payload Filter that includes the name of the trap varbind that stores the status information as well as the status change value string of interest.

See "Configure Incident Dampening Settings for an Interface Group (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 650) for information about how to configure Dampening settings for an Interface Group with or without a Payload Filter.

See "Configure Incident Dampening Settings for a Node Group (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 685) for more information about how to configure Dampening for a Node Group with or without a Payload Filter.

To configure Dampening settings for an incident using a Payload Filter without an Interface Group or Node Group Filter:

1. Navigate to the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create a configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete a configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Dampening** tab.
3. Provide the required information (see table)
4. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Dampening Attributes

Name	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's Dampening settings. To temporarily disable the Dampening settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable** . To enable the Dampening settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable** .
Hour	Specifies the number of hours to be used for the Dampen Interval.
Minutes	Specifies the number of minutes to be used for the Dampen Interval.
Seconds	Specifies the number of seconds to be used for the Dampen Interval.
Payload Filter	The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be suppressed, enriched, or dampened. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor. When creating a Payload Filter, note the following: ▪ Payload Filter expressions for the `like` and `not like` operators use the syntax defined for java regular expressions (java.util.regex Pattern class).

Name	Description

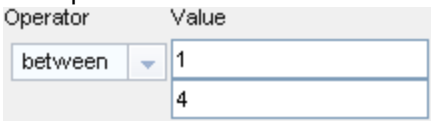
	▪ You must use a `ciaName` that already exists in the trap or event you are configuring.
	▪ Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together.
	▪ View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
	▪ The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions as shown in the example below.
	The following example filters incidents on voltage state:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	`ciaValue = 5`
	NNMi evaluates the expression above as follows:
	`(ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaValue = 5)`
	NNMi finds all incidents with a varbind `.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` value of **5**.
	▪ The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Payload Filter Editor. For example, you append to, replace, or change the indentation of the expression that is selected.
	▪ The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators.
	▪ You can include more than one varbind in the same Payload Filter expression as shown in the following example:
	`((ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.* AND ciaValue = 25) AND (ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.* AND ciaValue = 3))`
	In this example, a given trap must meet each of the following criteria:
	◦ Contain a varbind whose Object Identifier (OID) matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` and has a value of `25`.
	◦ Contain a varbind whose OID matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.*` and has a value of `3`.
	Payload Filter Editor Components
	Attribute / **Description**
	Attribute — The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following:

Name	Description
	<table><tr><th>Attribute</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>▪ ciaName ▪ ciaValue</td></tr><tr><td>Operator</td><td>Valid operators are described below. ▪ **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName=.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value of **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. ▪ **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName! = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. ▪ **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than **6**. ▪ **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than or equal to **6**. ▪ **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value greater than **4**. ▪ **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. ▪ **between** Finds all values equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example.</td></tr></table>

Name	Description

Attribute	Description

Example: `ciaValue between`



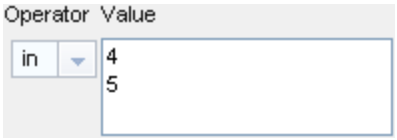
matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**.

Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

- **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue in`

  matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value.

- **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not contain a value.

- **like** Finds matches using the syntax defined for java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for more information.

Name	Description

Attribute	Description

The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below.

Example:

`ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that begins with 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9 and (optionally) ends with any number of characters.

`ciaValue like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.

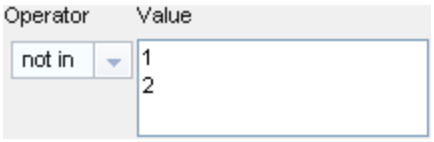
- **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8** .

- **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue not in`

  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	▪ **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified using the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. ▪ **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified using the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not

Name	Description

Attribute	Description
	begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: ▪ The values you enter are case sensitive. ▪ NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. ▪ The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Payload Filter Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location.

<table>
<tr><th>Name</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Button</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Note: View the expression displayed under Filter String to see the logic of the expression as it is created.</td></tr>
<tr><td>AND <--> OR</td><td>Switches the selected Boolean Operator to either AND or OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is AND, the value is changed to OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Outdent</td><td>Moves a nested expression up one expression level. If your filter string includes only one nested expression, Outdent replaces the top-level expression. Click here for examples.
Example 1
<pre>AND
     ciaName =.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6
     OR
          ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3</pre>Placing the cursor at <code>ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3</code> and selecting Outdent, results in:
<pre>AND
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6
     OR
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3</pre>Example 2
<pre>AND
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</pre>Placing the cursor at <code>ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</code> and selecting Outdent, results in:
<pre>AND
ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</pre></td></tr>
<tr><td>Delete</td><td>Deletes the selected expression.
Note: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Payload Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Configure Forward to Global Manager Settings for an SNMP Trap Incident (*NNMi Advanced*)

For information about each SNMP Traps tab:

(*NNMi Advanced - Global Network Management feature*) The NNMi Global Network Management feature enables multiple NNMi management servers to work together while managing different

geographic areas of your network. See NNMi's Global Network Management Feature (NNMi Advanced) for more information. The Global Manager combines topology information from multiple Regional Managers, but maintains *a separate set of incidents about those nodes*.

Use the Global Manager Forwarding tab when you want to forward specific SNMP traps from your NNMi management server (a Regional Manager) to all Global Managers in your Global Network Management environment.

Caution: The Global Manager must have an incident configuration for that SNMP trap, otherwise the incoming trap is dropped. See "Export and Import Configuration Settings" (on page 1362) for ideas about sharing incident configurations among NNMi management servers.

When you configure Forward to Global Managers, you can specify an optional Payload Filter for NNMi to use when determining *which occurrences* should be forwarded to Global Managers. Payload Filters enable you to use the data that is included with an occurrence of an incident configuration before it is stored as an incident in the NNMi database.

Examples of the type of data that can be used as a Payload Filter include Custom Incident Attribute names (ciaName) and values (ciaValue). For example, you might want NNMi to forward an incident based on a particular status change notification trap. To do so, you would specify a Payload Filter that includes the name of the Custom Incident Attribute that stores the status information as well as the status change value string of interest.

Tip: see also "Configure Trap Forwarding Destinations" (on page 449).

To configure Forwarding to Global Managers:

1. Navigate to the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Forward to Global Managers** tab.
3. Provide the required information (see table)
4. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Forwarding Configuration Attributes

Name	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to enable or temporarily disable an incident's Forward to Global Managers settings. To temporarily disable the Global Manager Forwarding configuration settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable** .

<table>
<tr><th>Name</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>To enable the Global Manager Forwarding settings for the selected incident configuration, click Enable  .</td></tr>
<tr><td>Payload Filter</td><td>
The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents that NNMi forwards to other servers. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor.

When creating a Payload Filter, note the following:
• Payload Filter expressions for the <code>like</code> and <code>not like</code> operators use the syntax defined for java regular expressions (java.util.regex Pattern class).
• You must use a <code>ciaName</code> that already exists in the trap or event you are configuring.
• Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together.
• View the expression displayed under Filter String to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
• The <code>AND</code> and <code>OR</code> Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions as shown in the example below.

The following example filters incidents on voltage state:

<pre>AND
      ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7
      ciaValue = 5</pre>
NNMi evaluates the expression above as follows:

<pre>(ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaValue = 5)</pre>
NNMi finds all incidents with a varbind value of <code>.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</code> and CIA value of 5.
• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Payload Filter Editor. For example, you append to, replace, or change the indentation of the expression that is selected.
• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators.

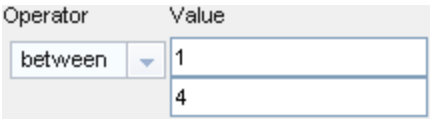
Payload Filter Editor Components
<table>
<tr><th>Attribute</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>Attribute</td><td>The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following:
• ciaName
• ciaValue</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Name	Description

Attribute	Description
Operator	Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName=.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName! = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident that with a varbind value less than **6**. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident that with a varbind value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident that with a varbind value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. • **between** Finds all values equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**

Example: `ciaValue between`



matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**.

Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

- **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue in`

  matches any incident that with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind value.

- **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with no varbind values.

- **like** Finds matches using wildcard characters. Click here for more information about using wildcard characters.

Name	Description

Attribute	Description

The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below.

Example:

`ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that begins with 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9 and (optionally) ends with any number of characters.

`ciaValue like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.

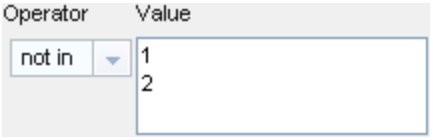
- **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8** .

- **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue not in`

  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified (using wildcard strings). Click here for an example.

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example:

Name	Description

Attribute	Description
	`ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Payload Filter Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.

Name	Description

Button	Description
AND <--> OR	Switches the selected Boolean Operator to either AND or OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is AND, the value is changed to OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.

Outdent	Moves a nested expression up one expression level. If your filter string includes only one nested expression, **Outdent** replaces the top-level expression. Click here for examples.
	Example 1
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Example 2
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`

Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Payload Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.

Configure Deduplication for an SNMP Trap Incident

For information about each SNMP Traps tab:

The deduplication configuration determines what values NNMi should match to detect when an SNMP trap, Syslog Message (HP ArcSightonly), Management Event, or Remote NNM 6.x/7.x event is a duplicate.

Note the following:

- Suppression, Enrichment, and Dampening are not supported for Deduplication incidents.
- NNMi applies only one deduplication configuration per incident. If NNMi generates an incident using a specified deduplication configuration, NNMi continues to correlate duplicate incidents using the original configuration. To use a different deduplication configuration for an incident, first delete the current deduplication incident (created using the original deduplication configuration). NNMi generates the next deduplication incident according to the new deduplication configuration settings.
- By default, NNMi updates the **Duplicate Count** every 30 seconds. This interval cannot be changed.
- NNMi continues to update the duplicate count regardless of an incident's lifecycle state. For example, if an incident's **Lifecycle State** is set to **Closed**, the duplicate count continues to be incremented. See About the Incident Lifecycle for more information. This behavior helps you identify situations in which the incident is not yet fixed. Take note if the Duplicate Count is incremented after a lengthy time period has elapsed, which might indicate there is a new problem with the node, interface, or address.
- Each time you stop and restart ovjboss, any incidents that have not yet been correlated or persisted are lost. This means that after a restart of ovjboss, an incoming incident might not be correlated as expected. For example, after a restart of ovjboss, a duplicate incident might not be correlated under its original parent incident. Instead, a new parent incident might be generated. See "Stop or Start an NNMi Process" (on page 62) for more information about starting and stopping the ovjboss process.
- If a Duplicate Correlation Incident is dampened, note the following:
  - Duplicate Correlation Incidents inherit the Dampening settings from its Correlated Children.
  - NNMi always retains the Parent Duplicate Correlation incident, even if its Child Incidents are Closed and subsequently deleted.

    See "Dampening Incident Configurations" (on page 514) for more information about Dampening an incident configuration.

To specify or delete a deduplication configuration:

1. Navigate to the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Click to expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create a deduplication configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit a deduplication configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete a deduplication configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Deduplication** tab.
3. Provide the required information (see "Deduplication Attributes" table).
4. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Deduplication Attributes

Name	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's deduplication configuration. To temporarily disable the deduplication configuration setting, clear **Enable** ☐. To enable the deduplication configuration setting, click **Enable** ☑. **Note**: After a deduplication configuration is enabled, NNMi increments the **Duplicate Count** for an associated incident regardless of the **Lifecycle State** value. For example, if an incident's **Lifecycle State** is set to **Closed**, the duplicate count continues to be incremented. See About the Incident Lifecycle for more information.
Count	Specifies the number of duplicate incidents for the current configuration that NNMi stores at one time. For example, if the Count is 10, after NNMi receives 10 duplicate incidents, NNMi deletes the first (oldest) duplicate incident and keeps the eleventh. (NNMi stores ten maximum.)
Hour Interval	Used with the Minute and Second Intervals to specify the time that must elapse before a new duplicate incident is generated for this incident configuration. For example, if the Hour Interval value is 1, and no Minute or Second Intervals are specified, and the duplicate incident is not generated within one hour, NNMi generates a new duplicate incident the next time it occurs.
Minute Interval	Used with the Hour and Second interval to specify the time that must elapse before a new duplicate incident is generated for this incident configuration. For example, if the Minute Interval is 30 and no Hour or Second Intervals are specified, and the duplicate incident is not generated within 30 minutes, NNMi generates a new duplicate incident the next time it occurs.
Second Interval	Used with the Hour and Minute Intervals to specify the time that must elapse before a new duplicate incident is generated for this incident configuration. For example, if the Second Interval is 120 and no Hour or Minute Intervals are specified, and the duplicate incident is not generated within 120 seconds, NNMi generates a new duplicate incident the next time it occurs.
Correlation Incident Config	Used to access the out-of-the box deduplicaton configuration provided by NNMi. Select the default value **Duplicate Correlation**. **Note**: You can choose to use this configuration as is or edit it. If you want to create a new deduplication configuration, you must create a new incident configuration. After you have created a new incident configuration, it appears in the **Quick Find** list of options. See "Lookup Fields" (on page 36) for more informationn about Quick Find.
Comparison Criteria	Specify the attribute values that must match before the incident is identified as a duplicate. The possible attributes consist of the following choices. • **Name** - The **Name** attribute value from the Incident form: General tab.

Name	Description
	• **CIA** - Represents any of the following items configured as a Parameter Value using the "Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form " (on page 503): ▪ The **Value** attribute from the Incident form: Custom Attributes tab ▪ An SNMP varbind Object ID ▪ An SNMP varbind position number If you want to use CIA as part of your comparison criteria, see "Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form " (on page 503) • **SourceNode** - The **Source Node** attribute value from the Basics attributes listed on the Incident form. The Source Node value is the IP Address or Name of the node for which the incident was generated. **Note**: The Source Node must be stored in the NNMi database. • **Source Object** - The **Source Object** attribute value from the Basics attributes listed on the Incident form. **Note**: The Source Object must be stored in the NNMi database. **Note**: Each attribute value in the option you select must match before the incident is identified as a duplicate. For example, if you select **Name**, only the Incident Name value must match. If you select **Name SourceNode SourceObject CIA**, the Incident Name, Source Node, Source Object, and all Custom Incident Attribute values that you configure as a Parameter Value must match before NNMi identifies the incident as a duplicate. Selecting an option that includes CIA enables you to further refine the deduplication criteria. For example, you might want to configure deduplication for incidents with CIA values that specify the same State attribute value for a particular network object. For a description of each Comparison Criteria option, click here.

Comparison Criteria	Description
Name	Value of the **Name** attribute from the Incident form: General tab must match.
Name CIA	Each of the following values must match: • **Name** attribute from the Incident form: General tab • **CIA** - Represents the Value associated with any of the following items configured as a Parameter Value using the "Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form " (on page 503): ▪ Name of a Custom Incident Attribute (CIA) provided by NNMi. (See the Incident form: Custom Attributes tab ▪ An SNMP varbind Object ID ▪ An SNMP varbind position number If you want to use CIA as part of your comparison criteria, see "Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form " (on page 503)
Name	**Note**: Select this option only if the Source Node is stored in the

Name	Description
Comparison Parameter List	*Optional*. If you selected a Comparison Criteria that includes CIA, you must populate one or more rows in this table. See "Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form " (on page 503).

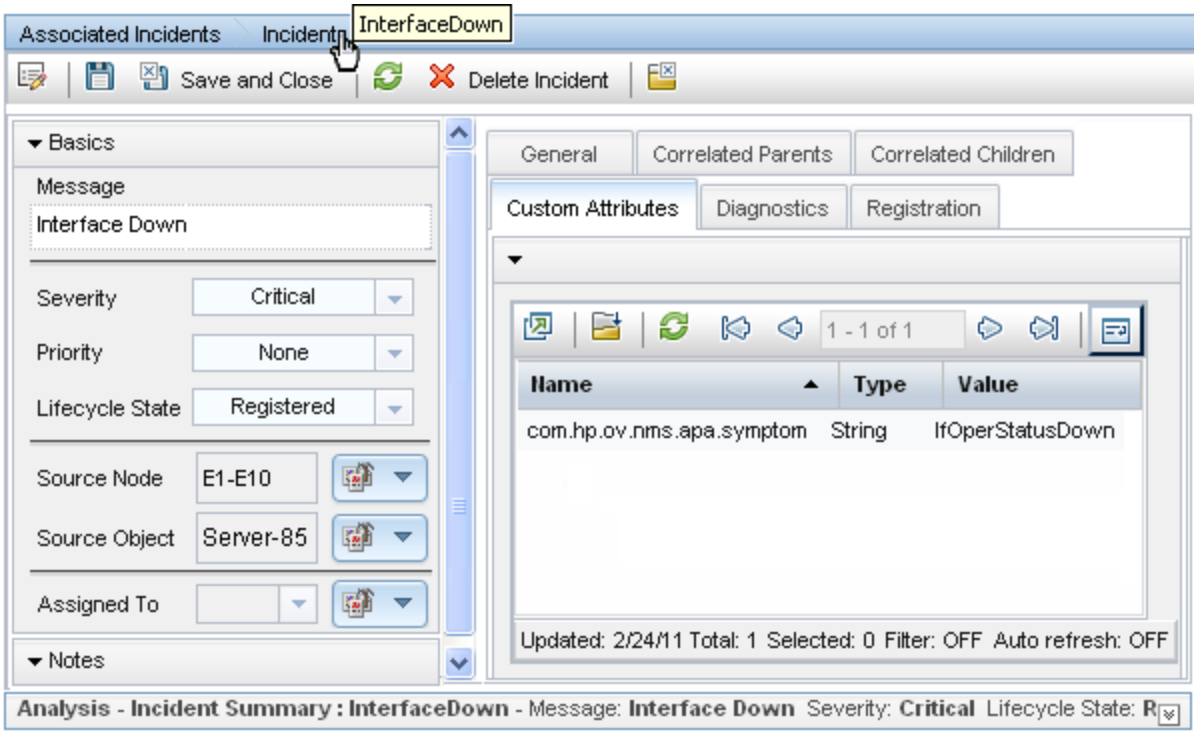
Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form (SNMP Trap Incident)

Comparison Parameter values enable accurate identification of duplicate incidents. Custom Incident Attributes (CIAs) are used as Comparison Parameter values. There are two categories of CIAs:

- SNMP trap varbind values (Name = the MIB varbind identifier, Type = asn_*)
- Custom attributes provided by NNMi (Name = cia.*, Type=String). See "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466).

The group of available CIAs depends on which incident you are configuring for this Deduplication (for example, CiscoLinkDown). To see which CIAs are available, navigate to an Incident view, select an instance of that incident-type, click the Open icon and navigate to the Custom Attributes tab. The items listed in the table are the CIAs for that particular incident-type. For example, all CiscoLinkDown incidents would have the same group of CIAs shown in the illustration below.

Note: You can also use the CIA (varbind) position number.



To specify a CIA to use in the identification criteria for duplicate incidents:

1. Navigate to the **Deduplication Comparison Params** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Click to expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
      - To edit a configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   e. On the form that opens, navigate to the **Deduplication** tab.
   f. Locate the **Comparison Parameter List** table.
   g. Do one of the following to specify which CIA:
      - To add a Custom Incident Attribute parameter specification, click the New icon.
      - To edit an existing Custom Incident Attribute parameter specification, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      - To delete an existing Custom Incident Attribute parameter, select a row and click the Delete icon..
2. In the Parameter Value field, type (or copy and paste) the exact text string from the Incident form, Custom Attribute tab, **Name** attribute value:
   - NNMi-provided CIA value (see "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466)).
   - SNMP trap varbind identified by the Abstract Syntax Notation value (ASN.1).
3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous configuration form.

Configure Rate (Time Period and Count) for an SNMP Trap Incident

For information about each SNMP Traps tab:

Use Rate configuration to track incident patterns *based on the number of incident reoccurrences within a specified time period*. After the count within the specified time period is reached, NNMi emits a Rate Correlation incident and continues to update the Correlation Notes with the number of occurrences within that rate.

Note: Suppression, Enrichment, and Dampening are not supported for Rate incidents.

As long as your defined criteria (Count and Hours, Minutes, Seconds) is sustained, the following information is updated in the Correlation Notes of the Rate Correlation incident:

- the actual number of occurrences of incidents for that sustained rate (Count)
- the sustained time interval (Hours, Minutes, Seconds)

For example, you can set a Rate configuration to track when a link is intermittently down at least three times in 30 minutes. NNMi shows the first occurrence of the rate incident in the incident view and uses Correlation Notes to update the number of incidents and time interval to reflect all the incremental incident occurrences and time periods. To continue the example, if the rate of three

times in 30 minutes is sustained for 90 minutes, NNMi updates the Correlation Notes to specify that 9 incidents occurred in 90 minutes.

NNMi provides preconfigured Rate correlations. You can add new Rate correlations.

When you open the Incident form of the newest instance:

- On the General tab, two fields notify you that the Rate correlation is working:
  - **Correlation Nature**: Rate
  - **Count**: x
- On the **Correlated Children** tab, each incident is listed in the table.
- If a Rate Correlation Incident is dampened, note the following:
  - Rate Correlation Incidents inherit the Dampening configuration settings from its Correlated Children.
  - NNMi always retains the Parent Rate Correlation Incident, even if its Child Incidents are Closed and subsequently deleted.

    See "Dampening Incident Configurations" (on page 514) for more information about Dampening an incident configuration.

To establish a rate correlation within an incident configuration:

1. Navigate to the **Rate** tab.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
      - To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      - To delete an existing configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
   e. On the form that opens, locate the **Rate** tab.
2. Provide the definition for this Rate configuration (see the "Rate Configuration Definition" table).
3. *Optional*. If your Comparison Criteria includes custom incident attributes (CIA) to identify one specific incident, use the Comparison Parameter List table to define each CIA.See "Rate Comparison Parameters Form" (on page 510).
4. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Rate Configuration Definition

Attribute	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's rate settings. To temporarily disable the Dampen Configuration settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enabled** .

Attribute	Description
	To enable the Dampen Configuration settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enabled**  . If enabled, NNMi actively tracks any reoccurrences of the designated incident within the time period you specify, and generates a Rate incident.
Count	Specify the number of reoccurrences required before your Rate Configuration starts working.
Set the Time Period	Specify a time duration within which the reoccurrences are measured. Fill in one or more of the following attribute fields: **Hours** **Minutes** **Seconds**
Correlation Incident Config	Click the  icon and select  Quick Find. Select **Rate Correlation** from the list.
Comparison Criteria	Specify which group of attributes must match before the incident is identified as a duplicate. The possible groups of attributes consist of the following choices. **Name** value of the Incident (from the General tab on the Incident form). **Source Node** value (from the Basics group on the Incident form). Address or name of the node for which the incident was generated. **Source Object** value (from the Basics group on the Incident form). For example, the Source Object for a LinkDown incident is **interface**. **CIA** custom incident attribute values (select from the list displayed on the Custom Attributes tab on the Incident form). If you want to use CIA as part of your comparison criteria, see "Rate Comparison Parameters Form (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 740).
Comparison Parameter List	*Optional*. If you selected a Comparison Criteria that includes CIA, you must populate one or more rows in this table. See "Rate Comparison Parameters Form (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 740).

Rate Comparison Parameters Form (SNMP Trap Incident)

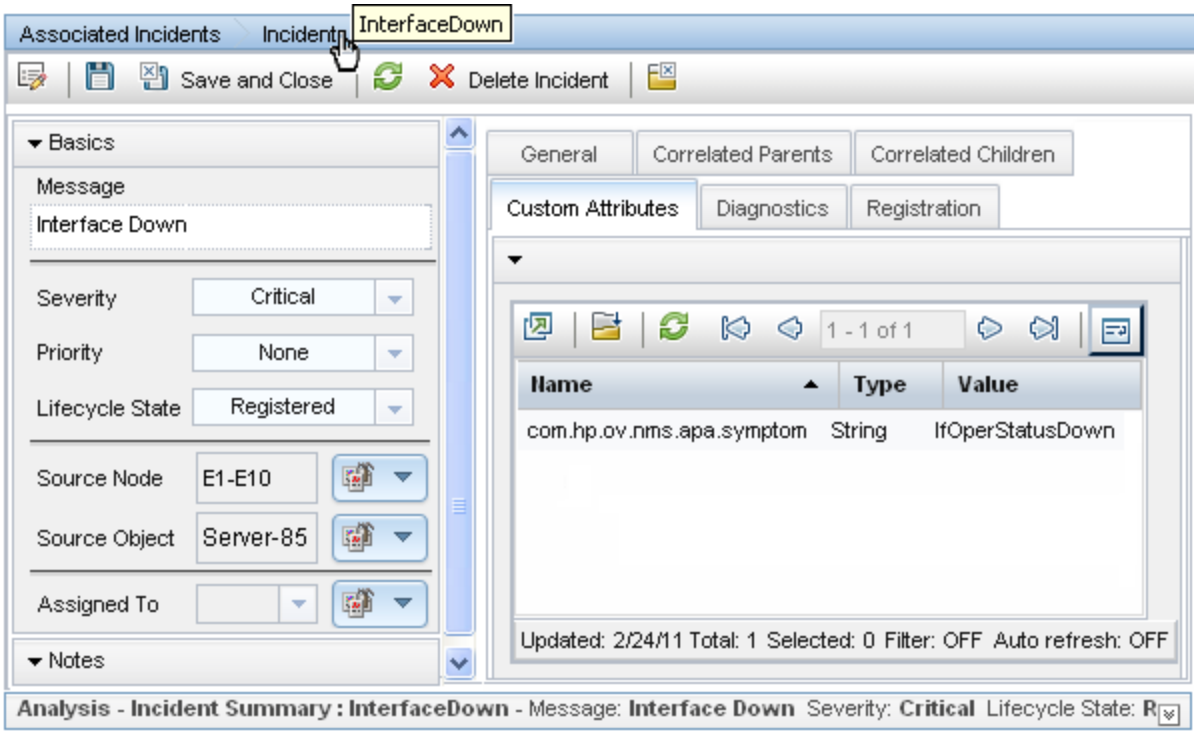
Custom Incident Attributes (CIAs) are used as parameter values. Parameter values enable accurate identification of duplicate incidents. There are two categories of CIAs:

- SNMP trap varbind values (Name = the MIB varbind identifier, Type = asn_*)
- Custom attributes provided by NNMi (Name = cia.*, Type=String). See "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466).

The group of available CIAs depends on which incident you are configuring for this Rate (for example, CiscoLinkDown). To see which CIAs are available, navigate to an Incident view, select

an instance of that incident-type, click the Open icon and navigate to the Custom Attributes tab. The items listed in the table are the CIAs for that particular incident-type. For example, all CiscoLinkDown incidents would have the same group of CIAs shown in the illustration below.

Note: You can also use the CIA (varbind) position number.



To specify a CIA to use in the identification criteria for duplicate incidents:

1. Navigate to the **Rate Comparison Params** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Click to expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a new configuration, click the * New icon.
      - To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   e. On the form that opens, navigate to the **Rate** tab.
   f. Locate the **Comparison Parameter List** table.
   g. Do one of the following to specify which CIA:
      - To add a Custom Incident Attribute parameter specification, click the * New icon.
      - To edit an existing Custom Incident Attribute parameter specification, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

- To delete Custom Incident Attribute parameter specification, select a row and click the Delete icon.

2. In the Parameter Value field, type (or copy and paste) the exact text string from the Incident form, Custom Attribute tab, **Name** attribute value:
   - NNMi-provided CIA value (see "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466)).
   - SNMP trap varbind identified by the Abstract Syntax Notation value (ASN.1).
3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous configuration form.

Configure Actions for an SNMP Trap Incident

For information about each SNMP Traps tab:

For information about each Actions tab:

You can configure actions to automatically run at any point in the incident lifecycle. For example, you might want to configure an action to occur when an incident of the type you are configuring is generated (**Registered**). When an incident is generated, you might want to automatically open a trouble ticket or send email or page your network operator. After the incident is **Closed**, you might want to automatically close the trouble ticket.

Note: Your actions will not be executed until you enable the Actions configuration by either clicking Enable on the Actions tab or using the **Actions** → **Enable Configuration** option.

Note: NNMi runs each action that you configure using the Local System account. To change the user account associated with actions, see "Setting the Action Server Name Parameter" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference.

You can also configure incident actions based on either of the following:

- The Source Node's participation in a Node Group. See "Configure Incident Actions for a Node Group (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 692) for more information.
- The Source Object's participation in an Interface Group. See "Configure Incident Actions for an Interface Group (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 658) for more information.

You can configure actions for incidents generated from SNMP traps, Syslog Messages (HP ArcSight only), Remote NNM 6.x or 7.x events, and the NNMi management events. Any time an incident configuration changes, the action directory is rescanned and any executable or script files (for example, Jython) are reloaded to the NNMi database. See "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (SNMP Trap Incidents)" (on page 743) for more information about the actions directory.

Tip: Copy any required executable or script files to the NNMi actions directory before you configure an incident action. New or updated actions are loaded into NNMi only when an incident configuration is updated or created. See "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (SNMP Trap Incidents)" (on page 743) for the location of the NNMi action directory.

When the action runs, output is logged to the `incidentActions.*.*.log` file. To view the contents of the Actions log, use the **Tools** → **Incident Actions Log** menu option.

See "Verify that NNMi Services are Running" (on page 67) for more information about log files and where they are located.

NNMi sets the default values described in the following table.

Note: These default values cannot be changed.

Action Server Properties

Property	Description	Value
numProcess	Number of actions that can be run at one time.	150
numJythonThreads	Number of threads the action server uses to run Jython scripts	10
userName	User name under which the action server runs.	bin

To configure an automatic action for an incident:

1. Navigate to the **Actions** tab.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      - To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      - To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
   e. Select the **Actions** tab.
2. From the **Lifecycle Actions** table toolbar, do one of the following:
   - To create an Action configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit an Action configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   - To delete an Action configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
3. In the "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (SNMP Trap Incidents)" (on page 743), provide the required information.
4. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

   The next time the lifecycle changes, NNMi launches the action associated with the lifecycle for the incident of that type.

Lifecycle Transition Action Form (SNMP Trap Incidents)

For information about each Action tab:

Use this form to enter the command you want to run when an incident of the type you are configuring is at a particular Lifecycle State. For example, when an incident is generated (**Registered**), you might want to automatically open a trouble ticket or email or page your network operator.

Note: Your actions will not be executed until you enable the Actions configuration by either clicking Enable on the Actions tab or using the **Actions** → **Enable Configuration** option.

To configure an action for an incidents:

1. Navigate to the **Lifecycle Transition Actions** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation pane, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Click to expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations** .
   d. Select the **Actions** tab.
   e. From the **Lifecycle Transition Action** table toolbar, do one of the following:
      - To create an Action configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      - To edit an Action configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      - To delete an Action configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Make your configuration choices (see table).

   Note: NNMi reloads the configuration information anytime the incident configuration is changed.
3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Create Action Attributes

Attribute	Description
Lifecycle State	Select a Lifecycle State from the drop-down menu.
Command Type	If you provided a Jython command, select **Jython** from the drop-down list. If you are using an executable or bat file, select **ScriptOrExecutable** from the drop-down list.

Command	Enter one of the following:
	• A Jython method with the required parameters
	• Executable command for the current operating system with the required parameters.
	When entering a **Command** value, note the following:
	• Verify that you do not have two Jython methods with the same name. Otherwise, NNMi is not able to tell which is the correct method to load.
	• You can use the same Jython method for more than one incident configuration.
	• Jython (.py) files must reside in the following directory:
	Windows:
	`%NnmDataDir%\shared\nnm\actions`
	UNIX:
	`/var/opt/OV/shared/nnm/actions`

Attribute	Description
	• When using executable files, specify the absolute path to the executable command or make sure the directory in which the executable file resides is in your PATH environment variable. • NNMi provides a set of parameters that can pass attribute values from an incident configuration. See "Valid Parameters for Configuring Incident Actions (Management Events)" (on page 1168) for more information.

Configure a Payload Filter for an Action (SNMP Trap Incidents)

The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents that cause the configured action to run. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor.

To create a Payload Filter expression:

1. Navigate to the **SNMP Trap Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **SNMP Trap Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Actions** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
4. Select the **Payload Filter** tab.
5. Define your Payload Filter (see table). Also see "Guidelines for Creating a Payload Filter".
   a. Plan out the logic needed for your Filter String.
   b. Use the buttons on the bottom half of the Additional Filters Editor to establish the logic structure.

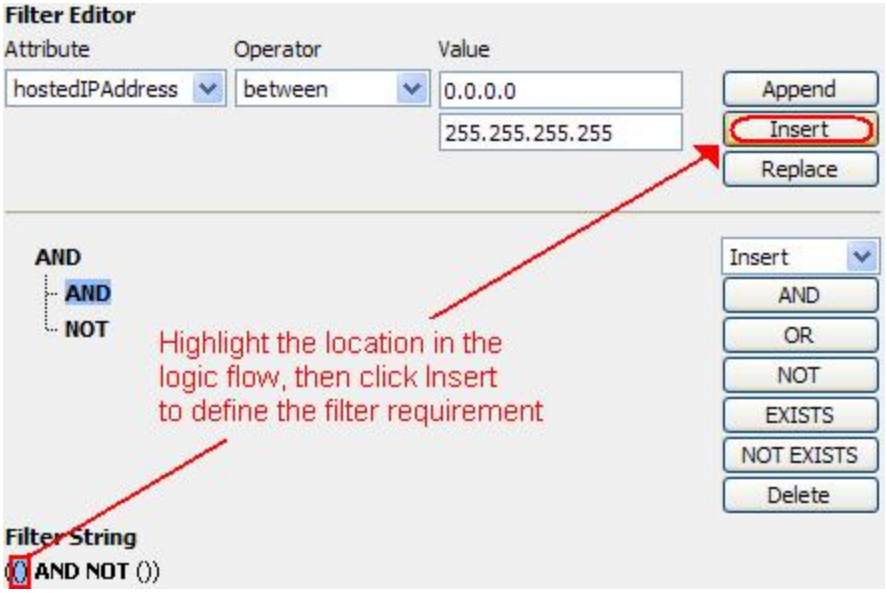
      For example, to establish the following structure, select **Insert**, then click **AND**, then **NOT**, and then **AND** a second time:

      ```
      (( ) AND NOT ( ))
      ```

   c. Now place your cursor in a location within the displayed Filter String, and use the top half of

the filter editor to define the parameters of the highlighted filter requirement.

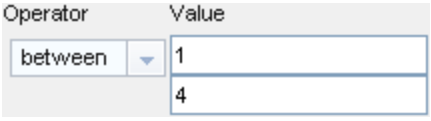
For example, select a set of parentheses and use the Insert button to specify the filter requirement within those parentheses:

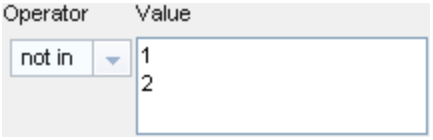


6. Click **Save and Close**.
7. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Payload Filter Editor Components

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue
Operator	Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName != .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind value less than **6**.

Attribute	Description
	• **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4** . • **between** Finds all traps or events that include a varbind value equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue between`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4** . **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. • **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue in`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value of either **4** or **5**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with varbind values.

Attribute	Description
	• **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with no varbind values. • **like** Finds matches using wildcard characters. Click here for more information about using wildcard characters. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Examples: `ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` finds all traps or events that contain varbind names that begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) end with any number of characters. `ciaValue like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. • **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8**. • **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not in`  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2** . **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified (using wildcard strings). Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

Attribute	Description
	The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **`.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9`**. `ciaValue not like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Additional Filters Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the Filter String.
Insert	Inserts the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) in front of the cursor location within the Filter String.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Appends, inserts, or replaces the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Appends, Inserts, or replaces the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Additional Filters Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.

Valid Parameters for Configuring Incident Actions (SNMP Trap Incident)

When configuring incident actions, consider using incident information as part of the action. NNMi provides the following parameter values. Use these parameters as variables in your Jython or executable files.

Tip: See the Using the Incident Form for more information about the parameter values.

Note: NNMi stores varbind values as custom incident attributes (CIAs).

See "Lifecycle Transition Action Form" (on page 584) for more information about configuring incident actions.

Valid Parameters Visible From an Incident's Form

Parameter Value	Description
$category, $cat	Value of the Category attribute in the Incident form.
$count, $cnt	Value representing the number of Custom Incident Attributes that appear in the Incident form.
$family, $fam	Value from the Family attribute in the Incident form.
$firstOccurrenceTime, $fot	Value from the First Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form.
$lastOccurrenceTime, $lot	Value from the Last Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form.
$lifecycleState, $lcs	Value from the Lifecycle State attribute in the Incident form.
$name	Value of the Name attribute from the incident configuration.
$nature, $nat	Value from the Nature attribute in the Incident form.
$origin, $ori	Value from the Origin attribute in the Incident form.
$originOccurrenceTime, $oot	Value from the Origin Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form.
$priority, $pri	Value from the Priority attribute in the Incident form.
$severity, $sev	Value of the Severity attribute of the Incident form.

Valid Parameters Visible from a Node Form

Parameter Value	Description
$managementAddress, $mga	Value from the Management Address attribute of the incident's source Node's form or SNMP Agent form.

$otherSideOfConnectionManagementAddress, $oma	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this attribute is the value of the Management Address of a node on the other side of the Layer 2 connection.
$sourceNodeLongName, $sln	The fully-qualified DNS name as displayed in the Hostname attribute of the incident's source Node's form.
$sourceNodeName, $snn	Value from the Name attribute of the incident's source Node's form.
$sysContact, $sct	Value from the System Contact attribute of the incident's source Node form: General tab.
$sysLocation, $slc	Value from the System Location attribute of the incident's source Node form: General tab.

Valid Parameters Visible from an Interface Form

Parameter Value	Description
$ifAlias, $ifa	Value from the IfAlias attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifConfigDupSetting, $icd	Configured Duplex Setting on the port associated with the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifDesc, $idc	Value from the ifDesc attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifIndex, $idx	Value from the ifIndex attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifIpAddr, $iia	IP Address values associated with the interface that is the incident's source object. If multiple IPaddresses are associated with the interface, this parameter returns a comma-separated list.
$ifName, $ifn	Value from the ifName attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifPhysAddr, $ipa	Value from the Physical Address attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifSpeed, $isp	Value from the ifSpeed attribute for the interface that is the incident's souce object.
$ifType, $itp	Value from the ifType attribute for the interface that is the incident's souce object.

Valid Parameters Visible from a Layer 2 Connection Form

Parameter Value	Description
$otherSideOfConnectionConfigDupSetting, $ocd	If the incident's source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the Configured

Parameter Value	Description
	Duplex Setting on the port associated with the interface on the other side of the connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfAlias, $oia	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter is the value of the ifAlias of one of the interfaces on the other side of the Layer 2 connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfDesc, $odc	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the ifDescr attribute value for the interface on the other side of the Layer 2 connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfIndex, $odx	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the ifIndex attribute value for the interface on the other side of the connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfName, $ofn	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the ifName attribute value for the interface on the other side of the connection.

Valid Parameters Visible from a VLAN Form

Parameter Value	Description
$impVlanIds, $ivi	Value from the VLAN Id attribute associated with the interface that is the incident's source object. To access this information from an interface form, navigate to the VLAN Port tab and open the form for the VLAN of interest. If the interface is part of more than one VLAN, this parameter returns a comma-separated list.
$impVlanNames, $ivn	Value from the Global VLAN Name attribute associated with the interface that is the incident's source object. To access this information from a Node form or Interface form, navigate to the VLAN Ports tab. If the node or interface is part of more than one VLAN, this parameter returns a comma-separated list.

Valid Parameters Not Visible From a Form

Parameter Value	Description
$id	Unique Object Identifier attribute value for the incident (unique across the entire NNMi Database).
$firstOccurrenceTimeMS, $fms	Value from the First Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form, converted to millseconds (measured since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT - Greenwich Mean Time).
$lastOccurrenceTimeMS, $lms	Value from the Last Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form, converted to millseconds (measured since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT - Greenwich Mean Time).

Parameter Value	Description
$messageFormat, $msg	*Valid for Incident actions only*. Message text displayed for an incident when this parameter is included as an argument to an incident action.
$oid	Value of the unique object identifier (oid) for the incident configuration that originated from either an SNMP trap, Management Event, or Remote NNM 6.x or 7.x event.
$otherSideOfConnection, $osc	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this attribute is the following combination of values for the node and one of its interfaces on the other side of the Layer 2 connection: The fully-qualified DNS name of the node appended with the interface Name in the following format: <*fully-qualified DNS name*>[*interface_name*]
$originOccurrenceTimeMS, $oms	Value from the Origin Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form, converted to millseconds (measured since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT - Greenwich Mean Time).
$sourceNodeUuid, $snu	Universally Unique Object Identifier attribute value of the source node object for the incident (unique across all databases). This identifier distinguishes the source node object instance from all other node objects.
$sourceObjectClass, $soc	Value of the object class for the object you want to include. Use this parameter when you need to request more details of a class of objects through a web service. Examples of object classes include: `com.hp.ov.nms.model.core.Interface` and `com.hp.ov.nms.model.snmp.SnmpAgent`.
$sourceObjectName, $son	Value from the Name attribute of the source object. For example, an interface object is named according to the MIB ifName. Each ifName varies according to the vendor's conventions. Using the name `4/1` as an example, `4` represents `the board number and 1` represents the port number.
$sourceObjectUuid, $sou	Universally Unique Object Identifier attribute value of the source object for the incident (unique across all databases). This identifier distinguishes the source object instance from all other similar object instances..
$uuid	Universally Unique Object Identifier attribute value of the incident (unique across all databases). This identifier distinguishes the incident object instance from all other incident objects.

Valid Parameters Established in Custom Incident Attributes

Parameter Value	Description
$<position_number>	Value of the custom incident attribute (CIA) position number for any CIA that originated from a varbind or was added by NNMi. For example, to indicate you want to use the varbind in position 1, enter: `$1` NNMi stores varbind values as Custom Incident Attributes. If you know the varbind position number, use this parameter.
$<CIA_name>	Value of the name that is used for the custom incident attribute. For example, `$mycompany.mycia`. NNMi provides CIA values for configuring Management Events. See Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi for more information about custom incident attributes.
$<CIA_oid>	Value of the object identifier for any custom incident attribute that originated as a varbind. For example, `$.1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.1`. Use this parameter when you are not certain of a custom incident attribute (varbind) position number.
$*	Used to indicate you want all of the custom incident attribute values originating as varbinds, to be passed to the action configuration. Each varbind is returned in the following format: `$<CIA_name>:<CIA_value>` in which the custom incident attribute name appears followed by the custom incident attribute value.

The function described in the following table replaces the specified numeric value with the associated text value stored in the CIA.

Note: The associated MIB must have been loaded using the nnmloadmib.ovpl command.

Functions to Generate Values Within Incident Messages

Function	Description
$text($<position_number>)	The <*position_number*> argument specifies the numeric value of the custom incident attribute (CIA) position number for any CIA that originated from a varbind or was added by NNMi. For example, to indicate you want to use the varbind in position 1, enter: `$1`. After the function runs, NNMi replaces the numeric value with the text value stored in the CIA. **Note**: If a text value is not available, NNMi returns the numeric value.
$text($<CIA_oid>)	The <CIA_oid> argument specifies the object identifier for any custom incident attribute that originated as a varbind. For example, `$.1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.1`. Use this argument to the $text function when you are not certain of a custom incident attribute (varbind) position number. After the function runs, NNMi replaces the numeric value with the text value stored in the CIA. **Note**: If a text value is not available, NNMi returns the numeric value.

Configure Syslog Message Incidents (HP ArcSight)

The HP NNMi–ArcSight integration adds syslog message information to NNMi, so that NNMi users can view these syslog messages and investigate potential problems. After the ArcSight integration is enabled, NNMi receives `ArcSightEvent` traps that contain syslog message data. NNMi then maps this syslog information to a Syslog Message incident configuration and treats it as a syslog message in NNMi. See the "ArcSight Logger" chapter of the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference* for more information.

You can configure how you want these incidents to be displayed in the incident views provided by NNMi. The types of things you configure include name, category, and the message format.

To configure a Syslog Message incident:

1. Navigate to the **Syslog Message Configuration** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Syslog Message Configurations**.
2. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a Syslog Message incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit a Syslog Message incident configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
   c. To delete a Syslog Message configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
3. In the Syslog Message Configuration form, provide the required information.
4. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the **Incident Configuration** form.

The next time that a syslog message event of this type arrives into the database, NNMi creates an associated incident to display in the appropriate console incident views.

Syslog Message Configuration Form (HP ArcSight)

To configure incidents originating from syslog messages:

1. Navigate to the **Syslog Message Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation pane, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Syslog Message Configurations**.
2. Make your configuration choices (see table).

   Note: If you want to add or edit a Syslog Message incident configuration, verify that **Enabled** is selected.

a. To add a Syslog Message incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.

b. To edit a Syslog Message incident configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.

c. To delete a Syslog Message incident configuration, click the Delete icon.

3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Tasks for Syslog Message Incident Configuration

Task	How
"Specify the Incident Configuration Name (Syslog Messages) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 759)	Use the **Basics** group of the **Syslog Message Configuration** form. Specify a name that helps you to identify the configuration for subsequent use.
Specify whether you want to enable this configuration.	In the **Basics** group of the **Syslog Message Configuration** form, verify that **Enable** is selected for each configuration you want to use.
"Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 760)	Use the **Basics** group of the **Syslog Message Configuration** form. You can organize your incidents using Category and Family.
"Specify the Incident Severity (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 764)	Use the **Basics** group of the **Syslog Message Configuration** form. Possible Severity values include: **Normal, Warning, Minor, Major,** and **Critical**.
"Specify Your Incident Message Format (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 765)	Use the **Basics** group of the **Syslog Message Configuration** form. The message format determines the message to be displayed for the incident.
"Specify a Description for Your Incident Configuration (Syslog Messages)(HP ArcSight)" (on page 773)	Use the **Basics** group of the **Syslog Message Configuration** form. Provide a meaningful description.
Specify an Author for Your Incident Configuration (Management Events)	Use the **Basics** pane of the **Syslog Message Configuration** form to indicate who created or last modified the event. See Author form for important information. **Caution**: If the Author attribute value is **HP Network Node Manager**, any changes are at risk of being overwritten in the future. Click the Lookup icon and select Show Analysis to display details about the currently selected Author, select Quick Find to access the list of existing Author values, or click New to create one.

After you complete the Basic Configuration for the Syslog Message incident, you can also choose to configure the information described in the following table.

Additional Configurations

Task	How
"Correlate Duplicate Incidents (Deduplication Configuration)" (on page 503)	Select the **Deduplication** tab to specify duplicate incidents that you want to be suppressed.
"Track Incident Frequency (Rate: Time Period and Count)" (on page 504)	Select the **Rate** tab to specify a rate for duplicate incidents. After the rate limit is reached, NNMi generates an Incident to notify you of the problem.
"Configure an Action for an Incident" (on page 584)	Select the **Actions** tab to specify actions that should occur automatically when an incident changes its Lifecycle State.
"Configure Diagnostics for an Incident (NNM iSPI NET)" (on page 592)	Select the **Configuration Per Node Group** tab to specify diagnostic actions that should occur automatically when an incident reaches a selected Lifecycle State for a node that belongs to a particular Node Group.

Configure Basic Settings for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)

The Basics settings for a Syslog Message incident specifies general information for an incident configuration, including the name, severity, and message.

Note: In the **Basics** group of the **Syslog Message Configuration** form, verify that **Enable** is selected for each configuration you want to use.

For information about each Syslog Messages tab:

To configure Basic settings for a Syslog Message incident:

Navigate to the **Syslog Message Configuration** form:

1. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
2. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
3. Select **Syslog Message Configurations**.
4. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
5. Configure the required Basic settings (see the Basic Attributes table).

6. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form. NNMi uses the SNMP Object ID to enable forwarding of Management Events as SNMP traps. NNMi automatically assigns a unique SNMP Object ID to all Management Events provided by NNMi.

Basic Attributes for Syslog Message Configuration

Task	How
"Specify the Incident Configuration Name (Syslog Messages) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 759)	Use the **Basics** pane of the **Syslog Message Configuration** form. Specify a name that helps you to identify the configuration for subsequent use.
Specify whether you want to enable this configuration.	In the **Basics** group of the **Syslog Message Configuration** form, verify that **Enable** is selected for each configuration you want to use.
"Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 760)	Use the **Basics** pane of the **Syslog Message Configuration** form. You can organize your incidents using Category and Family.
"Specify the Incident Severity (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 764)	Use the **Basics** pane of the **Syslog Message Configuration** form. Possible Severity values include: **Normal, Warning, Minor, Major,** and **Critical**.
"Specify Your Incident Message Format (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 765)	Use the **Basics** pane of the **Syslog Message Configuration**form. The message format determines the message to be displayed for the incident.
"Specify a Description for Your Incident Configuration (Syslog Messages)(HP ArcSight)" (on page 773)	Use the **Basics** pane of the **Syslog Message Configuration** form. Provide a meaningful description.
Specify an Author for Your Incident Configuration (Management Events)	Use the **Basics** pane of the **Syslog Message Configuration** form to indicate who created or last modified the event. See Author form for important information. **Caution**: If the Author attribute value is **HP Network Node Manager**, any changes are at risk of being overwritten in the future. Click the Lookup icon and select Show Analysis to display details about the currently selected Author, select Quick Find to access the list of existing Author values, or click New to create one.

After you complete the Basic Configuration for the remote NNM 6.x/7.x event, you can also choose to configure the information described in the following table.

Additional Incident Configurations

Task	How
"Configure Interface Settings for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)" (on page 773)	Select the **Interface Settings** tab to specify an Interface Group to which you want your incident configuration to apply.
"Configure Node Settings for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)" (on page 810)	Select the **Node Settings** tab to specify a Node Group to which you want your incident configuration to apply.
"Configure Suppression Settings for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)" (on page 846)	Select the **Suppression** tab to specify the criteria for discarding incidents that match the selected incident configuration.
"Configure Enrichment Settings for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)" (on page 856)	Select the **Enrichment** tab to specify enhancements for the selected incident configuration.
"Configure Dampening Settings for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)" (on page 861)	Select the **Dampen** tab to specify the time interval that must be met before the incident appears in an Incident view.
"Configure Deduplication for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)" (on page 869)	Select the **Deduplication** tab to specify duplicate incidents that you want to be suppressed.
"Configure Rate (Time Period and Count) for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)" (on page 874)	Select the **Rate** tab to specify a rate for duplicate incidents. After the rate limit is reached, NNMi generates an Incident to notify you of the problem.
"Configure Actions for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)" (on page 878)	Select the **Actions** tab to specify actions that should occur automatically when an incident changes its Lifecycle State.

Specify the Incident Configuration Name (Syslog Messages) (HP ArcSight)

When providing the Name for an incident configuration, use the following guidelines:

Name

The name is used to identify the incident configuration and must be unique. Use a name that will help you to remember the purpose or kind of management event, remote NNM 6.x or 7.x event or SNMP trap, for which you are configuring an incident. Name is also used to identify your Pairwise configurations.

Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed. No spaces are allowed.

Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)

When configuring incidents, NNMi provides the Category and Family attributes to help you organize your incidents.

Preconfigured Categories
The Category attribute helps you organize your incidents. Select the category that you want to be associated with this type of incident when it appears in an incident view. Each of the possible Category values is described in the following table.

Incident Categories Provided by NNMi

Category	Description
Accounting	Used to indicate problems related to usage statistics and allocation of costs associated with the billing of time and services provided by devices. This category is not used by NNMi with default configurations, but it is available for incidents you define.
Application Status	Indicates there is a problem with the health of the NNMi software. Examples of these kinds of events include license expiration (see "Extend a Licensed Capacity" (on page 1360)) or that a certain NNMi process or service lost connection to the Process Status Manager (see "Stop or Start an NNMi Process" (on page 62) and "Stop or Start NNMi Services" (on page 68)).
Configuration	Indicates there is a problem with the configuration of a managed device. For example, there is a physical address mismatch.
Fault	Indicates a problem with the network, for example Node Down.
Performance	Indicates a threshold has been exceeded. For example, a utility has exceeded 90 percent.
Security	Indicates there is a problem related to authentication. For example, an SNMP authentication failure.
Status	Indicates some kind of status message. Examples of these kinds of incidents include "SNMP Link Up" or an "HSRP Group status Normal" message.

Note: You can add your own Category entries to NNMi. See "Create an Incident Category (Management Events)" (on page 1045) for more information.

You can use **Family** attribute values to further categorize the types of incidents that might be generated. Each of the possible values are described in the following table.

Incident Family Attribute Values Provided by NNMi

Family	Description
Address	Indicates the incident is related to an address problem.
Aggregated Port	Indicates the incident is related to a **Link Aggregation**[1] problem.
BGP	Indicates the incident is related to a problem with BGP (Border Gateway Protocol). This family is not used by NNMi with default configurations, but it is available for incidents you define.
Board	Indicates the incident is related to a board problem. This family is not used by NNMi with default configurations, but it is available for incidents you define.
Chassis	Indicates the incident is related to an board problem. This family is not used by NNMi with default configurations, but it is available for incidents you define.
Component Health	Indicates the incident is related to Node Component metrics collected by NNMi. See "Node Form: Node Component Tab" for more information about the Node Component metrics collected.
Connection	Indicates the incident is related to a problem with one or more connections.
Correlation	Indicates the incident has additional incidents correlated beneath it. These incidents are associated with a duplicate count so that you can determine the number of correlated incidents associated with it.
Custom Poller	Indicates the incident is related to the NNMi Custom Poller feature. See "About Custom Poller".
HSRP	*NNMi Advanced*. Indicates the incident is related to a Hot Standby Router Protocol problem.
Interface	Indicates the incident is related to a problem with one or more interfaces.
License	Indicates the incident is related to a licensing problem.
NNMi Health	Indicates the incident is related to NNMi Health. See the Check NNMi Health for more information.
Node	Indicates the incident is related to a node problem.

[1] Protocols used on Switches to configure multiple Interfaces (Aggregation Member Interfaces) to function as if they were one (an Aggregator Interface). When two Aggregator Interfaces establish a connection, that connection is an Aggregator Layer 2 Connection. The Aggregator Layer 2 Connection appears on Layer 2 Neighbor View maps as a thick line with an Interface icon at each end (representing the Aggregator Interface). When you double-click the thick line, it converts into multiple thin lines representing the participating Aggregation Member Layer 2 Connections with their Aggregation Member Interfaces at each end of the lines.

Family	Description
OSPF	Indicates the incident is related to an OSPF problem. This family is not used by NNMi with default configurations, but it is available for incidents you define.
RAMS	*NNMi Advanced*. Indicates the incident is related to a Router Analytics Management System problem.
RMON	Indicates the incident is related to a Remote Monitor (IETF standard, RFC 1757) problem. This family is not used by NNMi with default configurations, but it is available for incidents you define.
RRP	*NNMi Advanced*. Indicates the incident is related to either a Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) or Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) problem.
STP	Indicates the incident is related to Spanning-Tree Protocol problem. This family is not used by NNMi with default configurations, but it is available for incidents you define.
Syslog	NNMi does not use this Family with default configurations. It is available for incidents you define.
Trap Analysis	Indicates the incident is related to an SNMP trap storm.
VLAN	Indicates the incident is related to a problem with a virtual local area network.
VRRP	*NNMi Advanced*. Indicates the incident is related to a Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol problem.

Note: You can add your own Family entries to NNMi. See "Create an Incident Family (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 762) for more information.

Create an Incident Family (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)

The Family attribute helps you organize your incidents. Create any Family that makes sense to you and your team. For a list of the Family codes provided by NNMi, "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 760).

To create a new incident Family:

1. Navigate to the **Incident Family** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Syslog Message Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      - To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      - To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

e. In the configuration form, locate the **Family** attribute.

f. Click the Lookup icon, and select New.

2. Provide the required information (see table).

3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Family Attributes

Name	Description
Label	Family name. For example, Hardware Faults, or Cisco Error. Maximum size is 255 characters. Any character type is valid.

Unique Key	**Caution**: After you click **Save and Close**, this value cannot be changed.
	Used as a unique identifier when exporting and importing configuration definitions. To ensure that the value you enter is unique, it is recommended that you use the Java name space convention when providing this value. It is also useful to include the label value as part of the unique key as shown in the following examples:
	`com.<your_company_name>.nnm.trapConf.family.<family_label>`
	`com.<your_company_name>.nnm.eventConf.family.<family_label>`
	`com.<your_company_name>.nnm.inciConf.family.<family_label>`
	The maximum length is 80 alpha-numeric characters, periods allowed, no spaces allowed.

Create an Incident Category (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)

The Category attribute helps you organize your incidents. Create any Category that makes sense to you and your team. For a list of the Category codes provided by NNMi, "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 760).

To create a new incident Category:

1. Navigate to the **Incident Category** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Syslog Message Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      - To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      - To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
   e. In the configuration form, locate the **Category** attribute.
   f. Click the Lookup icon, and select New.

2. Provide the required information (see table).
3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Category Code Attributes

Name	Description
Label	Incident category name. For example, Hardware Faults, or Cisco Error. Maximum size is 255 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and underline characters are allowed.

Unique Key	**Caution**: After you click **Save and Close**, this value cannot be changed.
	Used as a unique identifier when exporting and importing configuration definitions. To ensure that the value you enter is unique, it is recommended that you use the Java name space convention when providing this value. It is also useful to include the label value as part of the unique key as shown in the following examples:
	`com.<your_company_name>.nnm.trapConf.category.<category_label>`
	`com.<your_company_name>.nnm.eventConf.category.<category_label>`
	`com.<your_company_name>.nnm.inciConf.category.<category_label>`
	The maximum length is 80 characters. Alpha-numeric characters and periods are allowed. Spaces are not allowed.

Specify the Incident Severity (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)

The incident severity represents the seriousness calculated for the incident. Use the severity attribute to specify the severity that should be assigned to the incident you are configuring. Possible values are described in the following table.

Incident Severity Values

Attribute	Description
Normal	Indicates there are no known problems related to the associated object. This severity is meant to be informational. Generally, no action is needed for these incidents.
Warning	Indicates there might be a problem related to the associated object.
Minor	Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require further investigation.
Major	Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object to be resolved before they become critical.
Critical	Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require immediate attention.

See "Monitor Incidents for Problems" for more information about these severity values.

Specify Your Incident Message Format (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)

When configuring an incident, specify the information you want NNMi to include in the incident's Message attribute value. You can use any combination of valid parameter strings and Custom Incident attributes to configure the Message.

Note: The incident Message limit is 1024 characters. If the returned values exceed this limit, NNMi truncates the value starting from the end of the returned text string.

"Valid Parameters for Configuring Incident Messages (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 765)

"Include Custom Incident Attributes in Your Message Format (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 771)

Valid Parameters for Configuring Incident Messages (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)

When configuring incident messages, consider using incident information as part of the message. NNMi provides the following parameter values. Use these parameters as variables when formatting an incident message.

Tip: See the Using the Incident Form for more information about the parameter values.

Note: NNMi stores varbind values as custom incident attributes (CIAs).

See "Specify Your Incident Message Format (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 765) for more information about configuring messages.

Parameter strings are available for the following:

Note: See the following tables to view the valid parameters for incidents generated from Custom Polled Instances: Parameter Strings for all Incidents (Attributes from an Incident form), Parameter Strings for Node Source Objects (Attributes from a Node form), and the Parameter Strings for all Incidents (Attributes not Visible from any form).

- Parameter strings for all incidents (Incident form attributes) (Click here for a list of choices.)

Parameter Strings for all Incidents (Incident form attributes)

Parameter String	Description
$category, $cat	Value of the Category attribute in the Incident form.
$count, $cnt	Value representing the number of Custom Incident Attributes that appear in the Incident form.
$family, $fam	Value from the Family attribute in the Incident form.
$firstOccurrenceTime, $fot	Value from the First Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form.
$lastOccurrenceTime, $lot	Value from the Last Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form.
$lifecycleState, $lcs	Value from the Lifecycle State attribute in the Incident form.
$name	Value of the Name attribute from the incident configuration.
$nature, $nat	Value from the Nature attribute in the Incident form.
$origin, $ori	Value from the Origin attribute in the Incident form.
$originOccurrenceTime, $oot	Value from the Origin Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form.
$priority, $pri	Value from the Priority attribute in the Incident form.
$sev, $severity	Value of the Severity attribute of the Incident form.

- Parameter Strings for Node Source Objects (Node form attributes) (Click here for a list of choices.)

Parameter Strings for Node Source Objects (Node form attributes)

Parameter String	Description
$managementAddress, $mga	Value from the Management Address attribute of the incident's source Node's form or SNMP Agent form.
$otherSideOfConnectionManagementAddress, $oma	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this attribute is the value of the Management Address of a node on the other side of the Layer 2 connection.
$sourceNodeLongName, $sln	The fully-qualified DNS name as displayed in the Hostname attribute of the incident's source Node's form.

Parameter String	Description
$sourceNodeName, $snn	Value from the Name attribute of the incident's source Node's form.
$sysContact, $sct	Value from the System Contact attribute of the incident's source Node form: General tab.
$sysLocation, $slc	Value from the System Location attribute of the incident's source Node form: General tab.

- Parameter Strings for Interface Source Objects (Interface form attributes) (Click here for a list of choices.)

Parameter Strings for Interface Source Objects (Interface form attributes)

Parameter String	Description
$ifAlias, $ifa	Value from the IfAlias attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifConfigDupSetting, $icd	Configured Duplex Setting on the port associated with the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifDesc, $idc	Value from the ifDesc attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifIndex, $idx	Value from the ifIndex attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifIpAddr, $iia	IP Address values associated with the interface that is the incident's source object. If multiple IPaddresses are associated with the interface, this parameter returns a comma-separated list.
$ifName, $ifn	Value from the ifName attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifPhysAddr, $ipa	Value from the Physical Address attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifSpeed, $isp	Value from the ifSpeed attribute for the interface that is the incident's souce object.
$ifType, $itp	Value from the ifType attribute for the interface that is the incident's souce object.

- Parameter Strings for Layer 2 Connection Source Objects (Layer 2 Connection form attributes) (Click here for a list of choices.)

Parameter Strings for Layer 2 Connection Source Objects (Layer 2 Connection form attributes)

Parameter String	Description
$otherSideOfConnectionConfigDupSetting, $ocd	If the incident's source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the Configured Duplex Setting on the port associated with the interface on the other side of the connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfAlias, $oia	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter is the value of the ifAlias of one of the interfaces on the other side of the Layer 2 connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfDesc, $odc	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the ifDescr attribute value for the interface on the other side of the Layer 2 connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfIndex, $odx	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the ifIndex attribute value for the interface on the other side of the connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfName, $ofn	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the ifName attribute value for the interface on the other side of the connection.

- Parameter strings for VLAN Source Objects (VLAN form attributes) (Click here for a list of choices.)

Parameter Strings for VLAN Source Objects (VLAN form attributes)

Parameter String	Description
$impVlanIds, $ivi	Value from the VLAN Id attribute associated with the interface that is the incident's source object. To access this information from an interface form, navigate to the VLAN Port tab and open the form for the VLAN of interest. If the interface is part of more than one VLAN, this parameter returns a comma-separated list.
$impVlanNames, $ivn	Value from the VLAN Name attribute associated with the interface that is the incident's source object. To access this information from an interface form, navigate to the VLAN Ports tab of the Interface form. If the interface is part of more than one VLAN, this parameter returns a comma-separated list.

- Parameter Strings for all incidents (Additional information that is not visible in any form) (Click here for a list of choices.)

Parameter Strings for all Incidents (Attributes not visible in any form)

Parameter String	Description
$id	Unique Object Identifier attribute value for the incident (unique across the entire NNMi Database).
$firstOccurrenceTimeMS, $fms	Value from the First Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form, converted to millseconds (measured since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT - Greenwich Mean Time).
$lastOccurrenceTimeMS, $lms	Value from the Last Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form, converted to millseconds (measured since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT - Greenwich Mean Time).
$oid	Value of the unique object identifier (oid) for the incident configuration that originated from either an SNMP trap, Management Event, or Remote NNM 6.x or 7.x event.
$otherSideOfConnection, $osc	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this attribute is the following combination of values for the node and one of its interfaces on the other side of the Layer 2 connection: The fully-qualified DNS name of the node appended with the interface Name in the following format: <*fully-qualified DNS name*>[*interface_name*]
$originOccurrenceTimeMS, $oms	Value from the Origin Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form, converted to millseconds (measured since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT - Greenwich Mean Time).
$sourceNodeUuid, $snu	Universally Unique Object Identifier attribute value of the source node object for the incident (unique across all databases). This identifier distinguishes the source node object instance from all other node objects.
$sourceObjectClass, $soc	Value of the object class for the object you want to include. Use this parameter when you need to request more details of a class of objects through a web service. Examples of object classes include: `com.hp.ov.nms.model.core.Interface` and `com.hp.ov.nms.model.snmp.SnmpAgent`.
$sourceObjectName, $son	Value from the Name attribute of the source object. For example, an interface object is named according to the MIB ifName. Each ifName varies according to the vendor's conventions. Using the name `4/1` as an example, `4` represents `the board number and 1` represents the port number.
$sourceObjectUuid, $sou	Universally Unique Object Identifier attribute value of the source object for the incident (unique across all databases). This identifier distinguishes the source object instance from all

Parameter String	Description
	other similar object instances.
$uuid	Universally Unique Object Identifier attribute value of the incident (unique across all databases). This identifier distinguishes the incident object instance from all other incident objects.

- Information established in Custom Incident Attributes (Click here for a list of choices.)

Parameter Strings for Attributes Established in Custom Incident Attributes

Parameter String	Description
$<position_number>	Value of the custom incident attribute (CIA) position number for any CIA that originated from a varbind or was added by NNMi. For example, to indicate you want to use the varbind in position 1, enter: `$1` NNMi stores varbind values as Custom Incident Attributes. If you know the varbind position number, use this parameter.
$<CIA_name>	Value of the name that is used for the custom incident attribute. For example, `$mycompany.mycia`. NNMi provides CIA values for configuring Management Events. See Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi for more information about custom incident attributes.
$<CIA_oid>	Value of the object identifier for any custom incident attribute that originated as a varbind. For example, `$.1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.1`. Use this parameter when you are not certain of a custom incident attribute (varbind) position number.
$*	Used to indicate you want all of the custom incident attribute values originating as varbinds, to be passed to the action configuration. Each varbind is returned in the following format: `$<CIA_name>:<CIA_value>` in which the custom incident attribute name appears followed by the custom incident attribute value.

- Functions to generate values (Click here for a list of choices.)

  The function described in the following table replaces the specified numeric value with the associated text value stored in the CIA.

  Note: The associated MIB must have been loaded using the nnmloadmib.ovpl command.

Functions to Generate Values Within the Incident Message

Function	Description
$oidtext($<position_number>)	A <*position_number*> argument specifies the numeric value of the custom incident attribute (CIA) position number for any CIA that originated from a varbind or was added by NNMi. For example, `$oidtext($2)`.

Function	Description
	Note: The position number you enter must represent a CIA that contains an Object Identifier (OID) value. NNMi returns the textual value of the OID for the CIA specified. Note the following: ▪ If the MIB is not loaded, NNMi returns the numeric OID value. ▪ If the OID has a MIB instance, the number representing the MIB instance is appended to the textual OID value.
$oidtext($<CIA_oid>)	The <*CIA_oid*> argument specifies the Object Identifier (OID) for any custom incident attribute that originated as a varbind. For example, `$oidtext($.1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.1.)` Use this argument to the $oidtext() function when you are not certain of a custom incident attribute (varbind) position number. NNMi replaces the numeric value with the textual value of the OID you specify. Note the following: ▪ If the MIB is not loaded, NNMi returns the numeric OID value. ▪ If the OID has a MIB instance, the number representing the MIB instance is appended to the textual OID value.
$text($<position_number>)	The <*position_number*> argument specifies the numeric value of the custom incident attribute (CIA) position number for any CIA that originated from a varbind or was added by NNMi. For example, to indicate you want to use the varbind in position 1, enter: `$1`. NNMi replaces the numeric value with the text value stored in the CIA. **Note**: If a text value is not available, NNMi returns the numeric value.
$text($<CIA_oid>)	The <CIA_oid> argument specifies the object identifier for any custom incident attribute that originated as a varbind. For example, `$.1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.1.` Use this argument to the $text function when you are not certain of a custom incident attribute (varbind) position number. NNMi replaces the numeric value with the text value stored in the CIA. **Note**: If a text value is not available, NNMi returns the numeric value.

Include Custom Incident Attributes in Your Message Format (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)

NNMi includes two categories of CIAs:

- SNMP trap varbinds identified by the Abstract Syntax Notation value (ASN.1). NNMi turns varbinds into CIAs and maintains each varbind's position number. See "Load SNMP Trap Incident Configurations" (on page 601).
- Custom incident attributes provided by NNMi. See "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466).

  You cannot create Custom Incident Attributes.

You can use CIAs in your message format to extend the amount of information presented. To determine which CIAs are available for any particular incident type, open an Incident view, locate the incident and open the Incident form. Navigate to the **Custom Attributes** tab. A complete list of available CIAs (for that incident type) appears in the table.

To include a CIA in your message format, type the dollar-sign character (`$`) plus any of the following:

- Varbind position number or asterisk (*) to include all varbind values
- Name of the CIA
- Object identifier (oid) of the CIA (useful when the varbind position number is not consistent among vendors)

Note: A single incident cannot include two CIAs with the same name. However, two incidents can contain CIAs having the same names and values.

The following table presents some example formats with the subsequent output.

Example Incident Message Formats

Example Message Format	Output in Incident View
Possible trouble with $3	`Possible trouble with` <varbind 3>
Possible trouble with $11	`Possible trouble with` <varbind 11>
Possible trouble with $77 (where the varbind position 77 does not exist)	`Possible trouble with <Invalid or unknown cia> 77`
Possible trouble with $*	`Possible trouble with` <cia1_name: cia_value>, <cia2_name; cia_value>,< cia*n*_name: cia_value>
Possible trouble with $3x	`Possible trouble with` <varbind 3>`x`
Possible trouble with $1.2.3.4.5	`Possible trouble with` <value of the CIA with oid of 1.2.3.4.5>
Possible trouble with $mycia.mycompany	`Possible trouble with` <value of the CIA with name of mycia.mycompany>

Tip: NNMi provides an error message when a CIA cannot be found. For example, if you enter an unavailable varbind position, name, or object identifier (oid), NNMi returns an "Invalid or unknown cia" error message.

Specify a Description for Your Incident Configuration (Syslog Messages)(HP ArcSight)

NNMi provides the Description attribute to help you further identify the current incident configuration.

Description

Use the description field to provide additional information that you would like to store about the current incident configuration. This description applies only to the configuration entry.

Type a maximum of 1024 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.

Configure Interface Settings for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)

Note: Interface Settings override any other Suppression, Enrichment, Dampen, or Actions settings for this incident, including those configured on the Node Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to apply an incident configuration to a Source Object based on the Source Object's participation in an Interface Group. If the Source Object is not a member of the Interface Group specified, the incident is neither displayed nor stored in the NNMi database

Tip: See "Create Interface Groups" (on page 248) for more information about Interface Groups.

For information about each Interface Settings tab:

For information about each Syslog Message tab:

To apply an incident configuration to a Source Object based on the Source Object's Interface Group:

1. Navigate to the **Syslog Message Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Syslog Message Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Interface Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
4. Configure the desired Interface Settings (see table).

5. Configure any Suppression, Dampen, or Enrichment settings for this Interface Group.
6. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Interface Group Attributes

Name	Description
Interface Group	Click the Lookup icon and select Quick Find to select the Interface Group you want to use. See "Use the Quick Find Window" (on page 37) for more information about using Quick Find.
Ordering	Determines the priority order for those interfaces that appear in multiple Interface Groups. The lower the number, the higher the priority. For example, **1** is the highest priority. If an interface is in multiple Interface Groups and more than one of those Interface Groups have been specified in an incident configuration, only the incident configuration with the highest priority will be applied to the interface.
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's configuration settings. To temporarily disable the Interface Group settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable**. To enable the Interface Group settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable**.

Related Topics

"Configure Node Settings for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)" (on page 810)

Configure Incident Suppression Settings for an Interface Group (Syslog Message)(HP ArcSight)

Note: Interface Settings override any other Suppression settings for this incident, including those from the Node Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to suppress a specified incident configuration based on the Source Object's participation in an Interface Group.

Note: You can also suppress the incident configuration based on the Source Node's participation in a Node Group. See "Configure Incident Suppression Settings for a Node Group (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 811) for more information.

Tip: See "Create Interface Groups" (on page 248) for more information about Interface Groups.

For information about each Interface Settings tab:

To suppress an incident configuration based on an Interface Group:

1. Navigate to the **Syslog Message Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Syslog Message Configurations**.

d. Do one of the following:

i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.

ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

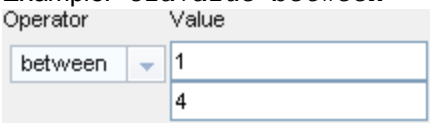
2. Select the **Interface Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit a configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
4. Make sure you configure the basic Interface Setting behavior. See "Configure Interface Settings for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)" (on page 773) for more information.
5. Select the **Suppression** tab.
6. Configure the desired Suppression behavior (see table).
7. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Interface Settings Suppression Attributes

Name	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's suppression settings for the specified Interface Group. To temporarily disable the Suppression settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable** . To enable the Suppression settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable** .
Payload Filter	The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be suppressed, enriched, or dampened. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor. When creating a Payload Filter, note the following: • Payload Filter expressions for the `like` and `not like` operators use the syntax defined for java regular expressions (java.util.regex Pattern class). • You must use a `ciaName` that already exists in the trap or event you are configuring. • Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together. • View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.

Name	Description

	• The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions as shown in the example below.
	
	The following example filters incidents on voltage state:
	
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	`ciaValue = 5`
	
	NNMi evaluates the expression above as follows:
	
	`(ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaValue = 5)`
	
	NNMi finds all incidents with a varbind `.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` value of **5**.
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Payload Filter Editor. For example, you append to, replace, or change the indentation of the expression that is selected.
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators.
	• You can include more than one varbind in the same Payload Filter expression as shown in the following example:
	
	`((ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.* AND ciaValue = 25) AND (ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.* AND ciaValue = 3))`
	
	In this example, a given trap must meet each of the following criteria:
	
	▪ Contain a varbind whose Object Identifier (OID) matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` and has a value of `25`.
	▪ Contain a varbind whose OID matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.*` and has a value of `3`.
	
	Payload Filter Editor Components
	
	Attribute — **Description**
	
	Attribute — The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following:
	• ciaName
	• ciaValue
	
	Operator — Valid operators are described below.
	• **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	Example: `ciaName=.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value of **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**.
	• **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName! = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**.
	• **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than **6**.
	• **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than or equal to **6**.
	• **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value greater than **4**.
	• **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**.
	• **between** Finds all values equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue between`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

Name	Description
	<table><tr><th>Attribute</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td> - in Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example. Example: <code>ciaValue in</code>  matches any incident with a varbind value of either 4 or 5. Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (4, 5). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. - is not null Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Example: <code>ciaValue is not null</code> matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value. - is null Finds all blank values. Click here for an example. Example: <code>ciaValue is null</code> matches any incident with a varbind that does not contain a value. - like Finds matches using the syntax defined for java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for more information. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean <i>any number of characters of any type at this location</i>. The period (.) character means <i>any single character of any type at this location</i>. Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<<i>literal_value</i>>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: </td></tr></table>

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**

`ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that begins with 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9 and (optionally) ends with any number of characters.

`ciaValue like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.

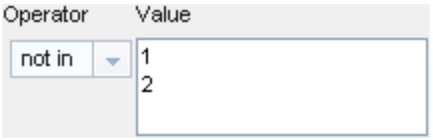
- **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8** .

- **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue not in`

  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified using the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example.

  The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

  The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

Name	Description
	<table><tr><th>Attribute</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>**Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.</td></tr><tr><td>Value</td><td>The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.</td></tr></table>

Name	Description

Payload Filter Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
AND <--> OR	Switches the selected Boolean Operator to either AND or OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is AND, the value is changed to OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.

Outdent	Moves a nested expression up one expression level. If your filter string includes only one nested expression, **Outdent** replaces the top-level expression. Click here for examples.
	Example 1
	`AND`
	`ciaName =.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Example 2
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`

Delete	Deletes the selected expression.

Name	Description
	Button / **Description**: **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Payload Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.

Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for an Interface Group (Syslog Message)(HP ArcSight)

Note: Interface Settings override any other Enrichment settings for this incident, including those from the Node Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to fine tune and enhance a specified incident configuration based on the Source Object's participation in an Interface Group. The types of items you can fine tune and enhance for a selected incident configuration, include:

- Category
- Family
- Severity
- Priority
- Correlation Nature
- Message
- Assigned To

Note: You can also enhance the incident configuration based on the Source Node's participation in a Node Group. See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for a Node Group (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 819) for more information.

Tip: See Create Interface Groups for more information about Interface Groups.

For information about each Interface Settings tab:

For information about each Enrichment tab:

To enrich an incident configuration based on an Interface Group:

1. Navigate to the **Syslog Message Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Syslog Message Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

2. Select the **Interface Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
4. Make sure you configure the basic Interface Setting behavior. See "Configure Interface Settings for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)" (on page 773) for more information.
5. Select the **Enrichment** tab.
6. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an Enrichment configuration, click the New icon and continue.
   b. To edit an Enrichment configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an Enrichment configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
7. Configure the desired Enrichment behavior (see the "Enrich Configuration Attributes" table)
8. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Interface Settings Enrichment Configuration Attributes

Name	Description
Category	Use the Category attribute to customize the category for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Accounting • Application Status • Configuration • Fault • Performance • Security • Status See "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents

Name	Description
	(Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 760) for more information.
Family	Use the Family attribute to customize the Family for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Address • Aggregated Port (Interfaces using **Link Aggregation**[1] protocol. See Interface Form: Link Aggregation tab.) • Board • Connection • Correlation • HSRP • Interface • Node • OSPF See "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 760) for more information.
Severity	The incident Severity represents the seriousness calculated for the incident. Use the Severity attribute to specify the severity that should be assigned to the incident you are configuring. Possible values are described below: **Normal** - Indicates there are no known problems related to the associated object. This Severity is meant to be informational. Generally, no action is needed for these incidents. **Warning** - Indicates there might be a problem related to the associated object. **Minor** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require further investigation. **Major** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object to be resolved before they become critical. **Critical** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require immediate attention.

[1]Protocols used on Switches to configure multiple Interfaces (Aggregation Member Interfaces) to function as if they were one (an Aggregator Interface). When two Aggregator Interfaces establish a connection, that connection is an Aggregator Layer 2 Connection. The Aggregator Layer 2 Connection appears on Layer 2 Neighbor View maps as a thick line with an Interface icon at each end (representing the Aggregator Interface). When you double-click the thick line, it converts into multiple thin lines representing the participating Aggregation Member Layer 2 Connections with their Aggregation Member Interfaces at each end of the lines.

Name	Description
Priority	Used to communicate the urgency of resolving the selected incident. You control this value. NNMi sets this value to null by default. The lower the number the higher the priority. Possible values are:  **None**  **Low**  **Medium**  **High**  **Top** **Note**: The icons are displayed only in table views.
Correlation Nature	Use the Correlation Nature to customize the Correlation Nature for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Info • None • Root Cause • Secondary Root Cause • Symptom • Stream Correlation • Service Impact See Incident Form: General Tab for more information.
Message Format	When configuring an incident, specify how the incident message appears in the incident view. The string you specify in the Message Format attribute is visible in an incident view. **Note**: The incident message limit is 1024 characters. If you exceed this limit, NNMi truncates the value starting from the right. You can use any combination of default and custom attributes: "Valid Parameters for Configuring Incident Messages (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 765) "Include Custom Incident Attributes in Your Message Format (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 771)

Name	Description
Assigned To	Use to specify the owner of any incident generated for this incident configuration. Click the Lookup icon and select Quick Find to select a valid user name. **Note**: You can also begin to type a valid user name and use the auto-complete feature to select the user name of interest.
Description	Use the Description attribute to provide additional information that you want to note about the current enhancement configuration. This description applies only to the enhancement configuration and does not appear when NNMi displays any associated incident. Type a maximum of 1024 characters. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.

Configure Custom Incident Attributes to Enrich an Incident Configuration (Interface Settings) (Syslog Message)(HP ArcSight)

The Custom Incident Attributes (CIAs) tab enables you to specify additional CIAs to be saved with an incoming incident. The persisted data might then be used as an argument to an action for the incident.

When creating a CIA for an incident configuration, you can specify any of the following values:

- Custom Attribute on the source node
- Custom Attribute on the interface (source object)

You also specify the Custom Incident Attribute name that will store this information.

For information about each Enrichment tab:

To create a Custom Incident Attribute to enrich an incident configuration:

1. Navigate to the **Syslog Message Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Syslog Message Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

2. Select **Interface Settings**.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
4. Make sure you configure the basic Interface Setting behavior. See "Configure Interface Settings for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)" (on page 773) for more information.
5. Select the **Enrichment** tab.
6. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an Enrichment configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit an Enrichment configuration,select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an Enrichment configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
7. Make sure you configure the Enrichment settings. See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for an Interface Group (Syslog Message)(HP ArcSight)" (on page 782) for more information.
8. Navigate to the **Custom Incident Attributes** tab.
9. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a Custom Incident Attribute, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit a Custom Incident Attribute, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete a Custom Incident Attribute, select a row and click the Delete icon.
10. Configure the Custom Incident Attribute (see the "Custom Incident Attribute" table).
11. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Custom Incident Attribute

Name	Description
Custom Incident Attribute Name	Name used to identify the Custom Incident Attribute you are configuring. The name limit is 255 characters. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed. No spaces are allowed.
Type	Specifies whether you are using a Custom Attribute on a node or a Custom Attribute on an interface. Possible values are: • Node Custom Attribute • Interface Custom Attribute
Custom Attribute Name	Used to determine the value to be assigned to the Custom Incident Attribute you are configuring. Enter either of the following: • Name of the Custom Attribute on the source node • Name of the Custom Attribute on the interface (source object)

Configure a Payload Filter to Enrich an Incident Configuration (Interface Settings) (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)

The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be enriched. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor.

To create a Payload Filter expression:

1. Navigate to the **Syslog Message Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Syslog Message Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Interface Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
4. Make sure you configure the basic Interface Setting behavior. See "Configure Interface Settings for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)" (on page 773) for more information.
5. Select the **Enrichment** tab.
6. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an Enrichment configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit an Enrichment configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an Enrichment configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
7. Make sure you configure the Enrichment settings. See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for an Interface Group (Syslog Message)(HP ArcSight)" (on page 782) for more information.
8. Select the **Payload Filter** tab.
9. Define your Payload Filter (see table). Also see "Guidelines for Creating a Payload Filter".
   a. Plan out the logic needed for your Filter String.
   b. Use the buttons on the bottom half of the Additional Filters Editor to establish the logic

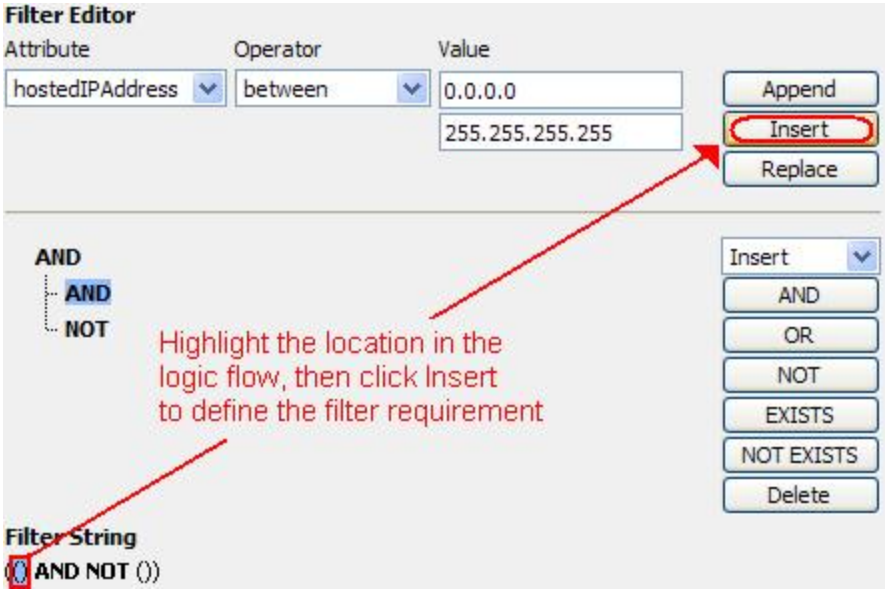
structure.

For example, to establish the following structure, select **Insert**, then click **AND**, then **NOT**, and then **AND** a second time:

```
(( ) AND NOT ( ))
```

c. Now place your cursor in a location within the displayed Filter String, and use the top half of the filter editor to define the parameters of the highlighted filter requirement.

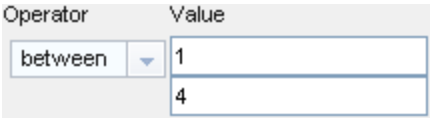
For example, select a set of parentheses and use the Insert button to specify the filter requirement within those parentheses:

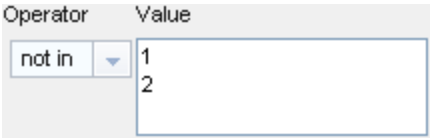


10. Click **Save and Close**.
11. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Payload Filter Editor Components

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue
Operator	Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

Attribute	Description
	Example: `ciaName != .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than **6**. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident with a varbind value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. • **between** Finds all traps or events that include a varbind with a value equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue between`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. • **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue in`  matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

Attribute	Description
	NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value. • **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not have a value. • **like** Finds matches using wildcard characters. Click here for more information about using wildcard characters. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Examples: `ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` finds all traps or events that contain varbind names that begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) end with any number of characters. `ciaValue like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. • **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8**. • **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not in`  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**.

Attribute	Description
	Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified (using wildcard strings). Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9**. `ciaValue not like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Additional Filters Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the Filter String.
Insert	Inserts the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) in front of the cursor location within the Filter String.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.

Button	Description
AND	Appends, inserts, or replaces the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Appends, Inserts, or replaces the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Additional Filters Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.

Configure Incident Dampening Settings for an Interface Group (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)

Note: Interface Settings override any other Dampening settings for this incident, including those from the Node Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to delay the following for an incident configuration based on the Source Object's participation in an Interface Group:

- Execution of Incident Actions
- Execution of Diagnostics (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software* \ *NNM iSPI NET*)
- Appearance within Incident views in the NNMi Console

Note: You can also configure the Dampening settings based on the Source Node's participation in a Node Group. See "Configure Incident Dampening Settings for a Node Group (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 830) for more information.

Tip: See "Create Interface Groups" (on page 248) for more information about Interface Groups.

For information about each Interface Settings tab:

When using the Dampening configuration, note the following:

- NNMi initially assigns incidents with Dampening settings configured a Lifecycle State of DAMPENED.
- After the Dampen Interval has passed, NNMi changes the Lifecycle State to REGISTERED.

See About the Incident Lifecycle for more information about Lifecycle State.

To configure the Dampening settings based on an Interface Group:

1. Navigate to the **Syslog Message Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.

c. Select **Syslog Message Configurations**.

d. Do one of the following:

i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.

ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

2. Select the **Interface Settings** tab.

3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

4. Make sure you configure the basic Interface Setting behavior. See "Configure Interface Settings for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)" (on page 773) for more information.

5. Select the **Dampening** tab.

6. Configure the desired Dampening behavior (see table).

7. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Interface Settings Dampening Configuration Attributes

Name	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's dampening settings. To temporarily disable the Dampening Configuration settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable** . To enable the Dampening Configuration settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable** .
Hour	Specifies the number of hours to be used for the dampen interval.
Minutes	Specifies the number of minutes to be used for the dampen interval. **Note**: The maximum dampen interval is 60 minutes.
Seconds	Specifies the number of seconds to be used for the dampen interval.
Payload Filter	The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be suppressed, enriched, or dampened. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor. When creating a Payload Filter, note the following: • Payload Filter expressions for the `like` and `not like` operators use the syntax defined for java regular expressions (java.util.regex Pattern class).

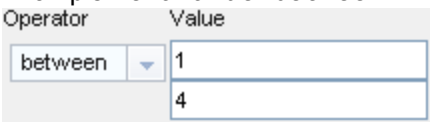
Name	Description

	• You must use a `ciaName` that already exists in the trap or event you are configuring.
	• Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together.
	• View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
	• The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions as shown in the example below.
	The following example filters incidents on voltage state:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	`ciaValue = 5`
	NNMi evaluates the expression above as follows:
	`(ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaValue = 5)`
	NNMi finds all incidents with a varbind `.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` value of **5**.
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Payload Filter Editor. For example, you append to, replace, or change the indentation of the expression that is selected.
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators.
	• You can include more than one varbind in the same Payload Filter expression as shown in the following example:
	`((ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.* AND ciaValue = 25) AND (ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.* AND ciaValue = 3))`
	In this example, a given trap must meet each of the following criteria:
	▪ Contain a varbind whose Object Identifier (OID) matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` and has a value of `25`.
	▪ Contain a varbind whose OID matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.*` and has a value of `3`.
	Payload Filter Editor Components
	Attribute — The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following:
	• ciaName
	• ciaValue

Name	Description
	<table><tr><th>Attribute</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Operator</td><td>Valid operators are described below. = Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: <code>ciaName=.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</code> matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value of .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7. != Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: <code>ciaName! = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</code> matches any incident that contains a varbind with a name value other than 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7. < Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: <code>ciaValue < 6</code> matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than 6. <= Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: <code>ciaValue <= 6</code> matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than or equal to 6. > Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: <code>ciaValue > 4</code> matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value greater than 4. >= Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: <code>ciaValue >= 4</code> matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to 4. - between Finds all values equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example. </td></tr></table>

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**

Example: `ciaValue between`



matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**.

Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

- **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue in`

  matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value.

- **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not contain a value.

- **like** Finds matches using the syntax defined for java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for more information.

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**

The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below.

Example:

`ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that begins with 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9 and (optionally) ends with any number of characters.

`ciaValue like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.

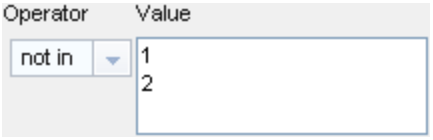
- **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8** .

- **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue not in`

  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified using the

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. .com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. .com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

Name	Description
	<table><tr><th>Attribute</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.</td></tr><tr><td>Value</td><td>The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following:</td></tr></table>

Name	Description

Attribute	Description
	• The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Payload Filter Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
AND <--> OR	Switches the selected Boolean Operator to either AND or OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is AND, the value is changed to OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.

Outdent	Moves a nested expression up one expression level. If your filter string includes only one nested expression, **Outdent** replaces the top-level expression. Click here for examples.
	Example 1
	`AND`
	`ciaName =.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`

Name	Description

Button	Description

	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Example 2
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Example 2
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Example 2
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`

Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Payload Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.

Configure Incident Actions for an Interface Group (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)

Note: Interface Settings override any other Actions settings for this incident, including those from the Node Settings tab.

For information about each Interface Settings tab:

NNMi enables you to configure incident actions based on a Source Object's participation in an Interface Group.

You can configure actions to automatically run at any point in the incident lifecycle. For example, you might want to configure an action to occur when an incident of the type you are configuring is generated (**Registered**). When an incident is generated, you might want to automatically open a trouble ticket or send email or page your network operator. After the incident is **Closed**, you might want to automatically close the trouble ticket.

Note: Your actions will not be executed until you enable the Actions configuration by either clicking Enable on the Actions tab or using the **Actions** → **Enable Configuration** option.

You can configure actions for incidents generated from SNMP traps, Syslog Messages (HP ArcSightonly), NNM 6.x or 7.x events, and the NNMi Management Events. Any time an incident configuration changes, the action directory is rescanned and any Jython files are reloaded to the NNMi database. See "Configure Actions for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)" (on page 878) for more information about the actions directory.

Tip: Copy any required Jython files to the NNMi actions directory before you configure an incident action. New or updated actions are loaded into NNMi only when an incident configuration is updated or created. See "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 879) for the location of the NNMi action directory.

When the action runs, output is logged to the `incidentActions.*.*.log` file. See "Verify that NNMi Services are Running" (on page 67) for more information about log files and where they are located.

To configure an automatic action for an incident:

1. Navigate to the **Syslog Message Configuration** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Syslog Message Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create a new incident configuration, click the New icon.
      ii. To edit an existing incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
2. Select the **Interface Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

4. Make sure you configure the basic Interface Setting behavior. See "Configure Interface Settings for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)" (on page 773)for more information.
5. Select the **Actions** tab.
6. From the **Lifecycle Actions** table toolbar, do one of the following:
   - To create an Action configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit an Action configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   - To delete an Action configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
7. In the "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 879), provide the required information.
8. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

   The next time the lifecycle changes, NNMi launches the action associated with the lifecycle for the incident of that type.

Configure a Payload Filter for an Incident Action (Interface Settings) (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)

The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents that cause the configured action to run. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor.

To create a Payload Filter expression:

1. Navigate to the **Syslog Message Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Syslog Message Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Interface Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
4. Make sure you configure the basic Interface Setting behavior. See "Configure Interface Settings for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)" (on page 773) for more information.
5. Select the **Actions** tab.

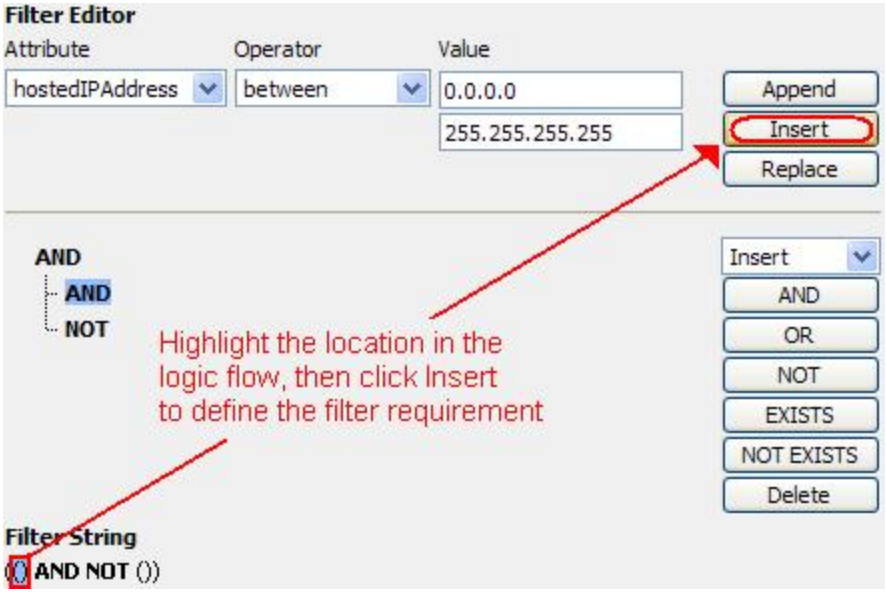
6. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an Action configuration, click the * New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit an Action configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
   c. To delete an Action configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
7. Make sure the Action settings are configured. See "Configure Incident Actions for an Interface Group (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 804) for more information.
8. Select the **Payload Filter** tab.
9. Define your Payload Filter (see table). Also see "Guidelines for Creating a Payload Filter".
   a. Plan out the logic needed for your Filter String.
   b. Use the buttons on the bottom half of the Additional Filters Editor to establish the logic structure.

      For example, to establish the following structure, select **Insert**, then click **AND**, then **NOT**, and then **AND** a second time:

      ```
      (( ) AND NOT ( ))
      ```

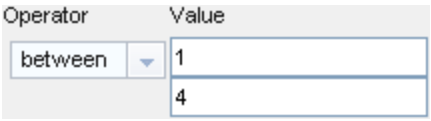
   c. Now place your cursor in a location within the displayed Filter String, and use the top half of the filter editor to define the parameters of the highlighted filter requirement.

      For example, select a set of parentheses and use the Insert button to specify the filter requirement within those parentheses:

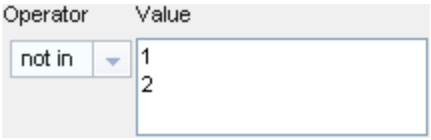


10. Click **Save and Close**.
11. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Payload Filter Editor Components

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue
Operator	Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName != .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than **6**. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident with a varbind value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. • **between** Finds all traps or events that include a varbind with a value equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue between`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

Attribute	Description
	• **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue in`  matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value. • **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not have a value. • **like** Finds matches using wildcard characters. Click here for more information about using wildcard characters. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Examples: `ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` finds all traps or events that contain varbind names that begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) end with any number of characters. `ciaValue like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. • **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8**.

Attribute	Description
	• **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not in`  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified (using wildcard strings). Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9**. `ciaValue not like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Additional Filters Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the Filter String.

Button	Description
Insert	Inserts the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) in front of the cursor location within the Filter String.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Appends, inserts, or replaces the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Appends, Inserts, or replaces the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Additional Filters Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.

Configure Node Settings for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)

Note: Node Settings override any other Suppression, Enrichment, Dampen, Action, or Diagnostics Selections configuration settings, except those configured on the Interface Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to apply an incident configuration to a Source Node based on the Source Node's participation in a Node Group. If the Source Node is not a member of the Node Group specified, the incident is neither displayed nor stored in the NNMi database.

Tip: See "Create Node Groups" (on page 229) for more information about Node Groups.

For information about each Node Settings tab:

For information about each Syslog Message tab:

To apply an incident configuration to a Source Node based on the Source Node's Node Group:

1. Navigate to the **Syslog Message Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Syslog Message Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
4. Configure the desired Node Settings (see table).
5. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Node Group Attributes

Name	Description
Node Group	Click the Lookup icon and select Quick Find to select the Node Group you want to use. See "Use the Quick Find Window" (on page 37) for more information about using Quick Find.
Ordering	Determines the priority order for those nodes that appear in multiple Node Groups. The lower the number, the higher the priority. For example, **1** is the highest priority. If a node is in multiple Node Groups and more than one of those Node Groups have been specified in an incident configuration, only the incident configuration with the highest priority will be applied to the node.
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's suppression settings. To temporarily disable the Node Group settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable**. To enable the Node Group settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable**.

Configure Incident Suppression Settings for a Node Group (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)

Note: Node Settings override any other Suppression settings for this incident, except those configured on the Interface Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to suppress a specified incident configuration based on the Source Node's participation in a Node Group.

Note: You can also suppress the incident configuration based on the Source Object's participation in an Interface Group. See "Configure Incident Suppression Settings for an Interface Group (Syslog Message)(HP ArcSight)" (on page 774) for more information.

Tip: See "Create Node Groups" (on page 229)for more information about Node Groups.

For information about each Node Settings tab:

To suppress an incident configuration based on a Node Group:

1. Navigate to the **Syslog Message Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.

b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.

c. Select **Syslog Message Configurations**.

d. Do one of the following:

i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.

ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

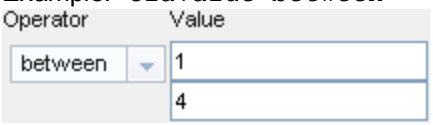
2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.
3. Make sure you configure the basic Node Setting behavior. See "Configure Node Settings for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)" (on page 810) for more information.
5. Select the **Suppression** tab.
6. Configure the desired Suppression behavior (see table).
7. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Node Settings Suppression Attributes

Name	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's suppression settings. To temporarily disable the Suppression settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable**. To enable the Suppression settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable**.
Payload Filter	The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be suppressed, enriched, or dampened. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor. When creating a Payload Filter, note the following: • Payload Filter expressions for the `like` and `not like` operators use the syntax defined for java regular expressions (java.util.regex Pattern class). • You must use a `ciaName` that already exists in the trap or event you are configuring. • Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together. • View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created. • The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions as

Name	Description

	shown in the example below.
	The following example filters incidents on voltage state:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	`ciaValue = 5`
	NNMi evaluates the expression above as follows:
	`(ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaValue = 5)`
	NNMi finds all incidents with a varbind `.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` value of **5**.
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Payload Filter Editor. For example, you append to, replace, or change the indentation of the expression that is selected.
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators.
	• You can include more than one varbind in the same Payload Filter expression as shown in the following example:
	`((ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.* AND ciaValue = 25) AND (ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.* AND ciaValue = 3))`
	In this example, a given trap must meet each of the following criteria:
	▪ Contain a varbind whose Object Identifier (OID) matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` and has a value of `25`.
	▪ Contain a varbind whose OID matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.*` and has a value of `3`.
	Payload Filter Editor Components
	Attribute / **Description**
	Attribute: The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following:
	• ciaName
	• ciaValue
	Operator: Valid operators are described below.
	• **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	Example: `ciaName=.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value of **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**.
	• **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName! = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**.
	• **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than **6**.
	• **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than or equal to **6**.
	• **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value greater than **4**.
	• **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**.
	• **between** Finds all values equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue between`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

Name	Description

Attribute	Description

- **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue in`

  matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value.

- **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not contain a value.

- **like** Finds matches using the syntax defined for java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for more information.

  The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

  The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

  Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below.

  Example:

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**

`ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that begins with 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9 and (optionally) ends with any number of characters.

`ciaValue like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.

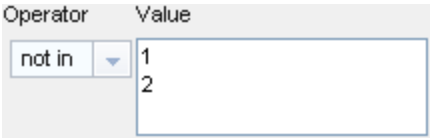
- **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8** .

- **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue not in`

  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified using the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example.

  The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

  The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

Name	Description
	<table><tr><th>Attribute</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>**Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.</td></tr><tr><td>Value</td><td>The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.</td></tr></table>

Name	Description

Payload Filter Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
AND <--> OR	Switches the selected Boolean Operator to either AND or OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is AND, the value is changed to OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.

Outdent	Moves a nested expression up one expression level. If your filter string includes only one nested expression, **Outdent** replaces the top-level expression. Click here for examples.
	Example 1
	`AND`
	`ciaName =.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Example 2
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`

Delete	Deletes the selected expression.

Name	Description
	Button / **Description**: **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Payload Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.

Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for a Node Group (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)

Note: Node Settings override any other Enrichment settings for this incident, except those configured on the Interface Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to enhanced a specified incident configuration based on the Source Node's participation in a Node Group. The types of items you can fine tune and enhance for a selected incident configuration, include:

- Category
- Family
- Severity
- Priority
- Correlation Nature
- Message
- Assigned To

Note: You can also enhance the incident configuration based on the Source Object's participation in an Interface Group. See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for an Interface Group (Syslog Message)(HP ArcSight)" (on page 782) for more information.

Tip: See "Create Node Groups" (on page 229) for more information about Node Groups.

For information about each Node Settings tab:

For information about each Enrichment tab:

To configure Enrichment settings for a Node Group:

1. Navigate to the **Syslog Message Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Syslog Message Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
4. Make sure you configure the basic Node Setting behavior. See "Configure Node Settings for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)" (on page 810) for more information.
5. Select the **Enrichment** tab.
6. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an Enrichment configuration, click the New icon and continue.
   b. To edit an Enrichment configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an Enrichment configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
7. Configure the desired Enrichment behavior (see the "Enrich Configuration Attributes" table)
8. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Node Settings Enrichment Configuration Attributes

Name	Description
Category	Use the Category attribute to customize the category for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Accounting • Application Status • Configuration • Fault • Performance • Security • Status See "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 760) for more information.
Family	Use the Family attribute to customize the Family for this incident configuration. Possible values include:

Name	Description
	• Address • Aggregated Port (Interfaces using **Link Aggregation**[1] protocol. See Interface Form: Link Aggregation tab.) • Board • Connection • Correlation • HSRP • Interface • Node • OSPF See "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 760) for more information.
Severity	The incident Severity represents the seriousness calculated for the incident. Use the Severity attribute to specify the severity that should be assigned to the incident you are configuring. Possible values are described below: **Normal** - Indicates there are no known problems related to the associated object. This Severity is meant to be informational. Generally, no action is needed for these incidents. **Warning** - Indicates there might be a problem related to the associated object. **Minor** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require further investigation. **Major** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object to be resolved before they become critical. **Critical** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require immediate attention.
Priority	Used to communicate the urgency of resolving the selected incident. You control this value. NNMi sets this value to null by default. The lower the number the higher the priority. Possible values are:

[1]Protocols used on Switches to configure multiple Interfaces (Aggregation Member Interfaces) to function as if they were one (an Aggregator Interface). When two Aggregator Interfaces establish a connection, that connection is an Aggregator Layer 2 Connection. The Aggregator Layer 2 Connection appears on Layer 2 Neighbor View maps as a thick line with an Interface icon at each end (representing the Aggregator Interface). When you double-click the thick line, it converts into multiple thin lines representing the participating Aggregation Member Layer 2 Connections with their Aggregation Member Interfaces at each end of the lines.

Name	Description
	None **Low** **Medium** **High** **Top** **Note**: The icons are displayed only in table views.
Correlation Nature	Use the Correlation Nature to customize the Correlation Nature for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Info • None • Root Cause • Secondary Root Cause • Symptom • Stream Correlation • Service Impact See Incident Form: General Tab for more information.
Message Format	When configuring an incident, specify how the incident message appears in the incident view. The string you specify in the Message Format attribute is visible in an incident view. **Note**: The incident message limit is 1024 characters. If you exceed this limit, NNMi truncates the value starting from the right. You can use any combination of default and custom attributes: "Valid Parameters for Configuring Incident Messages (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 765) "Include Custom Incident Attributes in Your Message Format (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 771)
Assigned To	Use to specify the owner of any incident generated for this incident configuration. Click the Lookup icon and select Quick Find to select a valid user name. **Note**: You can also begin to type a valid user name and use the auto-complete feature to select the user name of interest.
Description	Use the Description attribute to provide additional information that you want to note about the current enhancement configuration. This description applies only to the enhancement configuration and does not appear when NNMi displays any associated incident.

Name	Description
	Type a maximum of 1024 characters. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.

Configure Custom Incident Attributes to Enrich an Incident Configuration (Node Settings) (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)

The Custom Incident Attributes (CIAs) tab enables you to specify additional CIAs to be saved with an incoming incident. The persisted data might then be used as an argument to an action for the incident.

When creating a CIA for an incident configuration, you can specify any of the following values:

- Custom Attribute on the source node
- Custom Attribute on the interface (source object)

You also specify the Custom Incident Attribute name that will store this information.

For information about each Enrichment tab:

To create a Custom Incident Attribute to enrich an incident configuration:

1. Navigate to the **Syslog Message Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Syslog Message Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
4. Make sure you configure the basic Node Setting behavior. See "Configure Node Settings for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)" (on page 810) for more information.
5. Select the **Enrichment** tab.
6. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an Enrichment configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit an Enrichment configuration,select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an Enrichment configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.

7. Make sure the Enrichment settings are configure. See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for a Node Group (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 819) for more information.
8. Navigate to the **Custom Incident Attributes** tab.
9. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a Custom Incident Attribute, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit a Custom Incident Attribute, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete a Custom Incident Attribute, select a row and click the Delete icon.
10. Configure the Custom Incident Attribute (see the "Custom Incident Attribute" table).
11. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Custom Incident Attribute

Name	Description
Custom Incident Attribute Name	Name used to identify the Custom Incident Attribute you are configuring. The name limit is 255 characters. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _ + -) are allowed. No spaces are allowed. **Note**: Make sure to note this name if you plan to filter on the value using the **Payload Filter** tab. See "Configure a Payload Filter to Enrich an Incident Configuration (Node Settings) (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 824) for more information.
Type	Specifies whether you are using a Custom Attribute on a node or a Custom Attribute on an interface. Possible values are: • Node Custom Attribute • Interface Custom Attribute
Custom Attribute Name	Used to determine the value to be assigned to the Custom Incident Attribute you are configuring. Enter either of the following: • Name of the Custom Attribute on the source node • Name of the Custom Attribute on the interface (source object)

Configure a Payload Filter to Enrich an Incident Configuration (Node Settings) (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)

The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be enriched. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor.

To create a Payload Filter expression:

1. Navigate to the **Syslog Message Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.

b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.

c. Select **Syslog Message Configurations**.

d. Do one of the following:

i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.

ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:

a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.

b. To edit an existing configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.

4. Make sure you configure the basic Node Setting behavior. See "Configure Node Settings for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)" (on page 810) for more information.
5. Select the **Enrichment** tab.
6. Do one of the following:

a. To create an Enrichment configuration, click the New icon, and continue.

b. To edit an Enrichment configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

c. To delete an Enrichment configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.

7. Make sure you configure the Enrichment settings. See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for a Node Group (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 819) for more information.
8. Select the **Payload Filter** tab.
9. Define your Payload Filter (see table). Also see "Guidelines for Creating a Payload Filter".

a. Plan out the logic needed for your Filter String.

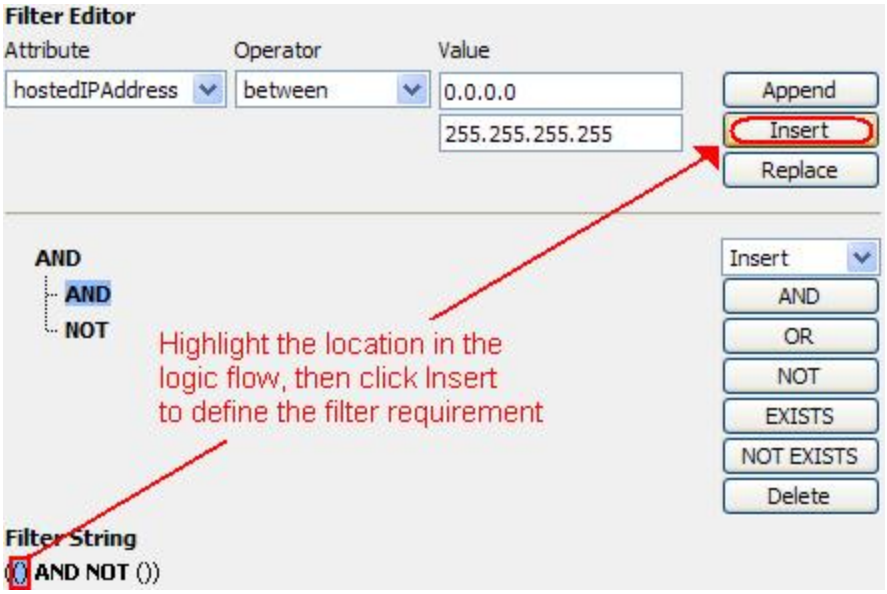
b. Use the buttons on the bottom half of the Additional Filters Editor to establish the logic structure.

For example, to establish the following structure, select **Insert**, then click **AND**, then **NOT**, and then **AND** a second time:

```
(( ) AND NOT ( ))
```

c. Now place your cursor in a location within the displayed Filter String, and use the top half of the filter editor to define the parameters of the highlighted filter requirement.

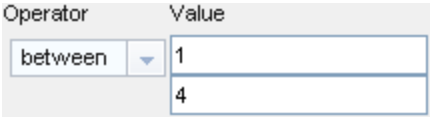
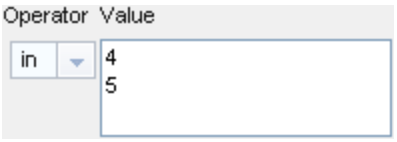
For example, select a set of parentheses and use the Insert button to specify the filter requirement within those parentheses:

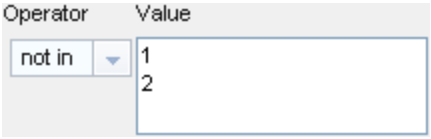


10. Click **Save and Close**.
11. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Payload Filter Editor Components

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue
Operator	Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName != .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than **6**. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an

Attribute	Description
	example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident with a varbind value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. • **between** Finds all traps or events that include a varbind with a value equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue between`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. • **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue in`  matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value.

Attribute	Description
	• **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not have a value. • **like** Finds matches using wildcard characters. Click here for more information about using wildcard characters. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Examples: `ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` finds all traps or events that contain varbind names that begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) end with any number of characters. `ciaValue like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. • **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8**. • **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not in`  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified (using wildcard strings). Click here for an example.

Attribute	Description
	The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9**. `ciaValue not like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Additional Filters Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the Filter String.
Insert	Inserts the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) in front of the cursor location within the Filter String.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Appends, inserts, or replaces the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Appends, Inserts, or replaces the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Additional Filters Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.

Configure Incident Dampening Settings for a Node Group (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)

Note: Node Settings override any other Dampening settings for this incident, except those configured on the Interface Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to delay the following for an incident configuration based on the Source Node's participation in a Node Group:

- Execution of Incident Actions
- Execution of Diagnostics (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software* \ *NNM iSPI NET*)
- Appearance within Incident views in the NNMi Console

Note: You can configure the Dampening settings based on the Source Object's participation in an Interface Group. See "Configure Incident Dampening Settings for an Interface Group (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 793) for more information.

Tip: See "Create Node Groups" (on page 229) for more information about Node Groups.

For information about each Node Settings tab:

When using the Dampening configuration, note the following:

- NNMi initially assigns incidents with Dampening settings configured a Lifecycle State of DAMPENED.
- After the dampen interval has passed, NNMi changes the Lifecycle State to REGISTERED.

See About the Incident Lifecycle for more information about Lifecycle State.

To configure the Dampening settings based on a Node Group:

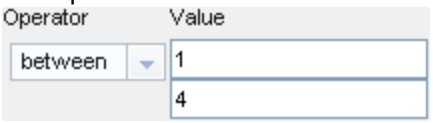
1. Navigate to the **Syslog Message Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Syslog Message Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

4. Make sure you configure the basic Node Setting behavior. See "Configure Node Settings for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)" (on page 810) for more information.
5. Select the **Dampen** tab.
6. Configure the desired Dampen behavior (see table).
7. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

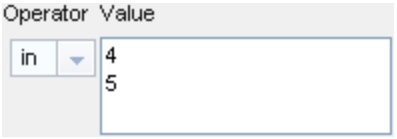
Node Settings Dampen Attributes

Name	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's Dampening settings. To temporarily disable the Dampening settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable** . To enable the Dampening settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable** .
Hour	Specifies the number of hours to be used for the dampen interval.
Minutes	Specifies the number of minutes to be used for the dampen interval. **Note**: The maximum dampen interval is 60 minutes.
Seconds	Specifies the number of seconds to be used for the dampen interval.
Payload Filter	The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be suppressed, enriched, or dampened. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor. When creating a Payload Filter, note the following: • Payload Filter expressions for the `like` and `not like` operators use the syntax defined for java regular expressions (java.util.regex Pattern class). • You must use a `ciaName` that already exists in the trap or event you are configuring. • Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together. • View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created. • The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions as shown in the example below. The following example filters incidents on voltage state: `AND`

Name	Description
	ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 ciaValue = 5 NNMi evaluates the expression above as follows: (ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaValue = 5) NNMi finds all incidents with a varbind .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 value of **5**. • The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Payload Filter Editor. For example, you append to, replace, or change the indentation of the expression that is selected. • The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators. • You can include more than one varbind in the same Payload Filter expression as shown in the following example: ((ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.* AND ciaValue = 25) AND (ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.* AND ciaValue = 3)) In this example, a given trap must meet each of the following criteria: ▪ Contain a varbind whose Object Identifier (OID) matches the regular expression \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.* and has a value of 25. ▪ Contain a varbind whose OID matches the regular expression \Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.* and has a value of 3. **Payload Filter Editor Components** **Attribute** / **Description** Attribute: The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue Operator: Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: ciaName=.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value of **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	example. Example: `ciaName! = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than **6**. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. • **between** Finds all values equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue between`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. • **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue in`

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**



matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**.

Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value.

- **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not contain a value.

- **like** Finds matches using the syntax defined for java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for more information.

  The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

  The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

  Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below.

  Example:

  `ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that begins with 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9 and (optionally) ends with any number of characters.

  `ciaValue like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**

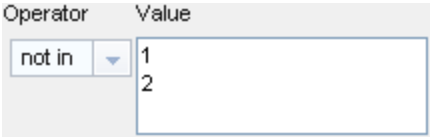
- **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8** .

- **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue not in`

  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified using the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example.

  The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

  The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

  Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below.

  Example:

  `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any

Name	Description

Attribute	Description
	incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Payload Filter Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
AND <--> OR	Switches the selected Boolean Operator to either AND or OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is AND, the value is changed to OR. If the

<table>
<tr><th>Name</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Button</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Outdent</td><td>Moves a nested expression up one expression level. If your filter string includes only one nested expression, Outdent replaces the top-level expression. Click here for examples.
Example 1
<pre>AND
     ciaName =.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6
     OR
          ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3</pre>Placing the cursor at <code>ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3</code> and selecting Outdent, results in:
<pre>AND
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6
     OR
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3</pre>Example 2
<pre>AND
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</pre>Placing the cursor at <code>ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</code> and selecting Outdent, results in:
<pre>AND
ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</pre></td></tr>
<tr><td>Delete</td><td>Deletes the selected expression.
Note: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Payload Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Configure Incident Actions for a Node Group (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)

For information about each Node Settings tab:

Note: Node Settings override any other Actions settings for this incident, except those configured on the Interface Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to configure incident actions based on a Source Node's participation in a Node Group.

You can configure actions to automatically run at any point in the incident lifecycle. For example, you might want to configure an action to occur when an incident of the type you are configuring is generated (**Registered**). When an incident is generated, you might want to automatically open a trouble ticket or send email or page your network operator. After the incident is **Closed**, you might want to automatically close the trouble ticket.

Note: Your actions will not be executed until you enable the Actions configuration by either clicking Enable on the Actions tab or using the **Actions** → **Enable Configuration** option.

You can configure actions for incidents generated from SNMP traps, Syslog Messages (HP ArcSightonly), Remote NNM 6.x or 7.x events, and the NNMi Management Events. Any time an incident configuration changes, the action directory is rescanned and any Jython files are reloaded to the NNMi database. See "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 879) for more information about the actions directory.

Tip: Copy any required Jython files to the NNMi actions directory before you configure an incident action. New or updated actions are loaded into NNMi only when an incident configuration is updated or created. See "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Management Events)" (on page 1160) for the location of the NNMi action directory.

When the action runs, output is logged to the `incidentActions.*.*.log` file. See "Verify that NNMi Services are Running" (on page 67) for more information about log files and where they are located.

To configure an automatic action for an incident:

1. Navigate to the **Syslog Message Configuration** tab.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Syslog Message Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create a new incident configuration, click the New icon.
      ii. To edit an existing incident configurationselect a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
4. Make sure you configure the basic Node Setting behavior. See "Configure Node Settings for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)" (on page 810) for more information.
5. Select the **Actions** tab.
6. From the **Lifecycle Actions** table toolbar, do one of the following:

- To create an Action configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
- To edit an Action configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
- To delete an Action configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

7. In the "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Management Events)" (on page 1160), provide the required information.
8. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the **Syslog Message Configuration** form.

   The next time the lifecycle changes, NNMi launches the action associated with the lifecycle for the incident of that type.

Configure a Payload Filter for an Incident Action (Node Settings) (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)

The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents that cause the configured action to run. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor.

To create a Payload Filter expression:

1. Navigate to the **Syslog Message Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Syslog Message Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
4. Make sure you configure the basic Node Setting behavior. See "Configure Node Settings for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)" (on page 810) for more information.
5. Select the **Actions** tab.
6. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an Action configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit an Action configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

c. To delete an Action configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

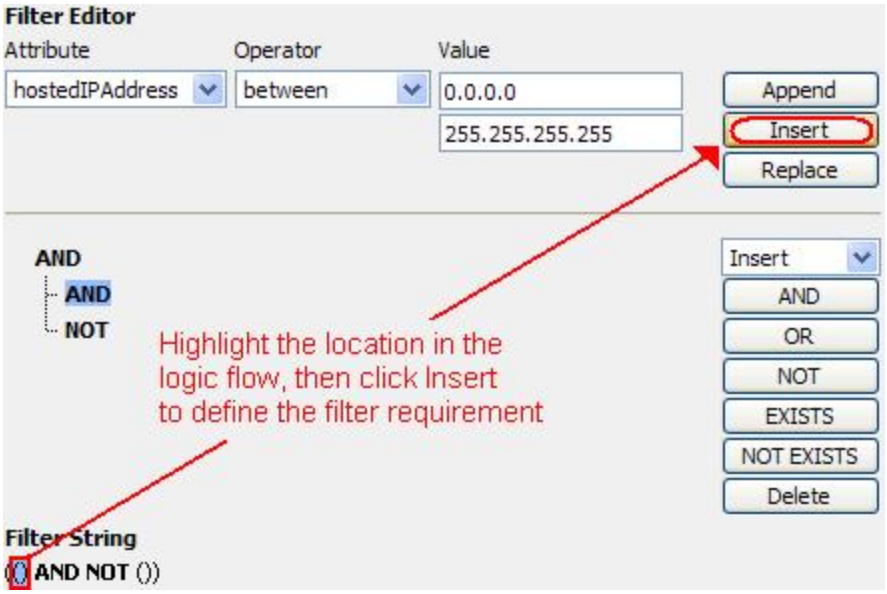
7. Make sure the Action settings are configured. See "Configure Incident Actions for a Node Group (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 837) for more information.
8. Select the **Payload Filter** tab.
9. Define your Payload Filter (see table). Also see "Guidelines for Creating a Payload Filter".
   a. Plan out the logic needed for your Filter String.
   b. Use the buttons on the bottom half of the Additional Filters Editor to establish the logic structure.

      For example, to establish the following structure, select **Insert**, then click **AND**, then **NOT**, and then **AND** a second time:

      ```
      (( ) AND NOT ( ))
      ```

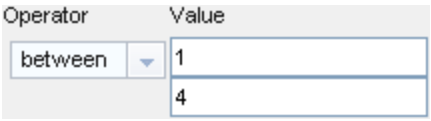
   c. Now place your cursor in a location within the displayed Filter String, and use the top half of the filter editor to define the parameters of the highlighted filter requirement.

      For example, select a set of parentheses and use the Insert button to specify the filter requirement within those parentheses:

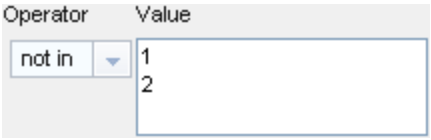


10. Click **Save and Close**.
11. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Payload Filter Editor Components

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue
Operator	Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName != .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than **6**. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident with a varbind value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. • **between** Finds all traps or events that include a varbind with a value equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue between`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

Attribute	Description
	• **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue in`  matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value. • **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not have a value. • **like** Finds matches using wildcard characters. Click here for more information about using wildcard characters. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Examples: `ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` finds all traps or events that contain varbind names that begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) end with any number of characters. `ciaValue like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. • **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8**.

Attribute	Description
	• **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not in`  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified (using wildcard strings). Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9**. `ciaValue not like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Additional Filters Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the Filter String.

Button	Description
Insert	Inserts the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) in front of the cursor location within the Filter String.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Appends, inserts, or replaces the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Appends, Inserts, or replaces the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Additional Filters Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.

Configure Diagnostics Selections for a Node Group (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)

For information about each Node Settings tab: .

Note: Node Settings override any other Diagnostics Selections settings for this incident, except those configured on the Interface Settings tab.

(*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software*) The Diagnostic Selections form enables you to configure NNMi to automatically gather NNM iSPI NET diagnostic information for the Incident you are configuring. When using this form, you specify the diagnostics you want to run on each applicable node in the specified Node Group.

To configure Diagnostics to run on a Source Node for an incident:

1. Navigate to the **Diagnostics Selection** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Syslog Message Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create an Incident configuration, click the New icon.
      - To edit an Incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   e. Navigate to **Node Settings** tab, and do one of the following:

- To create a Node Settings configuration, click the New icon.
- To edit a Node Settings configuration,select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
- To delete a Node Settings configuration, select the Node setting, and click the Delete icon.

f. Navigate to the **Diagnostic Selection** tab, and do one of the following:

- To create a Diagnostic Selection setting, click the New icon, and continue.
- To edit a Diagnostic Selection setting, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
- To delete a Diagnostic Selection setting, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

2. Provide the required information (see table).
3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

After you configure the Diagnostic for the incident and Node Group, the Diagnostic must match the following criteria before the Diagnostic runs:

- The Source Node must be in the specified Node Group.
- The Diagnostic must be valid for the Source Node. (For example, only Nortel switch Diagnostics are run on Nortel switches.)
- The incident's current lifecycle state must match a lifecycle state for which it was configured. (For example, if you configure the Incident to run a specified Diagnostic when the incident is Closed, then if the current Incident's Lifecycle State is Closed, NNMi runs that Diagnostic.)

Note: If a Source Node is in more than one Node Group, the Diagnostic is only run on the node the first time NNMi finds a match for that Source Node based on the configuration Ordering field.

If these criteria are met, NNM iSPI NET runs the Diagnostics and generates Diagnostic reports to help you solve the problem on the Source Node.

After you configure Diagnostics for an incident, you can also run Diagnostics and access the Diagnostics reports on demand, using **Actions** → **Run Diagnostics (iSPI NET only)** in the Incident form. The same criteria apply (see the criteria above). See Incident Form:Diagnostics Tab for more information.

Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

You can also run and access Diagnostics reports from a Node form. See Node Form: Diagnostics Tab for more information.

Diagnostic Settings Attributes

Attribute	Description
Flow Definition	Select the Diagnostic (Flow Definition) you want to use for the specified Node Group. Click the Lookup icon and choose one of the following options:

Attribute	Description
	• Show Analysis to display Analysis Pane information for the Flow Definition name displayed. (See Use the Analysis Pane for more information about the Analysis Pane.) • Quick Find to view the list of possible diagnostic Flow Definitions. NNMi provides diagnostics for the following types of devices: ▪ Cisco switch ▪ Cisco router ▪ Cisco switch/router ▪ Nortel switch See "Diagnostics (Flows) Provided by NNM iSPI NET" (on page 593) for more information about the diagnostics provided and the devices to which they apply.
Lifecycle State	Incident Lifecycle State of the target Incident. If the incident's Lifecycle State matches the value specified here, the Diagnostic runs. The Diagnostic automatically runs on each applicable Source Node in the specified Node Group if the incident has the Lifecycle State currently configured in this attribute of the Diagnostic (Flow Definition - set of automated commands).
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's Diagnostics settings. To temporarily disable the selected Diagnostics settings, clear **Enable**. To enable the selected Diagnostics settings, click **Enable**.

Configure Suppression Settings for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)

For information about each Syslog Message tab:

NNMi enables you to suppress incidents based on Interface Group, Node Group, or default Suppression settings. NNMi applies your Suppression settings in the following order. Only the first match applies.

1. Interface Group (Management Event Configuration Form: Interface Settings tab)
2. Node Group (Management Event Configuration Form: Node Settings tab)
3. Suppression configuration settings without specifying an Interface Group or Node Group (Management Event Configuration Form: Suppresion tab)

A Payload Filter allows you to use the data that is included with any of the following items before they are stored as incidents in NNMi:

- Traps generated from an SNMP agent
- Syslog messages generated from `ArcSightEvent` (HP ArcSight only)
- Management incidents that are generated by NNMi
- Events generated by NNM 6.x or 7.x management stations

Examples of the type of data that can be used as a Payload Filter include SNMP trap varbind names and values as well as CIA (Custom Incident Attribute) names and values. For example, you might want NNMi to suppress a particular status change notification trap for a specified Node Group or Interface Group. To do so, you could include the name of the trap varbind that stores this information as well as the particular status change value string the traps that you want to suppress should contain.

See "Configure Incident Suppression Settings for an Interface Group (Syslog Message)(HP ArcSight)" (on page 774) for information about how to suppress an incident for an Interface Group with or without a Payload Filter.

See "Configure Incident Suppression Settings for a Node Group (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 811) for more information about how to suppress an incident for a Node Group with or without a Payload Filter.

To configure suppression for an incident using a Payload Filter without an Interface Group or Node Group Filter:

1. Navigate to the **Management Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Suppression** tab.
3. Provide the required information (see table)
4. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Suppression Attributes

Name	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's suppression settings. To temporarily disable the Suppression settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable**. To enable the Suppression settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable**.

Name	Description

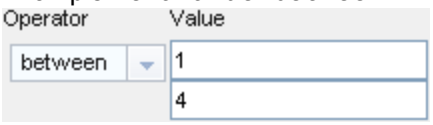
Payload Filter	The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be suppressed, enriched, or dampened. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor.
	
	When creating a Payload Filter, note the following:
	
	• Payload Filter expressions for the `like` and `not like` operators use the syntax defined for java regular expressions (java.util.regex Pattern class).
	
	• You must use a `ciaName` that already exists in the trap or event you are configuring.
	
	• Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together.
	
	• View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
	
	• The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions as shown in the example below.
	
	The following example filters incidents on voltage state:
	
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	`ciaValue = 5`
	
	NNMi evaluates the expression above as follows:
	
	`(ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaValue = 5)`
	
	NNMi finds all incidents with a varbind `.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` value of **5**.
	
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Payload Filter Editor. For example, you append to, replace, or change the indentation of the expression that is selected.
	
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators.
	
	• You can include more than one varbind in the same Payload Filter expression as shown in the following example:
	
	`((ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.* AND ciaValue = 25) AND (ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.* AND ciaValue = 3))`
	
	In this example, a given trap must meet each of the following criteria:
	
	▪ Contain a varbind whose Object Identifier (OID) matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` and has a value of `25`.
	
	▪ Contain a varbind whose OID matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.*` and has a value of `3`.

Name	Description
	Payload Filter Editor Components

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue
Operator	Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName=.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value of **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName! = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than **6**. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. • **between** Finds all values equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**

Example: `ciaValue between`



matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**.

Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

- **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue in`

  matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value.

- **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not contain a value.

- **like** Finds matches using the syntax defined for java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for more information.

Name	Description

Attribute	Description

The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below.

Example:

`ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that begins with 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9 and (optionally) ends with any number of characters.

`ciaValue like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.

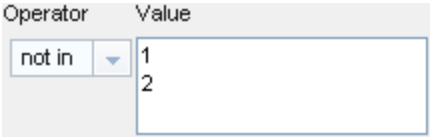
- **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8** .

- **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue not in`

  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified using the

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
	syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
	syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. .com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. .com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

Name	Description
	<table><tr><th>Attribute</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.</td></tr><tr><td>Value</td><td>The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following:</td></tr></table>

Name	Description

Attribute	Description
	• The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Payload Filter Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
AND <--> OR	Switches the selected Boolean Operator to either AND or OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is AND, the value is changed to OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.

Outdent	Moves a nested expression up one expression level. If your filter string includes only one nested expression, **Outdent** replaces the top-level expression. Click here for examples.
	Example 1
	`AND`
	`ciaName =.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`

Name	Description
	<table><tr><th>Button</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>OR ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3 **Example 2** AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 Placing the cursor at ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 and selecting **Outdent**, results in: AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 OR ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3 **Example 2** AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 Placing the cursor at ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 and selecting **Outdent**, results in: AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 OR ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3 **Example 2** AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 Placing the cursor at ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 and selecting **Outdent**, results in: AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</td></tr><tr><td>Delete</td><td>Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Payload Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.</td></tr></table>

Configure Enrichment Settings for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)

For information about each Syslog Message tab:

NNMi enables you to fine tune and enhance incidents based on Interface Group, Node Group, or default Enrichment settings. NNMi applies your Enrichment settings in the following order. Only the first match applies.

1. Interface Group (Management Event Configuration Form: Interface Settings tab)
2. Node Group (Management Event Configuration Form: Node Settings tab)
3. Enrich configuration settings without specifying an Interface Group or Node Group (Management Event Configuration Form: Enrichment tab)

The types of items you can fine tune and enhance for a selected incident configuration, include:

- Category
- Family
- Severity
- Priority
- Correlation Nature
- Message
- Assigned To

Note: Any configuration you specify for Severity, Priority, or Message overrides those values provided in the Management Event Configuration Form: Basics information.

A Payload Filter allows you to use the data that is included with any of the following items before they are stored as incidents in NNMi:

- Traps generated from an SNMP agent
- Syslog messages generated from `ArcSightEvent` (HP ArcSight only)
- Management incidents that are generated by NNMi
- Events generated by NNM 6.x or 7.x management stations

Examples of the type of data that can be used as a Payload Filter include SNMP trap varbind names and values as well as CIA (Custom Incident Attribute) names and values. For example, you might want NNMi to suppress a particular status change notification trap for a specified Node Group or Interface Group. To do so, you could include the name of the trap varbind that stores this information as well as the particular status change value string the traps that you want to suppress should contain.

Note: The CIA added to an incident must be provided by NNMi. You cannot create CIAs.

See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for an Interface Group (Syslog Message)(HP ArcSight)" (on page 782) for information about how to enrich an incident for an Interface Group with or without a Payload Filter.

See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for a Node Group (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 819) for more information about how to enrich an incident for a Node Group with or without a Payload Filter.

To configure Enrichment settings for an incident using a Payload Filter without an Interface Group or Node Group Filter:

1. Navigate to the **Management Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Enrichment** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
4. Provide the required information (see table)
5. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Enrichment Attributes

Name	Description
Category	Use the Category attribute to customize the category for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Accounting • Application Status • Configuration • Fault • Performance • Security • Status See "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 760) for more information.

Name	Description
Family	Use the Family attribute to customize the Family for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Address • Aggregated Port (Interfaces using **Link Aggregation**[1] protocol. See Interface Form: Link Aggregation tab.) • Board • Connection • Correlation • HSRP • Interface • Node • OSPF See "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 760) for more information.
Severity	The incident Severity represents the seriousness calculated for the incident. Use the Severity attribute to specify the severity that should be assigned to the incident you are configuring. Possible values are described below: **Normal** - Indicates there are no known problems related to the associated object. This Severity is meant to be informational. Generally, no action is needed for these incidents. **Warning** - Indicates there might be a problem related to the associated object. **Minor** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require further investigation. **Major** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object to be resolved before they become critical. **Critical** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require immediate attention.
Priority	Used to communicate the urgency of resolving the selected incident. You control

[1] Protocols used on Switches to configure multiple Interfaces (Aggregation Member Interfaces) to function as if they were one (an Aggregator Interface). When two Aggregator Interfaces establish a connection, that connection is an Aggregator Layer 2 Connection. The Aggregator Layer 2 Connection appears on Layer 2 Neighbor View maps as a thick line with an Interface icon at each end (representing the Aggregator Interface). When you double-click the thick line, it converts into multiple thin lines representing the participating Aggregation Member Layer 2 Connections with their Aggregation Member Interfaces at each end of the lines.

Name	Description
	this value. NNMi sets this value to null by default. The lower the number the higher the priority. Possible values are: 5 **None** 4 **Low** 3 **Medium** 2 **High** 1 **Top** **Note**: The icons are displayed only in table views.
Correlation Nature	Use the Correlation Nature to customize the Correlation Nature for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Info • None • Root Cause • Secondary Root Cause • Symptom • Stream Correlation • Service Impact See Incident Form: General Tab for more information.
Message Format	When configuring an incident, specify how the incident message appears in the incident view. The string you specify in the Message Format attribute is visible in an incident view. **Note**: The incident message limit is 1024 characters. If you exceed this limit, NNMi truncates the value starting from the right. You can use any combination of default and custom attributes: "Valid Parameters for Configuring Incident Messages (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 765) "Include Custom Incident Attributes in Your Message Format (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 771)
Assigned To	Use to specify the owner of any incident generated for this incident configuration. Click the Lookup icon and select Quick Find to select a valid user name. **Note**: You can also begin to type a valid user name and use the auto-complete feature to select the user name of interest.

Name	Description
Description	Use the Description attribute to provide additional information that you want to note about the current enhancement configuration. This description applies only to the enhancement configuration and does not appear when NNMi displays any associated incident. Type a maximum of 1024 characters. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.

Configure Dampening Settings for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)

For information about each Syslog Message tab:

NNMi enables you to delay the following for an incident configuration based on the Source Object's participation in an Interface Group:

- Execution of Incident Actions
- Execution of Diagnostics (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software* \ *NNM iSPI NET*)
- Appearance within Incident views in the NNMi Console

You can configure the Dampening settings based on Interface Group, Node Group, or default Dampening settings. NNMi applies your Dampening settings in the following order. Only the first match applies.

1. Interface Group (Management Event Configuration Form: Interface Settings tab)
2. Node Group (Management Event Configuration Form: Node Settings tab)
3. Dampening configuration settings without specifying an Interface Group or Node Group (Management Event Configuration Form: Dampening tab)

When using the Dampening configuration, note the following:

- Duplicate and Rate Correlation incidents inherit the Dampening settings from their Correlated Children. If the Correlated Children are Closed while Dampened, and therefore deleted, NNMi retains the parent Duplicate or Rate Correlation incident. See "Correlate Duplicate Incidents (Deduplication Configuration)" (on page 503) and "Track Incident Frequency (Rate: Time Period and Count)" (on page 504) for more information about Duplicate and Rate Correlation incidents.

  Note: NNMi administrators can view the number of incidents Closed and deleted while dampened. Access the **Help** → **System Information** → **Health** tab, click the View Detailed Health Report button, and search for the word dampened.

- After the Dampen Interval has passed, NNMi changes the Lifecycle State to REGISTERED.

  See About the Incident Lifecycle for more information about Lifecycle State.

See "Configure Incident Dampening Settings for an Interface Group (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 793) for information about how to configure Dampening settings for an Interface Group with or without a Payload Filter.

See "Configure Incident Dampening Settings for a Node Group (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 830) for more information about how to configure Dampening settings for a Node Group with or without a Payload Filter.

To configure Dampening settings for an incident using a Payload Filter without an Interface Group or Node Group Filter:

1. Navigate to the **Syslog Message Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Syslog Message Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create a configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
      iii. To delete a configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Dampening** tab.
3. Provide the required information (see table)
4. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Dampening Attributes

Name	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's Dampening settings. To temporarily disable the Dampening configuration settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable** . To enable the Dampening configuration settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable** .
Hour	Specifies the number of hours to be used for the Dampen Interval.
Minutes	Specifies the number of minutes to be used for the Dampen Interval.
Seconds	Specifies the number of seconds to be used for the Dampen Interval.
Payload Filter	The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be suppressed, enriched, or dampened. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor. When creating a Payload Filter, note the following: ▪ Payload Filter expressions for the `like` and `not like` operators use the syntax defined for java regular expressions (java.util.regex Pattern class). ▪ You must use a `ciaName` that already exists in the trap or event you are configuring.

Name	Description

	■ Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together.
	■ View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
	■ The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions as shown in the example below.
	The following example filters incidents on voltage state:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	`ciaValue = 5`
	NNMi evaluates the expression above as follows:
	`(ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaValue = 5)`
	NNMi finds all incidents with a varbind `.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` value of **5**.
	■ The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Payload Filter Editor. For example, you append to, replace, or change the indentation of the expression that is selected.
	■ The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators.
	■ You can include more than one varbind in the same Payload Filter expression as shown in the following example:
	`((ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.* AND ciaValue = 25) AND (ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.* AND ciaValue = 3))`
	In this example, a given trap must meet each of the following criteria:
	○ Contain a varbind whose Object Identifier (OID) matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` and has a value of `25`.
	○ Contain a varbind whose OID matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.*` and has a value of `3`.

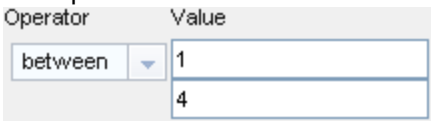
Name	Description
	Payload Filter Editor Components

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: ▪ ciaName ▪ ciaValue
Operator	Valid operators are described below. ▪ **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName=.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value of **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. ▪ **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName! = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. ▪ **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than **6**. ▪ **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than or equal to **6**. ▪ **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value greater than **4**. ▪ **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. ▪ **between** Finds all values equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

Name	Description

Attribute	Description

Example: `ciaValue between`



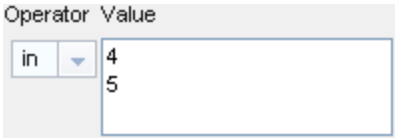
matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**.

Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

- **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue in`

  matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value.

- **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not contain a value.

- **like** Finds matches using the syntax defined for java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for more information.

Name	Description

Attribute	Description

The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below.

Example:

`ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that begins with 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9 and (optionally) ends with any number of characters.

`ciaValue like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.

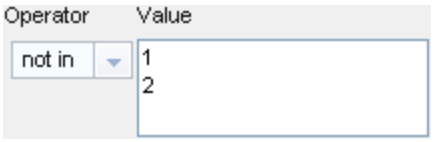
- **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8** .

- **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue not in`

  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	▪ **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified using the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. ▪ **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified using the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not

Name	Description

Attribute	Description
	begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: ▪ The values you enter are case sensitive. ▪ NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. ▪ The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Payload Filter Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location.

<table>
<tr><th>Name</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Button</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Note: View the expression displayed under Filter String to see the logic of the expression as it is created.</td></tr>
<tr><td>AND <--> OR</td><td>Switches the selected Boolean Operator to either AND or OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is AND, the value is changed to OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Outdent</td><td>Moves a nested expression up one expression level. If your filter string includes only one nested expression, Outdent replaces the top-level expression. Click here for examples.
Example 1
<pre>AND
     ciaName =.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6
     OR
          ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3</pre>Placing the cursor at <code>ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3</code> and selecting Outdent, results in:
<pre>AND
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6
     OR
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3</pre>Example 2
<pre>AND
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</pre>Placing the cursor at <code>ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</code> and selecting Outdent, results in:
<pre>AND
ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</pre></td></tr>
<tr><td>Delete</td><td>Deletes the selected expression.
Note: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Payload Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Configure Deduplication for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)

For information about each Syslog Message tab:

The deduplication configuration determines what values NNMi should match to detect when an SNMP trap, Syslog Message (HP ArcSightonly), Management Event, or Remote NNM 6.x/7.x event is a duplicate.

Note the following:

- Suppression, Enrichment, and Dampening are not supported for Deduplication incidents.
- NNMi applies only one deduplication configuration per incident . If NNMi generates an incident using a specified deduplication configuration, NNMi continues to correlate duplicate incidents using the original configuration. To use a different deduplication configuration for an incident, first delete the current deduplication incident (created using the original deduplication configuration). NNMi generates the next deduplication incident according to the new deduplication configuration settings.
- By default, NNMi updates the **Duplicate Count** every 30 seconds. This interval cannot be changed.
- NNMi continues to update the duplicate count regardless of an incident's lifecycle state. For example, if an incident's **Lifecycle State** is set to **Closed**, the duplicate count continues to be incremented. See About the Incident Lifecycle for more information. This behavior helps you identify situations in which the incident is not yet fixed. Take note if the Duplicate Count is incremented after a lengthy time period has elapsed, which might indicate there is a new problem with the node, interface, or address.
- Each time you stop and restart ovjboss, any incidents that have not yet been correlated or persisted are lost. This means that after a restart of ovjboss, an incoming incident might not be correlated as expected. For example, after a restart of ovjboss, a duplicate incident might not be correlated under its original parent incident. Instead, a new parent incident might be generated. See "Stop or Start an NNMi Process" (on page 62)for more information about starting and stopping the ovjboss process.
- If a Duplicate Correlation Incident is dampened, note the following:
  - Duplicate Correlation Incidents inherit the Dampening settings from its Correlated Children.
  - NNMi always retains the Parent Duplicate Correlation incident, even if its Child Incidents are Closed and subsequently deleted.

    See "Dampening Incident Configurations" (on page 514) for more information about Dampening an incident configuration.

To specify or delete a deduplication configuration:

1. Navigate to the **Syslog Message Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Syslog Message Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create a deduplication configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit a deduplication configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete a deduplication configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Deduplication** tab.

3. Provide the required information (see "Deduplication Attributes" table).
4. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Deduplication Attributes

Name	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's deduplication configuration. To temporarily disable the deduplication configuration setting, clear **Enable** . To enable the deduplication configuration setting, click **Enable** . **Note**: After a deduplication configuration is enabled, NNMi increments the **Duplicate Count** for an associated incident regardless of the **Lifecycle State** value. For example, if an incident's **Lifecycle State** is set to **Closed**, the duplicate count continues to be incremented. See About the Incident Lifecycle for more information.
Count	Specifies the number of duplicate incidents for the current configuration that NNMi stores at one time. For example, if the Count is 10, after NNMi receives 10 duplicate incidents, NNMi deletes the first (oldest) duplicate incident and keeps the eleventh. (NNMi stores ten maximum.)
Hour Interval	Used with the Minute and Second Intervals to specify the time that must elapse before a new duplicate incident is generated for this incident configuration. For example, if the Hour Interval value is 1, and no Minute or Second Intervals are specified, and the duplicate incident is not generated within one hour, NNMi generates a new duplicate incident the next time it occurs.
Minute Interval	Used with the Hour and Second interval to specify the time that must elapse before a new duplicate incident is generated for this incident configuration. For example, if the Minute Interval is 30 and no Hour or Second Intervals are specified, and the duplicate incident is not generated within 30 minutes, NNMi generates a new duplicate incident the next time it occurs.
Second Interval	Used with the Hour and Minute Intervals to specify the time that must elapse before a new duplicate incident is generated for this incident configuration. For example, if the Second Interval is 120 and no Hour or Minute Intervals are specified, and the duplicate incident is not generated within 120 seconds, NNMi generates a new duplicate incident the next time it occurs.
Correlation Incident Config	Used to access the out-of-the box deduplicaton configuration provided by NNMi. Select the default value **Duplicate Correlation**. **Note**: You can choose to use this configuration as is or edit it. If you want to create a new deduplication configuration, you must create a new incident configuration. After you have created a new incident configuration, it appears in the **Quick Find** list of options. See "Lookup Fields" (on page 36) for more informationn about Quick Find.
Comparison Criteria	Specify the attribute values that must match before the incident is identified as a duplicate. The possible attributes consist of the following choices.

Name	Description
	• **Name** - The **Name** attribute value from the Incident form: General tab. • **CIA** - Represents any of the following items configured as a Parameter Value using the "Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form " (on page 503): ▪ The **Value** attribute from the Incident form: Custom Attributes tab ▪ An SNMP varbind Object ID ▪ An SNMP varbind position number If you want to use CIA as part of your comparison criteria, see "Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form " (on page 503) • **SourceNode** - The **Source Node** attribute value from the Basics attributes listed on the Incident form. The Source Node value is the IP Address or Name of the node for which the incident was generated. **Note**: The Source Node must be stored in the NNMi database. • **Source Object** - The **Source Object** attribute value from the Basics attributes listed on the Incident form. **Note**: The Source Object must be stored in the NNMi database. **Note**: Each attribute value in the option you select must match before the incident is identified as a duplicate. For example, if you select **Name**, only the Incident Name value must match. If you select **Name SourceNode SourceObject CIA**, the Incident Name, Source Node, Source Object, and all Custom Incident Attribute values that you configure as a Parameter Value must match before NNMi identifies the incident as a duplicate. Selecting an option that includes CIA enables you to further refine the deduplication criteria. For example, you might want to configure deduplication for incidents with CIA values that specify the same State attribute value for a particular network object. For a description of each Comparison Criteria option, click here.

Comparison Criteria	Description
Name	Value of the **Name** attribute from the Incident form: General tab must match.
Name CIA	Each of the following values must match: • **Name** attribute from the Incident form: General tab • **CIA** - Represents the Value associated with any of the following items configured as a Parameter Value using the "Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form " (on page 503): ▪ Name of a Custom Incident Attribute (CIA) provided by NNMi. (See the Incident form: Custom Attributes tab ▪ An SNMP varbind Object ID ▪ An SNMP varbind position number
	If you want to use CIA as part of your comparison criteria, see "Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form " (on page 503)

Name	Description
Comparison Parameter List	*Optional*. If you selected a Comparison Criteria that includes CIA, you must populate one or more rows in this table. See "Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form " (on page 503).

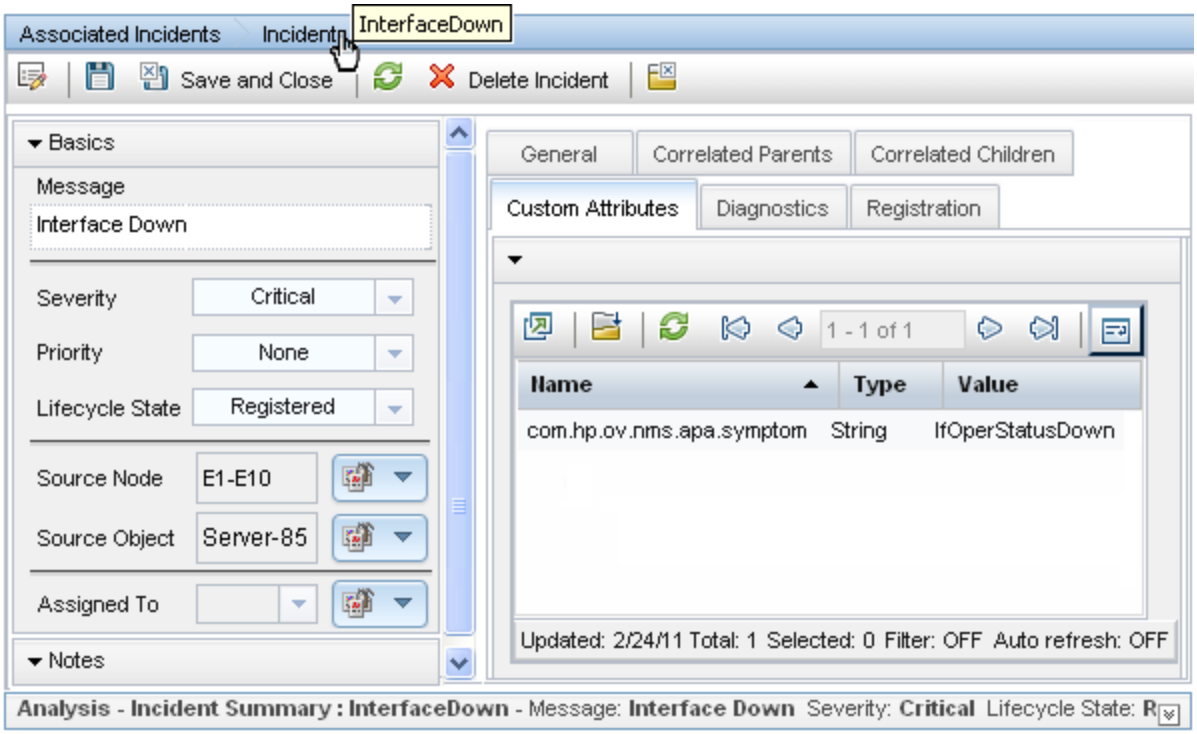
Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)

Comparison Parameter values enable accurate identification of duplicate incidents. Custom Incident Attributes (CIAs) are used as Comparison Parameter values. There are two categories of CIAs:

- SNMP trap varbind values (Name = the MIB varbind identifier, Type = asn_*)
- Custom attributes provided by NNMi (Name = cia.*, Type=String). See "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466).

The group of available CIAs depends on which incident you are configuring for this Deduplication (for example, CiscoLinkDown). To see which CIAs are available, navigate to an Incident view, select an instance of that incident-type, click the Open icon and navigate to the Custom Attributes tab. The items listed in the table are the CIAs for that particular incident-type. For example, all CiscoLinkDown incidents would have the same group of CIAs shown in the illustration below.

Note: You can also use the CIA (varbind) position number.



To specify a CIA to use in the identification criteria for duplicate incidents:

1. Navigate to the **Deduplication Comparison Params** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Syslog MessageConfigurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
      - To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   e. On the form that opens, navigate to the **Deduplication** tab.
   f. Locate the **Comparison Parameter List** table.
   g. Do one of the following to specify which CIA:
      - To add a Custom Incident Attribute parameter specification, click the New icon.
      - To edit an existing Custom Incident Attribute parameter specification, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
2. In the Parameter Value field, type (or copy and paste) the exact text string from the Incident form, Custom Attribute tab, **Name** attribute value:
   - NNMi-provided CIA value (see "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466)).
   - SNMP trap varbind identified by the Abstract Syntax Notation value (ASN.1).
3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous configuration form.

Configure Rate (Time Period and Count) for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)

For information about each Syslog Message Configuration tab:

Use Rate configuration to track incident patterns *based on the number of incident reoccurrences within a specified time period*. After the count within the specified time period is reached, NNMi emits a Rate Correlation incident and continues to update the Correlation Notes with the number of occurrences within that rate.

Note: Suppression, Enrichment, and Dampening are not supported for Rate incidents.

As long as your defined criteria (Count and Hours, Minutes, Seconds) is sustained, the following information is updated in the Correlation Notes of the Rate Correlation incident:

- the actual number of occurrences of incidents for that sustained rate (Count)
- the sustained time interval (Hours, Minutes, Seconds)

For example, you can set a Rate configuration to track when a link is intermittently down at least three times in 30 minutes. NNMi shows the first occurrence of the rate incident in the incident view and uses Correlation Notes to update the number of incidents and time interval to reflect all the incremental incident occurrences and time periods. To continue the example, if the rate of three times in 30 minutes is sustained for 90 minutes, NNMi updates the Correlation Notes to specify that 9 incidents occurred in 90 minutes.

NNMi provides preconfigured Rate correlations. You can add new Rate correlations.

When you open the Incident form of the newest instance:

- On the General tab, two fields notify you that the Rate correlation is working:
  - **Correlation Nature**: Rate
  - **Count**: x
- On the **Correlated Children** tab, each incident is listed in the table.
- If a Rate Correlation Incident is dampened, note the following:
  - Rate Correlation Incidents inherit the Dampening configuration settings from its Correlated Children.
  - NNMi always retains the Parent Rate Correlation Incident, even if its Child Incidents are Closed and subsequently deleted.

    See "Dampening Incident Configurations" (on page 514) for more information about Dampening an incident configuration.

To establish a rate correlation within an incident configuration:

1. Navigate to the **Rate** tab.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Syslog Message Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
      - To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   e. On the form that opens, locate the **Rate** tab.
2. Provide the definition for this Rate Configuration (see the "Rate Configuration Definition" table).
3. *Optional*. If your Comparison Criteria includes custom incident attributes (CIA) to identify one specific incident, use the Comparison Parameter List table to define each CIA.See "Rate Comparison Parameters Form" (on page 510).
4. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Rate Configuration Definition

Attribute	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's rate settings.To temporarily disable the Dampen Configuration settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enabled** .To enable the Dampen Configuration settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enabled** . If enabled, NNMi actively tracks any reoccurrences of the designated incident within the time period you specify, and generates a Rate incident.

Attribute	Description
Count	Specify the number of reoccurrences required before your Rate Configuration starts working.
Set the Time Period	Specify a time duration within which the reoccurrences are measured. Fill in one or more of the following attribute fields: **Hours** **Minutes** **Seconds**
Correlation Incident Config	Click the icon and select Quick Find. Select **Rate Correlation** from the list.
Comparison Criteria	Specify which group of attributes must match before the incident is identified as a duplicate. The possible groups of attributes consist of the following choices. **Name** value of the Incident (from the General tab on the Incident form). **Source Node** value (from the Basics group on the Incident form). Address or name of the node for which the incident was generated. **Source Object** value (from the Basics group on the Incident form). For example, the Source Object for a LinkDown incident is **interface**. **CIA** custom incident attribute values (select from the list displayed on the Custom Attributes tab on the Incident form). If you want to use CIA as part of your comparison criteria, see "Rate Comparison Parameters Form (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 876).
Comparison Parameter List	*Optional*. If you selected a Comparison Criteria that includes CIA, you must populate one or more rows in this table. See "Rate Comparison Parameters Form (Management Events)" (on page 1157).

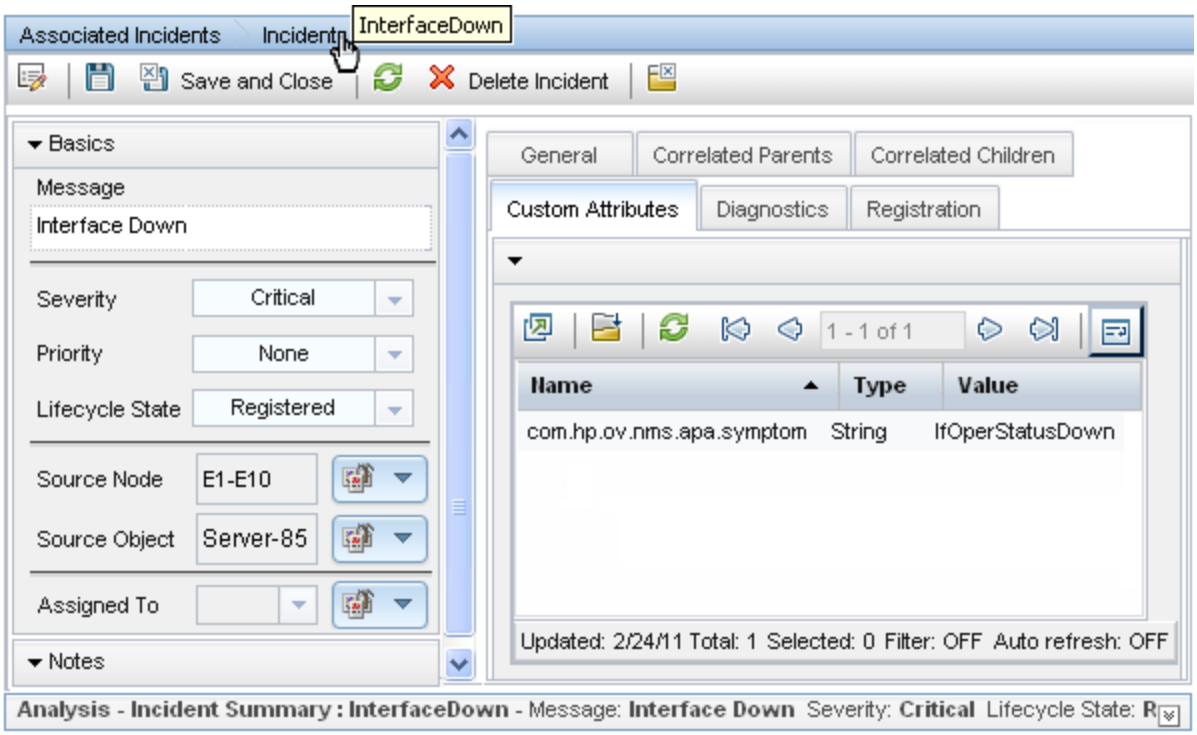
Rate Comparison Parameters Form (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)

Custom Incident Attributes (CIAs) are used as parameter values. Parameter values enable accurate identification of duplicate incidents. There are two categories of CIAs:

- SNMP trap varbind values (Name = the MIB varbind identifier, Type = asn_*)
- Custom attributes provided by NNMi (Name = cia.*, Type=String). See "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466).

The group of available CIAs depends on which incident you are configuring for this Rate (for example, CiscoLinkDown). To see which CIAs are available, navigate to an Incident view, select an instance of that incident-type, click the Open icon and navigate to the Custom Attributes tab. The items listed in the table are the CIAs for that particular incident-type. For example, all CiscoLinkDown incidents would have the same group of CIAs shown in the illustration below.

Note: You can also use the CIA (varbind) position number.



To specify a CIA to use in the identification criteria for duplicate incidents:

1. Navigate to the **Rate Comparison Params** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Syslog Message Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a new configuration, click the * New icon.
      - To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   e. On the form that opens, navigate to the **Rate** tab.
   f. Locate the **Comparison Parameter List** table.
   g. Do one of the following to specify which CIA:
      - To add a Custom Incident Attribute parameter specification, click the * New icon.
      - To edit an existing Custom Incident Attribute parameter specification, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
2. In the Parameter Value field, type (or copy and paste) the exact text string from the Incident form, Custom Attribute tab, **Name** attribute value:
   - NNMi-provided CIA value (see "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466)).
   - SNMP trap varbind identified by the Abstract Syntax Notation value (ASN.1).
3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous configuration form.

Configure Actions for a Syslog Message Incident (HP ArcSight)

For information about each Syslog Message tab:

For information about each Actions tab:

You can configure actions to automatically run at any point in the incident lifecycle. For example, you might want to configure an action to occur when an incident of the type you are configuring is generated (**Registered**). When an incident is generated, you might want to automatically open a trouble ticket or send email or page your network operator. After the incident is **Closed**, you might want to automatically close the trouble ticket.

Note: Your actions will not be executed until you enable the Actions configuration by either clicking Enable on the Actions tab or using the **Actions** → **Enable Configuration** option.

Note: NNMi runs each action that you configure using the Local System account. To change the user account associated with actions, see "Setting the Action Server Name Parameter" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference.

You can configure actions for incidents generated from SNMP traps,Syslog Messages (HP ArcSight only), Remote NNM 6.x or 7.x events, and the NNMi management events. Any time an incident configuration changes, the action directory is rescanned and any Jython files are reloaded to the NNMi database. See "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 879) for more information about the actions directory.

Tip: Copy any required Jython files to the NNMi actions directory before you configure an incident action. New or updated actions are loaded into NNMi only when an incident configuration is updated or created. See "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 879) for the location of the NNMi action directory.

When the action runs, output is logged to the `incidentActions.*.*.log` file. To view the contents of the Actions log, use the **Tools** → **Incident Actions Log** menu option.

See "Verify that NNMi Services are Running" (on page 67) for more information about log files and where they are located.

NNMi sets the default values described in the following table.

Note: These default values cannot be changed.

Action Server Properties

Property	Description	Value
numProcess	Number of actions that can be run at one time.	150
numJythonThreads	Number of threads the action server uses to run Jython scripts	10
userName	User name under which the action server runs.	bin

To configure an automatic action for an incident:

1. Navigate to the **Actions** tab.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.

b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.

c. Select **Syslog Message Configurations**.

d. Do one of the following:
   - To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   - To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

e. Select the **Actions** tab.

2. From the **Lifecycle Actions** table toolbar, do one of the following:
   - To create an Action configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit an Action configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   - To delete an Action configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
3. In the "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)" (on page 879), provide the required information.
4. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

   The next time the lifecycle changes, NNMi launches the action associated with the lifecycle for the incident of that type.

Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)

For information about each Actions tab:

Use this form to enter the command you want to run when an incident of the type you are configuring is at a particular Lifecycle State. For example, when an incident is generated (**Registered**), you might want to automatically open a trouble ticket or email or page your network operator.

Note: Your actions will not be executed until you enable the Actions configuration by either clicking Enable on the Actions tab or using the **Actions** → **Enable Configuration** option.

To configure an action for an incidents:

1. Navigate to the **Lifecycle Transition Actions** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation pane, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Syslog Message Configurations**.
   d. Select the **Actions** tab.
   e. From the **Lifecycle Transition Action** table toolbar, do one of the following:
      - To create an Action configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      - To edit an Action configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      - To delete an Action configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

2. Make your configuration choices (see table).

   Note: NNMi reloads the configuration information anytime the incident configuration is changed.

3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Create Action Attributes

Attribute	Description
Lifecycle State	Select a Lifecycle State from the drop-down menu.
Command Type	If you provided a Jython command, select **Jython** from the drop-down list. If you are using an executable or bat file, select **ScriptOrExecutable** from the drop-down list.

Command	Enter one of the following:
	• A Jython method with the required parameters.
	• Executable command for the current operating system with the required parameters.
	When entering a *Command* value, note the following:
	• Left or right bracket ([ ]) and backtick (` Unicode character: 0060 hex = 96 dec) characters are not allowed in the **Command** attribute. If you need these characters in your shell script, place them in a shell script file and reference that file from the **Command** attribute.
	• **Windows only**: Shell commands are not allowed in the **Command** attribute. If you need to use shell commands, place them in a shell script file and reference that file from the **Command** attribute.
	• Verify that you do not have two Jython methods with the same name. Otherwise, NNMi is not able to tell which is the correct method to load.
	• You can use the same Jython method for more than one incident configuration.
	• Jython (.py) files need to reside in the following directory:
	Note: Use absolute paths to executables instead of relying on the PATH variable as it might not be set correctly.
	Windows:
	`%NnmDataDir%\shared\nnm\actions`
	UNIX:
	`/var/opt/OV/shared/nnm/actions`
	• NNMi provides a set of parameters that can pass attribute values from an incident configuration. See "Valid Parameters for Configuring Incident Actions (Management Events)" (on page 1168) for more information.

Configure a Payload Filter for an Action (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)

The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents that cause the configured action to run. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor.

To create a Payload Filter expression:

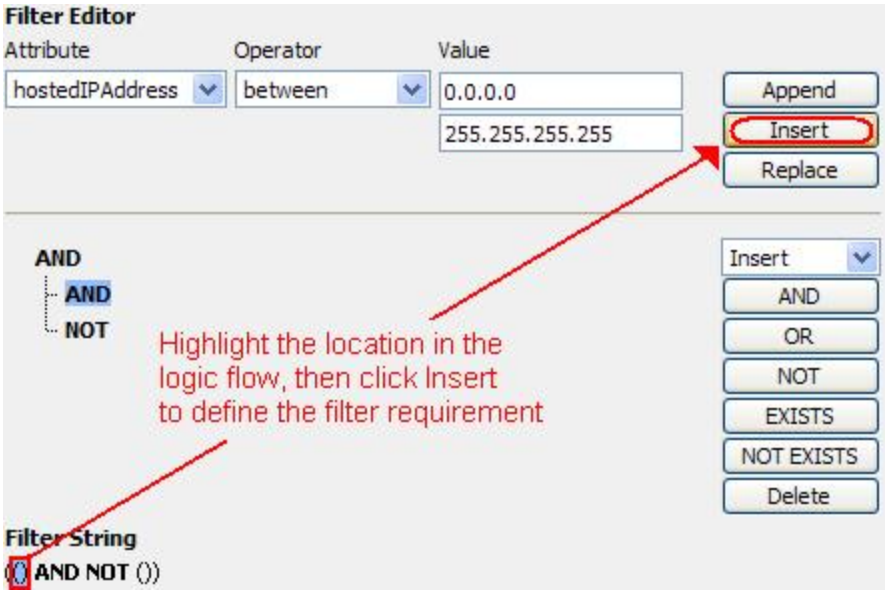
1. Navigate to the **Syslog Message Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Syslog Message Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Actions** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
4. Select the **Payload Filter** tab.
5. Define your Payload Filter (see table). Also see "Guidelines for Creating a Payload Filter".
   a. Plan out the logic needed for your Filter String.
   b. Use the buttons on the bottom half of the Additional Filters Editor to establish the logic structure.

      For example, to establish the following structure, select **Insert**, then click **AND**, then **NOT**, and then **AND** a second time:

      ```
      (( ) AND NOT ( ))
      ```

   c. Now place your cursor in a location within the displayed Filter String, and use the top half of the filter editor to define the parameters of the highlighted filter requirement.

For example, select a set of parentheses and use the Insert button to specify the filter requirement within those parentheses:



6. Click **Save and Close**.
7. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

When creating a Payload Filter, note the following:

- Payload Filter expressions for the `like` and `not like` operators use the syntax defined for java regular expressions (java.util.regex Pattern class)
- You must use a `ciaName` that already exists in the trap or event you are configuring.
- Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together.
- View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
- The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions as shown in the example below.

  The following example filters incidents on voltage state. Using this Payload Filter, you could then configure the Basics settings of the Enrichment Configuration to set the severity and message format to all incidents that return a state value of `4` or `5`.

```
OR
 ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7
  ciaValue = 4
AND
  ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7
  ciaValue = 5
```

NNMi evaluates the expression above as follows:

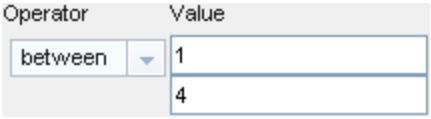
```
(ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaValue = 4) OR (ciaName
= .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaValue = 5)
```

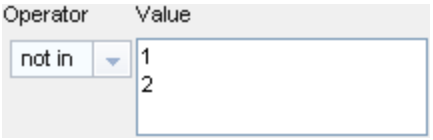
NNMi finds all incidents with a varbind value of `.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` and CIA value of **4** or **5**.

- The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Payload Filter Editor. For example, you append to, replace, or change the indentation of the expression that is selected.
- The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators.

Payload Filter Editor Components

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue
Operator	Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName=.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName!=.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind value less than **6**. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue
	Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. • **between** Finds all traps or events that include a varbind value equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue between`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. • **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue in`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value of either **4** or **5**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with varbind values. • **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with no varbind values. • **like** Finds matches using wildcard characters. Click here for more information

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue
	about using wildcard characters. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Examples: `ciaName like \Q .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` finds all traps or events that contain varbind names that begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) end with any number of characters. `ciaValue like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. • **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8**. • **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not in`  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified (using wildcard strings). Click here for an example.

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue
	The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **`.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9`**. `ciaValue not like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Payload Filter Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.

Button	Description
AND <--> OR	Switches the selected Boolean Operator to either AND or OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is AND, the value is changed to OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.

Outdent	Moves a nested expression up one expression level. If your filter string includes only one nested expression, **Outdent** replaces the top-level expression. Click here for examples.
	Example 1
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Example 2
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`

Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Payload Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.

Valid Parameters for Configuring Incident Actions (Syslog Message) (HP ArcSight)

When configuring incident actions, consider using incident information as part of the action. NNMi provides the following parameter values. Use these parameters as variables in your Jython or executable files.

Tip: See the Using the Incident Form for more information about the parameter values.

Note: NNMi stores varbind values as custom incident attributes (CIAs).

See "Lifecycle Transition Action Form" (on page 584) for more information about configuring incident actions.

Valid Parameters Visible From an Incident's Form

Parameter Value	Description
$category, $cat	Value of the Category attribute in the Incident form.
$count, $cnt	Value representing the number of Custom Incident Attributes that appear in the Incident form.
$family, $fam	Value from the Family attribute in the Incident form.
$firstOccurrenceTime, $fot	Value from the First Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form.
$lastOccurrenceTime, $lot	Value from the Last Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form.
$lifecycleState, $lcs	Value from the Lifecycle State attribute in the Incident form.
$name	Value of the Name attribute from the incident configuration.
$nature, $nat	Value from the Nature attribute in the Incident form.
$origin, $ori	Value from the Origin attribute in the Incident form.
$originOccurrenceTime, $oot	Value from the Origin Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form.
$priority, $pri	Value from the Priority attribute in the Incident form.
$severity, $sev	Value of the Severity attribute of the Incident form.

Valid Parameters Visible from a Node Form

Parameter Value	Description
$managementAddress, $mga	Value from the Management Address attribute of the incident's source Node's form or SNMP Agent form.
$otherSideOfConnectionManagementAddress, $oma	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this attribute is the value of the Management Address of a node on the other side of the Layer 2 connection.
$sourceNodeLongName, $sln	The fully-qualified DNS name as displayed in the Hostname attribute of the incident's source Node's form.
$sourceNodeName, $snn	Value from the Name attribute of the incident's source Node's form.
$sysContact, $sct	Value from the System Contact attribute of the incident's source Node form: General tab.
$sysLocation, $slc	Value from the System Location attribute of the incident's source Node form: General tab.

Valid Parameters Visible from an Interface Form

Parameter Value	Description
$ifAlias, $ifa	Value from the IfAlias attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifConfigDupSetting, $icd	Configured Duplex Setting on the port associated with the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifDesc, $idc	Value from the ifDesc attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifIndex, $idx	Value from the ifIndex attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifIpAddr, $iia	IP Address values associated with the interface that is the incident's source object. If multiple IPaddresses are associated with the interface, this parameter returns a comma-separated list.
$ifName, $ifn	Value from the ifName attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifPhysAddr, $ipa	Value from the Physical Address attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifSpeed, $isp	Value from the ifSpeed attribute for the interface that is the incident's souce object.
$ifType, $itp	Value from the ifType attribute for the interface that is the incident's souce object.

Valid Parameters Visible from a Layer 2 Connection Form

Parameter Value	Description
$otherSideOfConnectionConfigDupSetting, $ocd	If the incident's source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the Configured Duplex Setting on the port associated with the interface on the other side of the connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfAlias, $oia	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter is the value of the ifAlias of one of the interfaces on the other side of the Layer 2 connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfDesc, $odc	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the ifDescr attribute value for the interface on the other side of the Layer 2 connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfIndex, $odx	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the ifIndex attribute value for the interface on the other side of the connection.

Parameter Value	Description
$otherSideOfConnectionIfName, $ofn	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the ifName attribute value for the interface on the other side of the connection.

Valid Parameters Visible from a VLAN Form

Parameter Value	Description
$impVlanIds, $ivi	Value from the VLAN Id attribute associated with the interface that is the incident's source object. To access this information from an interface form, navigate to the VLAN Port tab and open the form for the VLAN of interest. If the interface is part of more than one VLAN, this parameter returns a comma-separated list.
$impVlanNames, $ivn	Value from the Global VLAN Name attribute associated with the interface that is the incident's source object. To access this information from a Node form or Interface form, navigate to the VLAN Ports tab. If the node or interface is part of more than one VLAN, this parameter returns a comma-separated list.

Valid Parameters Not Visible From a Form

Parameter Value	Description
$id	Unique Object Identifier attribute value for the incident (unique across the entire NNMi Database).
$firstOccurrenceTimeMS, $fms	Value from the First Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form, converted to millseconds (measured since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT - Greenwich Mean Time).
$lastOccurrenceTimeMS, $lms	Value from the Last Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form, converted to millseconds (measured since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT - Greenwich Mean Time).
$messageFormat, $msg	*Valid for Incident actions only*. Message text displayed for an incident when this parameter is included as an argument to an incident action.
$oid	Value of the unique object identifier (oid) for the incident configuration that originated from either an SNMP trap, Management Event, or Remote NNM 6.x or 7.x event.
$otherSideOfConnection, $osc	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this attribute is the following combination of values for the node and one of its interfaces on the other side of the Layer 2 connection: The fully-qualified DNS name of the node appended with the interface Name in the following format: <*fully-qualified DNS name*>[*interface_name*]
$originOccurrenceTimeMS,	Value from the Origin Occurrence Time attribute in the incident

Parameter Value	Description
$oms	form, converted to millseconds (measured since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT - Greenwich Mean Time).
$sourceNodeUuid, $snu	Universally Unique Object Identifier attribute value of the source node object for the incident (unique across all databases). This identifier distinguishes the source node object instance from all other node objects.
$sourceObjectClass, $soc	Value of the object class for the object you want to include. Use this parameter when you need to request more details of a class of objects through a web service. Examples of object classes include: `com.hp.ov.nms.model.core.Interface` and `com.hp.ov.nms.model.snmp.SnmpAgent`.
$sourceObjectName, $son	Value from the Name attribute of the source object. For example, an interface object is named according to the MIB ifName. Each ifName varies according to the vendor's conventions. Using the name `4/1` as an example, `4` represents `the board number and 1` represents the port number.
$sourceObjectUuid, $sou	Universally Unique Object Identifier attribute value of the source object for the incident (unique across all databases). This identifier distinguishes the source object instance from all other similar object instances..
$uuid	Universally Unique Object Identifier attribute value of the incident (unique across all databases). This identifier distinguishes the incident object instance from all other incident objects.

Valid Parameters Established in Custom Incident Attributes

Parameter Value	Description
$<position_number>	Value of the custom incident attribute (CIA) position number for any CIA that originated from a varbind or was added by NNMi. For example, to indicate you want to use the varbind in position 1, enter: `$1` NNMi stores varbind values as Custom Incident Attributes. If you know the varbind position number, use this parameter.
$<CIA_name>	Value of the name that is used for the custom incident attribute. For example, `$mycompany.mycia`. NNMi provides CIA values for configuring Management Events. See Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi for more information about custom incident attributes.
$<CIA_oid>	Value of the object identifier for any custom incident attribute that originated as a varbind. For example, `$.1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.1`. Use this parameter when you are not certain of a custom incident attribute (varbind) position number.
$*	Used to indicate you want all of the custom incident attribute values originating as varbinds, to be passed to the action configuration. Each varbind is returned in the

Parameter Value	Description
	following format: `$<CIA_name>:<CIA_value>` in which the custom incident attribute name appears followed by the custom incident attribute value.

The function described in the following table replaces the specified numeric value with the associated text value stored in the CIA.

Note: The associated MIB must have been loaded using the nnmloadmib.ovpl command.

Functions to Generate Values Within Incident Messages

Function	Description
$text($<position_number>)	The <*position_number*> argument specifies the numeric value of the custom incident attribute (CIA) position number for any CIA that originated from a varbind or was added by NNMi. For example, to indicate you want to use the varbind in position 1, enter: `$1`. After the function runs, NNMi replaces the numeric value with the text value stored in the CIA. **Note**: If a text value is not available, NNMi returns the numeric value.
$text($<CIA_oid>)	The <CIA_oid> argument specifies the object identifier for any custom incident attribute that originated as a varbind. For example, `$.1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.1`. Use this argument to the $text function when you are not certain of a custom incident attribute (varbind) position number. After the function runs, NNMi replaces the numeric value with the text value stored in the CIA. **Note**: If a text value is not available, NNMi returns the numeric value.

Configure Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events

NNMi can display incidents from Remote NNM 6.x and 7.x management stations. In the NNMi incident browser, you can manage the lifecycle of incidents generated from previous versions of NNMi.

Tip: Gradually upgrade from NNM 6.x or 7.x to NNMi while using this feature.

To configure NNMi to handle incidents generated from remote NNM 6.x/7.x events, perform the following tasks:

- Configure the NNM 6.x/7.x Management Stations
- Configure what NNMi does with the NNM 6.x/7.x events

Configure Remote NNM 6.x and 7.x Management Stations

There are multiple benefits to configuring NNMi to recognize the NNM 6.x or 7.x management stations in your environment:

- Configure NNMi to receive and display incidents (events) from remote NNM 6.x or 7.x management stations.
- Enable displaying NNM 6.x or 7.x Dynamic Views from forwarded NNM 6.x or 7.x events (see Access NNM 6.x and 7.x Features for more information).
- Filter NNMi view by NNM 6.x or 7.x management station (show only those incidents received from a particular NNM 6.x or 7.x management station).

To display the details of an NNM 6.x or 7.x management station configuration:

1. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Inventory** workspace.
2. Select the **Management Stations (6.x/7.x)** view.
3. Double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.

   The Management Station form displays.
4. When finished, click the Close icon.

To configure an NNM 6.x or 7.x management station:

Note: Your User Account must be assigned to the **NNMi Administrators** User Group to perform this task.

NNMi Advanced. Your NNMi management server must be configured as either an IPv4 or dual stack (IPv4/IPv6) machine to proceed. You must configure an IPv4 address for communication between an NNMi management server and the remote NNM 6.x or 7.x management station. (See the NNMi Advanced Release Notes for details.)

1. Navigate to the **Management Stations (6.x/7.x)** view.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select the **Management Stations (6.x/7.x)** view.
2. Do one of the following:
   - To create an NNM 6.x or 7.x management station configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit an NNM 6.x or 7.x management station configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
   - To delete an NNM 6.x or 7.x management station configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
3. In the Management Station form, provide the required information:
   - IPv4 address of the remote NNM 6.x or 7.x management station
   - Port number used by the OpenView Application Server (ovas) on the remote NNM 6x or 7x management station
   - Port number used by the web server on the remote NNM 6x or 7x management station
4. Click **Save and Close** to return to the Management Stations (6.x/7.x) view.

5. If this is the first Management Station configuration, you must exit the NNMi console, and start the NNMi console. (You do not need to exit and start the NNMi console when configuring any subsequent NNM 6.x/7.x management stations.)
6. Next, configure which incidents to receive from your NNM 6.x or 7.x management station ("Configure Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events" (on page 892)).

Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration Form

Using NNMi, you can display incidents from Remote NNM 6.x and 7.x management stations . In the NNMi incident browser, you can manage the lifecycle of incidents generated from previous versions of NNMi.

Tip: Gradually upgrade from NNM 6.x or 7.x to NNMi while using this feature.

To configure a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x event:

1. Navigate to the **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Click to expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event configuration, click the New icon.
      - To edit a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

      Note: In the Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration form, verify that **Enable** is selected.
2. Make your configuration choices (see table).
3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the **Incident Configuration** form.

Tasks for Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration

Task	How
"Specify the Incident Configuration Name (Remote 6.x/7.x Event)" (on page 898)	Use the **Basics** group of the Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration form. Specify a name that helps you to identify the configuration for subsequent use.
Specify whether you want to enable this configuration.	In the **Basics** group of the Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration form, make sure **Enable** is checked for each configuration you want to use.
Display the NNMi Remote Incident as a Root Cause Incident	Use the **Basics** group of the Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration form.

Task	How
"Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (Remote NNM 6.x/7x Events)" (on page 899)	Use the **Basics** group of the Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration form. You can organize your incidents using Category and Family.
"Specify the Incident Severity (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 903)	Use the **Basics** group of the Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration form. Possible Severity values include: **Normal, Warning, Minor, Major,** and **Critical**.
"Specify Your Incident Message Format (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 903)	Use the **Basics** group of the Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration form. The message format determines the message to be displayed for the incident.
"Specify a Description for Your Incident Configuration (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 912)	Use the **Basics** group of the Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration form. Provide a meaningful description.
Specify an Author for Your Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration	Use the **Basics** pane of the **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form to indicate who created or last modified the event. See Author form for important information. **Caution**: If the Author attribute value is **HP Network Node Manager**, any changes are at risk of being overwritten in the future. Click the Lookup icon and select Show Analysis to display details about the currently selected Author, select Quick Find to access the list of existing Author values, or click New to create one.

After you complete the Basic Configuration for the remote NNM 6.x or 7.x event, you can also choose to configure the information described in the following table.

Additional Configurations

Task	How
"Correlate Duplicate Incidents (Deduplication Configuration)" (on page 503)	Select the **Deduplication** tab to specify duplicate incidents that you want to be suppressed.
"Track Incident Frequency (Rate: Time Period and Count)" (on page 504)	Select the **Rate** tab to specify a rate for duplicate incidents. After the rate limit is reached, NNMi generates an Incident to notify you of the problem.
"Configure an Action for an Incident" (on page 584)	Select the **Actions** tab to specify actions that should occur automatically when an incident changes its Lifecycle State.

Task	How
"Configure Diagnostics for an Incident (NNM iSPI NET)" (on page 592)	Select the **Node Settings** tab to specify diagnostic actions that should occur automatically when an incident reaches a selected Lifecycle State for a node that belongs to a particular Node Group.

Configure Basic Settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident

The Basics settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x event incident specifies general information for an incident configuration, including the name, severity, and message.

Note: In the **Basics** group of the **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form, verify that **Enable** is selected for each configuration you want to use.

For information about each Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events tab:

To configure Basic settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event incident:

Navigate to the **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form:

1. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
2. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
3. Select **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations**.
4. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
5. Configure the required Basic settings (see table).
6. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Basics Attributes for SNMP Trap Configuration

Task	How
"Specify the Incident Configuration Name (Remote 6.x/7.x Event)" (on page 898)	Use the **Basics** pane of the **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form. Specify a name that helps you to identify the configuration for subsequent use.
Specify whether you want to enable this configuration.	In the **Basics** group of the **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form, verify that **Enable** is selected for each configuration you want to use.
"Display an SNMP Trap or an NNM 6.x/7.x Event as a Root Cause Incident" (on page 617)	Use the **Basics** pane of the **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form.
"Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (Remote NNM	Use the **Basics** pane of the **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form. You can organize your incidents using Category and Family.

Task	How
6.x/7x Events)" (on page 899)	
"Specify the Incident Severity (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 903)	Use the **Basics** pane of the **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form. Possible Severity values include: **Normal, Warning, Minor, Major,** and **Critical**.
"Specify Your Incident Message Format (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 903)	Use the **Basics** pane of the **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form. The message format determines the message to be displayed for the incident.
"Specify a Description for Your Incident Configuration (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 912)	Use the **Basics** pane of the **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form. Provide a meaningful description.
Specify an Author for Your Incident Configuration (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)	Use the **Basics** pane of the **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form to indicate who created or last modified the event. See Author form for important information. **Caution**: If the Author attribute value is **HP Network Node Manager**, any changes are at risk of being overwritten in the future. Click the Lookup icon and select Show Analysis to display details about the currently selected Author, select Quick Find to access the list of existing Author values, or click New to create one.

After you complete the Basic Configuration for the remote NNM 6.x/7.x event, you can also choose to configure the information described in the following table.

Additional Incident Configurations

Task	How
"Configure Interface Settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident" (on page 912)	Select the **Interface Settings** tab to specify an Interface Group to which you want your incident configuration to apply.
"Configure Node Settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident" (on page 946)	Select the **Node Settings** tab to specify a Node Group to which you want your incident configuration to apply.
"Configure Suppression Settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident" (on page 984)	Select the **Suppression** tab to specify the criteria for discarding incidents that match the selected incident configuration.
"Configure Enrichment Settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident" (on page 994)	Select the **Enrichment** tab to specify enhancements for the selected incident configuration.

Task	How
"Configure Dampening Settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident" (on page 999)	Select the **Dampen** tab to specify the time interval that must be met before the incident appears in an Incident view.
"Configure Deduplication for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident" (on page 1015)	Select the **Deduplication** tab to specify duplicate incidents that you want to be suppressed.
"Configure Rate (Time Period and Count) for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident" (on page 1020)	Select the **Rate** tab to specify a rate for duplicate incidents. After the rate limit is reached, NNMi generates an Incident to notify you of the problem.
"Configure Actions for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident" (on page 1024)	Select the **Actions** tab to specify actions that should occur automatically when an incident changes its Lifecycle State.

Specify the Incident Configuration Name (Remote 6.x/7.x Event)

When providing the Name for an incident configuration, use the following guidelines:

Name

The name is used to identify the incident configuration and must be unique. Use a name that will help you to remember the purpose or kind of management event, remote NNM 6.x or 7.x event or SNMP trap, for which you are configuring an incident. Name is also used to identify your Pairwise configurations.

Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed. No spaces are allowed.

Display an SNMP Trap or an NNM 6.x/7.x Event as a Root Cause Incident

SNMP trap and NNM 6.x/7.x events normally appear as symptoms rather than as root cause incidents. However, there might be times when you want an SNMP or NNM 6.x/7.x event to appear as a root cause incident. For example, you might want an HSRP state change (cHsrpStateChange, 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2.0.1) trap to be listed as a root cause. This trap might occur when the hot standby has gone down indicating the system is at risk if there is a failover.

Note: To reduce "noise" associated with duplicate incidents, NNMi changes the incident Correlation Nature to **Symptom** for any user-defined Root Cause incidents that exceed the rate or deduplication threshold.

To display an SNMP trap or NNM 6.x/7.x Event as a root cause incident:

Select **Root Cause** ☑ in the **SNMP Trap** or **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form.

The next time the incident occurs, the Correlation Nature attribute value changes to **Root Cause**.

To no longer display an SNMP trap or NNM 6.x/7.x Event s a root cause incident:

Clear **Root Cause** ☐ in the **SNMP Trap** or **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form.

The next time the incident occurs, the Correlation Nature attribute value changes to **Root Cause**.

Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (Remote NNM 6.x/7x Events)

When configuring incidents, NNMi provides the Category and Family attributes to help you organize your incidents.

Preconfigured Categories
The Category attribute helps you organize your incidents. Select the category that you want to be associated with this type of incident when it appears in an incident view. Each of the possible Category values is described in the following table.

Incident Categories Provided by NNMi

Category	Description
Accounting	Used to indicate problems related to usage statistics and allocation of costs associated with the billing of time and services provided by devices. This category is not used by NNMi with default configurations, but it is available for incidents you define.
Application Status	Indicates there is a problem with the health of the NNMi software. Examples of these kinds of events include license expiration (see "Extend a Licensed Capacity" (on page 1360)) or that a certain NNMi process or service lost connection to the Process Status Manager (see "Stop or Start an NNMi Process" (on page 62) and "Stop or Start NNMi Services" (on page 68)).
Configuration	Indicates there is a problem with the configuration of a managed device. For example, there is a physical address mismatch.
Fault	Indicates a problem with the network, for example Node Down.
Performance	Indicates a threshold has been exceeded. For example, a utility has exceeded 90 percent.
Security	Indicates there is a problem related to authentication. For example, an SNMP authentication failure.
Status	Indicates some kind of status message. Examples of these kinds of incidents include "SNMP Link Up" or an "HSRP Group status Normal" message.

Note: You can add your own Category entries to NNMi. See "Create an Incident Category (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event)" (on page 901) for more information.

You can use Family values to further categorize the types of incidents that might be generated. Each of the possible Family values are described in the following table.

Incident Family Attribute Values Provided by NNMi

Family	Description
Address	Indicates the incident is related to an address problem.
Aggregated Port	Indicates the incident is related to a **Link Aggregation**[1] problem.
BGP	Indicates the incident is related to a problem with BGP (Border Gateway Protocol). This family is not used by NNMi with default configurations, but it is available for incidents you define.
Board	Indicates the incident is related to a board problem. This family is not used by NNMi with default configurations, but it is available for incidents you define.
Chassis	Indicates the incident is related to an board problem. This family is not used by NNMi with default configurations, but it is available for incidents you define.
Component Health	Indicates the incident is related to Node Component metrics collected by NNMi. See "Node Form: Node Component Tab" for more information about the Node Component metrics collected.
Connection	Indicates the incident is related to a problem with one or more connections.
Correlation	Indicates the incident has additional incidents correlated beneath it. These incidents are associated with a duplicate count so that you can determine the number of correlated incidents associated with it.
Custom Poller	Indicates the incident is related to the NNMi Custom Poller feature. See "About Custom Poller".
HSRP	*NNMi Advanced*. Indicates the incident is related to a Hot Standby Router Protocol problem.
Interface	Indicates the incident is related to a problem with one or more interfaces.
License	Indicates the incident is related to a licensing problem.
NNMi Health	Indicates the incident is related to NNMi Health. See the Check NNMi Health for more information.
Node	Indicates the incident is related to a node problem.

[1] Protocols used on Switches to configure multiple Interfaces (Aggregation Member Interfaces) to function as if they were one (an Aggregator Interface). When two Aggregator Interfaces establish a connection, that connection is an Aggregator Layer 2 Connection. The Aggregator Layer 2 Connection appears on Layer 2 Neighbor View maps as a thick line with an Interface icon at each end (representing the Aggregator Interface). When you double-click the thick line, it converts into multiple thin lines representing the participating Aggregation Member Layer 2 Connections with their Aggregation Member Interfaces at each end of the lines.

Family	Description
OSPF	Indicates the incident is related to an OSPF problem. This family is not used by NNMi with default configurations, but it is available for incidents you define.
RAMS	*NNMi Advanced*. Indicates the incident is related to a Router Analytics Management System problem.
RMON	Indicates the incident is related to a Remote Monitor (IETF standard, RFC 1757) problem. This family is not used by NNMi with default configurations, but it is available for incidents you define.
RRP	*NNMi Advanced*. Indicates the incident is related to either a Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) or Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) problem.
STP	Indicates the incident is related to Spanning-Tree Protocol problem. This family is not used by NNMi with default configurations, but it is available for incidents you define.
Syslog	NNMi does not use this Family with default configurations. It is available for incidents you define.
Trap Analysis	Indicates the incident is related to an SNMP trap storm.
VLAN	Indicates the incident is related to a problem with a virtual local area network.
VRRP	*NNMi Advanced*. Indicates the incident is related to a Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol problem.

Note: You can add your own Family entries to NNMi. See "Create an Incident Family (Remote NNM 6x./7.x Event)" (on page 902) for more information.

Create an Incident Category (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event)

The Category attribute helps you organize your incidents. Create any Category that makes sense to you and your team. For a list of the Category codes provided by NNMi, "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (Remote NNM 6.x/7x Events)" (on page 899).

To create a new incident Category:

1. Navigate to the **Incident Category** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create an incident configuration, click the New icon.
      - To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

e. In the configuration form, locate the **Category** attribute.

f. Click the Lookup icon, and select New.

2. Provide the required information (see table).

3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Category Code Attributes

Name	Description
Label	Incident category name. For example, Hardware Faults, or Cisco Error. Maximum size is 255 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and underline characters are allowed.

Unique Key	**Caution**: After you click **Save and Close**, this value cannot be changed.
	Used as a unique identifier when exporting and importing configuration definitions. To ensure that the value you enter is unique, it is recommended that you use the Java name space convention when providing this value. It is also useful to include the label value as part of the unique key as shown in the following examples:
	`com.<your_company_name>.nnm.trapConf.category.<category_label>`
	`com.<your_company_name>.nnm.eventConf.category.<category_label>`
	`com.<your_company_name>.nnm.inciConf.category.<category_label>`
	The maximum length is 80 characters. Alpha-numeric characters and periods are allowed. Spaces are not allowed.

Create an Incident Family (Remote NNM 6x./7.x Event)

The Family attribute helps you organize your incidents. Create any Family that makes sense to you and your team. For a list of the Family codes provided by NNMi, "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (Remote NNM 6.x/7x Events)" (on page 899).

To create a new incident Family:

1. Navigate to the **Incident Family** form.

a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.

b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.

c. Select **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations**.

a. Do one of the following:

- To create an incident configuration, click the New icon.
- To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

b. In the configuration form, locate the **Family** attribute.

c. Click the Lookup icon, and select New.

2. Provide the required information (see table).
3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Family Attributes

Name	Description
Label	Family name. For example, Hardware Faults, or Cisco Error. Maximum size is 255 characters. Any character type is valid.

Unique Key	**Caution**: After you click **Save and Close**, this value cannot be changed.
	Used as a unique identifier when exporting and importing configuration definitions. To ensure that the value you enter is unique, it is recommended that you use the Java name space convention when providing this value. It is also useful to include the label value as part of the unique key as shown in the following examples:
	`com.<your_company_name>.nnm.trapConf.family.<family_label>`
	`com.<your_company_name>.nnm.eventConf.family.<family_label>`
	`com.<your_company_name>.nnm.inciConf.family.<family_label>`
	The maximum length is 80 alpha-numeric characters, periods allowed, no spaces allowed.

Specify the Incident Severity (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)

The incident severity represents the seriousness calculated for the incident. Use the severity attribute to specify the severity that should be assigned to the incident you are configuring. Possible values are described in the following table.

Incident Severity Values

Attribute	Description
Normal	Indicates there are no known problems related to the associated object. This severity is meant to be informational. Generally, no action is needed for these incidents.
Warning	Indicates there might be a problem related to the associated object.
Minor	Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require further investigation.
Major	Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object to be resolved before they become critical.
Critical	Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require immediate attention.

See "Monitor Incidents for Problems" for more information about these severity values.

Specify Your Incident Message Format (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)

When configuring an incident, specify the information you want NNMi to include in the incident's Message attribute value. You can use any combination of valid parameter strings and Custom

Incident attributes to configure the Message.

Note: The incident Message limit is 1024 characters. If the returned values exceed this limit, NNMi truncates the value starting from the end of the returned text string.

"Valid Parameters for Configuring Incident Messages (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 904)

"Include Custom Incident Attributes in Your Message Format (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 910)

Valid Parameters for Configuring Incident Messages (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)

When configuring incident messages, consider using incident information as part of the message. NNMi provides the following parameter values. Use these parameters as variables when formatting an incident message.

Tip: See the Using the Incident Form for more information about the parameter values.

Note: NNMi stores varbind values as custom incident attributes (CIAs).

See "Specify Your Incident Message Format (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 903) for more information about configuring messages.

Parameter strings are available for the following:

Note: See the following tables to view the valid parameters for incidents generated from Custom Polled Instances: Parameter Strings for all Incidents (Attributes from an Incident form), Parameter Strings for Node Source Objects (Attributes from a Node form), and the Parameter Strings for all Incidents (Attributes not Visible from any form).

- Parameter strings for all incidents (Incident form attributes) (Click here for a list of choices.)

Parameter Strings for all Incidents (Incident form attributes)

Parameter String	Description
$category, $cat	Value of the Category attribute in the Incident form.
$count, $cnt	Value representing the number of Custom Incident Attributes that appear in the Incident form.
$family, $fam	Value from the Family attribute in the Incident form.
$firstOccurrenceTime, $fot	Value from the First Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form.
$lastOccurrenceTime, $lot	Value from the Last Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form.
$lifecycleState, $lcs	Value from the Lifecycle State attribute in the Incident form.
$name	Value of the Name attribute from the incident configuration.
$nature, $nat	Value from the Nature attribute in the Incident form.
$origin, $ori	Value from the Origin attribute in the Incident form.
$originOccurrenceTime, $oot	Value from the Origin Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form.
$priority, $pri	Value from the Priority attribute in the Incident form.
$sev, $severity	Value of the Severity attribute of the Incident form.

- Parameter Strings for Node Source Objects (Node form attributes) (Click here for a list of choices.)

Parameter Strings for Node Source Objects (Node form attributes)

Parameter String	Description
$managementAddress, $mga	Value from the Management Address attribute of the incident's source Node's form or SNMP Agent form.
$otherSideOfConnectionManagementAddress, $oma	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this attribute is the value of the Management Address of a node on the other side of the Layer 2 connection.
$sourceNodeLongName, $sln	The fully-qualified DNS name as displayed in the Hostname attribute of the incident's source Node's form.

Parameter String	Description
$sourceNodeName, $snn	Value from the Name attribute of the incident's source Node's form.
$sysContact, $sct	Value from the System Contact attribute of the incident's source Node form: General tab.
$sysLocation, $slc	Value from the System Location attribute of the incident's source Node form: General tab.

- Parameter Strings for Interface Source Objects (Interface form attributes) (Click here for a list of choices.)

Parameter Strings for Interface Source Objects (Interface form attributes)

Parameter String	Description
$ifAlias, $ifa	Value from the IfAlias attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifConfigDupSetting, $icd	Configured Duplex Setting on the port associated with the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifDesc, $idc	Value from the ifDesc attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifIndex, $idx	Value from the ifIndex attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifIpAddr, $iia	IP Address values associated with the interface that is the incident's source object. If multiple IPaddresses are associated with the interface, this parameter returns a comma-separated list.
$ifName, $ifn	Value from the ifName attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifPhysAddr, $ipa	Value from the Physical Address attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifSpeed, $isp	Value from the ifSpeed attribute for the interface that is the incident's souce object.
$ifType, $itp	Value from the ifType attribute for the interface that is the incident's souce object.

- Parameter Strings for Layer 2 Connection Source Objects (Layer 2 Connection form attributes) (Click here for a list of choices.)

Parameter Strings for Layer 2 Connection Source Objects (Layer 2 Connection form attributes)

Parameter String	Description
$otherSideOfConnectionConfigDupSetting, $ocd	If the incident's source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the Configured Duplex Setting on the port associated with the interface on the other side of the connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfAlias, $oia	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter is the value of the ifAlias of one of the interfaces on the other side of the Layer 2 connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfDesc, $odc	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the ifDescr attribute value for the interface on the other side of the Layer 2 connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfIndex, $odx	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the ifIndex attribute value for the interface on the other side of the connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfName, $ofn	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the ifName attribute value for the interface on the other side of the connection.

- Parameter strings for VLAN Source Objects (VLAN form attributes) (Click here for a list of choices.)

Parameter Strings for VLAN Source Objects (VLAN form attributes)

Parameter String	Description
$impVlanIds, $ivi	Value from the VLAN Id attribute associated with the interface that is the incident's source object. To access this information from an interface form, navigate to the VLAN Port tab and open the form for the VLAN of interest. If the interface is part of more than one VLAN, this parameter returns a comma-separated list.
$impVlanNames, $ivn	Value from the VLAN Name attribute associated with the interface that is the incident's source object. To access this information from an interface form, navigate to the VLAN Ports tab of the Interface form. If the interface is part of more than one VLAN, this parameter returns a comma-separated list.

- Parameter Strings for all incidents (Additional information that is not visible in any form) (Click here for a list of choices.)

Parameter Strings for all Incidents (Attributes not visible in any form)

Parameter String	Description
$id	Unique Object Identifier attribute value for the incident (unique across the entire NNMi Database).
$firstOccurrenceTimeMS, $fms	Value from the First Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form, converted to millseconds (measured since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT - Greenwich Mean Time).
$lastOccurrenceTimeMS, $lms	Value from the Last Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form, converted to millseconds (measured since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT - Greenwich Mean Time).
$oid	Value of the unique object identifier (oid) for the incident configuration that originated from either an SNMP trap, Management Event, or Remote NNM 6.x or 7.x event.
$otherSideOfConnection, $osc	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this attribute is the following combination of values for the node and one of its interfaces on the other side of the Layer 2 connection: The fully-qualified DNS name of the node appended with the interface Name in the following format: <*fully-qualified DNS name*>[*interface_name*]
$originOccurrenceTimeMS, $oms	Value from the Origin Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form, converted to millseconds (measured since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT - Greenwich Mean Time).
$sourceNodeUuid, $snu	Universally Unique Object Identifier attribute value of the source node object for the incident (unique across all databases). This identifier distinguishes the source node object instance from all other node objects.
$sourceObjectClass, $soc	Value of the object class for the object you want to include. Use this parameter when you need to request more details of a class of objects through a web service. Examples of object classes include: `com.hp.ov.nms.model.core.Interface` and `com.hp.ov.nms.model.snmp.SnmpAgent`.
$sourceObjectName, $son	Value from the Name attribute of the source object. For example, an interface object is named according to the MIB ifName. Each ifName varies according to the vendor's conventions. Using the name `4/1` as an example, `4` represents `the board number and 1` represents the port number.
$sourceObjectUuid, $sou	Universally Unique Object Identifier attribute value of the source object for the incident (unique across all databases). This identifier distinguishes the source object instance from all

Parameter String	Description
	other similar object instances.
$uuid	Universally Unique Object Identifier attribute value of the incident (unique across all databases). This identifier distinguishes the incident object instance from all other incident objects.

- Information established in Custom Incident Attributes (Click here for a list of choices.)

Parameter Strings for Attributes Established in Custom Incident Attributes

Parameter String	Description
$<position_number>	Value of the custom incident attribute (CIA) position number for any CIA that originated from a varbind or was added by NNMi. For example, to indicate you want to use the varbind in position 1, enter: `$1` NNMi stores varbind values as Custom Incident Attributes. If you know the varbind position number, use this parameter.
$<CIA_name>	Value of the name that is used for the custom incident attribute. For example, `$mycompany.mycia`. NNMi provides CIA values for configuring Management Events. See Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi for more information about custom incident attributes.
$<CIA_oid>	Value of the object identifier for any custom incident attribute that originated as a varbind. For example, `$.1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.1`. Use this parameter when you are not certain of a custom incident attribute (varbind) position number.
$*	Used to indicate you want all of the custom incident attribute values originating as varbinds, to be passed to the action configuration. Each varbind is returned in the following format: `$<CIA_name>:<CIA_value>` in which the custom incident attribute name appears followed by the custom incident attribute value.

- Functions to generate values (Click here for a list of choices.)

  The function described in the following table replaces the specified numeric value with the associated text value stored in the CIA.

  Note: The associated MIB must have been loaded using the nnmloadmib.ovpl command.

Functions to Generate Values Within the Incident Message

Function	Description
$oidtext($<position_number>)	A <*position_number*> argument specifies the numeric value of the custom incident attribute (CIA) position number for any CIA that originated from a varbind or was added by NNMi. For example, `$oidtext($2)`.

Function	Description
	Note: The position number you enter must represent a CIA that contains an Object Identifier (OID) value. NNMi returns the textual value of the OID for the CIA specified. Note the following: ▪ If the MIB is not loaded, NNMi returns the numeric OID value. ▪ If the OID has a MIB instance, the number representing the MIB instance is appended to the textual OID value.
$oidtext($<CIA_oid>)	The <*CIA_oid*> argument specifies the Object Identifier (OID) for any custom incident attribute that originated as a varbind. For example, `$oidtext($.1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.1.)` Use this argument to the $oidtext() function when you are not certain of a custom incident attribute (varbind) position number. NNMi replaces the numeric value with the textual value of the OID you specify. Note the following: ▪ If the MIB is not loaded, NNMi returns the numeric OID value. ▪ If the OID has a MIB instance, the number representing the MIB instance is appended to the textual OID value.
$text($<position_number>)	The <*position_number*> argument specifies the numeric value of the custom incident attribute (CIA) position number for any CIA that originated from a varbind or was added by NNMi. For example, to indicate you want to use the varbind in position 1, enter: `$1`. NNMi replaces the numeric value with the text value stored in the CIA. **Note**: If a text value is not available, NNMi returns the numeric value.
$text($<CIA_oid>)	The <CIA_oid> argument specifies the object identifier for any custom incident attribute that originated as a varbind. For example, `$.1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.1.` Use this argument to the $text function when you are not certain of a custom incident attribute (varbind) position number. NNMi replaces the numeric value with the text value stored in the CIA. **Note**: If a text value is not available, NNMi returns the numeric value.

Include Custom Incident Attributes in Your Message Format (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)

NNMi includes two categories of CIAs:

- SNMP trap varbinds identified by the Abstract Syntax Notation value (ASN.1). NNMi turns varbinds into CIAs and maintains each varbind's position number. See "Load SNMP Trap Incident Configurations" (on page 601).
- Custom incident attributes provided by NNMi. See "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466).

  You cannot create Custom Incident Attributes.

You can use CIAs in your message format to extend the amount of information presented. To determine which CIAs are available for any particular incident type, open an Incident view, locate the incident and open the Incident form. Navigate to the **Custom Attributes** tab. A complete list of available CIAs (for that incident type) appears in the table.

To include a CIA in your message format, type the dollar-sign character (`$`) plus any of the following:

- Varbind position number or asterisk (*) to include all varbind values
- Name of the CIA
- Object identifier (oid) of the CIA (useful when the varbind position number is not consistent among vendors)

Note: A single incident cannot include two CIAs with the same name. However, two incidents can contain CIAs having the same names and values.

The following table presents some example formats with the subsequent output.

Example Incident Message Formats

Example Message Format	Output in Incident View
Possible trouble with $3	`Possible trouble with` <varbind 3>
Possible trouble with $11	`Possible trouble with` <varbind 11>
Possible trouble with $77 (where the varbind position 77 does not exist)	`Possible trouble with <Invalid or unknown cia> 77`
Possible trouble with $*	`Possible trouble with` <cia1_name: cia_value>, <cia2_name; cia_value>,< cia*n*_name: cia_value>
Possible trouble with $3x	`Possible trouble with` <varbind 3>`x`
Possible trouble with $1.2.3.4.5	`Possible trouble with` <value of the CIA with oid of 1.2.3.4.5>
Possible trouble with $mycia.mycompany	`Possible trouble with` <value of the CIA with name of mycia.mycompany>

Tip: NNMi provides an error message when a CIA cannot be found. For example, if you enter an unavailable varbind position, name, or object identifier (oid), NNMi returns an "Invalid or unknown cia" error message.

Specify a Description for Your Incident Configuration (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)

NNMi provides the Description attribute to help you further identify the current incident configuration.

Description

Use the description field to provide additional information that you would like to store about the current incident configuration. This description applies only to the configuration entry.

Type a maximum of 1024 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.

Configure Interface Settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident

Note: Interface Settings override any other Suppression, Enrichment, Dampen, or Actions settings for this incident, including those configured on the Node Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to apply an incident configuration to a Source Object based on the Source Object's participation in an Interface Group.

Tip: See "Create Interface Groups" (on page 248) for more information about Interface Groups.

For information about each Interface Settings tab:

For information about each Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events tab:

To apply an incident configuration to a Source Object based on the Source Object's Interface Group:

1. Navigate to the **Remote NNM 6x./7.x Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Interface Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
4. Configure the desired Interface Settings (see table).
5. Configure any Suppression, Dampen, or Enrichment settings for this Interface Group.
6. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the Incident Configuration form.

Interface Group Attributes

Name	Description
Interface Group	Click the Lookup icon and select Quick Find to select the Interface Group you want to use. See "Use the Quick Find Window" (on page 37) for more information about using Quick Find.
Ordering	Determines the priority order for those interfaces that appear in multiple Interface Groups. The lower the number, the higher the priority. For example, **1** is the highest priority. If an interface is in multiple Interface Groups and more than one of those Interface Groups have been specified in an incident configuration, only the incident configuration with the highest priority will be applied to the interface.
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's configuration settings. To temporarily disable the Interface Group settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable** . To enable the Interface Group settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable** .

Related Topics

"Configure Node Settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident" (on page 946)

Configure Incident Suppression Settings for an Interface Group (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)

Note: Interface Settings override any other Suppression settings for this incident, including those from the Node Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to suppress a specified incident configuration based on the Source Object's participation in an Interface Group.

Note: You can also suppress the incident configuration based on the Source Node's participation in a Node Group. See "Configure Incident Suppression Settings for a Node Group (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 947) for more information.

Tip: See "Create Interface Groups" (on page 248) for more information about Interface Groups.

For information about each Interface Settings tab:

To suppress an incident configuration based on an Interface Group:

1. Navigate to the **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Click to expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:

i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.

ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.

2. Select the **Interface Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
4. Make sure the basic Interface Setting behavior is configured. See "Configure Interface Settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident" (on page 912) for more information.
5. Select the **Suppression** tab.
6. Configure the desired Suppression behavior (see table).
7. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Interface Settings Suppression Attributes

Name	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's suppression settings for the specified Interface Group. To temporarily disable the Suppression settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable** . To enable the Suppression settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable** .
Payload Filter	The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be suppressed, enriched, or dampened. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor. When creating a Payload Filter, note the following: • Payload Filter expressions for the `like` and `not like` operators use the syntax defined for java regular expressions (java.util.regex Pattern class). • You must use a `ciaName` that already exists in the trap or event you are configuring. • Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together. • View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.

Name	Description

	• The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions as shown in the example below.
	
	The following example filters incidents on voltage state:
	
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	`ciaValue = 5`
	
	NNMi evaluates the expression above as follows:
	
	`(ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaValue = 5)`
	
	NNMi finds all incidents with a varbind `.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` value of **5**.
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Payload Filter Editor. For example, you append to, replace, or change the indentation of the expression that is selected.
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators.
	• You can include more than one varbind in the same Payload Filter expression as shown in the following example:
	
	`((ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.* AND ciaValue = 25) AND (ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.* AND ciaValue = 3))`
	
	In this example, a given trap must meet each of the following criteria:
	
	▪ Contain a varbind whose Object Identifier (OID) matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` and has a value of `25`.
	▪ Contain a varbind whose OID matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.*` and has a value of `3`.
	
	Payload Filter Editor Components
	
	Attribute / **Description**
	Attribute — The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following:
	• ciaName
	• ciaValue
	Operator — Valid operators are described below.
	• **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

Name	Description

Attribute	Description

Example: `ciaName=.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value of **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**.

- **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaName! = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**.

- **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than **6**.

- **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than or equal to **6**.

- **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example.

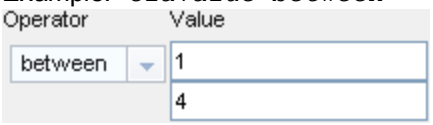
  Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value greater than **4**.

- **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**.

- **between** Finds all values equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

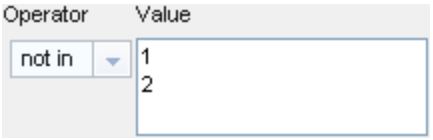
  Example: `ciaValue between`

  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

Name	Description
	<table><tr><th>Attribute</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td> - in Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example. Example: <code>ciaValue in</code>  matches any incident with a varbind value of either 4 or 5. Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (4, 5). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. - is not null Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Example: <code>ciaValue is not null</code> matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value. - is null Finds all blank values. Click here for an example. Example: <code>ciaValue is null</code> matches any incident with a varbind that does not contain a value. - like Finds matches using the syntax defined for java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for more information. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean <i>any number of characters of any type at this location</i>. The period (.) character means <i>any single character of any type at this location</i>. Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<<i>literal_value</i>>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: </td></tr></table>

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	`ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that begins with 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9 and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. • **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8** . • **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not in`  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified using the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

Name	Description
	<table><tr><th>Attribute</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>**Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.</td></tr><tr><td>Value</td><td>The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.</td></tr></table>

Name	Description

Payload Filter Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
AND <--> OR	Switches the selected Boolean Operator to either AND or OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is AND, the value is changed to OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.

Outdent	Moves a nested expression up one expression level. If your filter string includes only one nested expression, **Outdent** replaces the top-level expression. Click here for examples.
	Example 1
	`AND`
	`ciaName =.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Example 2
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`

Delete	Deletes the selected expression.

Name	Description
	Button / **Description**: **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Payload Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.

Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for an Interface Group (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)

Note: Interface Settings override any other Enrichment settings for this incident, including those from the Node Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to fine tune and enhance a specified incident configuration based on the Source Object's participation in an Interface Group. The types of items you can fine tune and enhance for a selected incident configuration, include:

- Category
- Family
- Severity
- Priority
- Correlation Nature
- Message
- Assigned To

Note: You can also enhance the incident configuration based on the Source Node's participation in a Node Group. See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for a Node Group (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 955) for more information.

Tip: See Create Interface Groups for more information about Interface Groups.

For information about each Interface Settings tab:

For information about each Enrichment tab:

To enrich an incident configuration based on an Interface Group:

1. Navigate to the **Remote NNM 6x./7.x Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuratons** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

2. Select the **Interface Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
4. Make sure you configured the basic Interface Setting behavior. See "Configure Interface Settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident" (on page 912) for more information.
5. Select the **Enrichment** tab.
6. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an Enrichment configuration, click the New icon and continue.
   b. To edit an Enrichment configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an Enrichment configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
7. Configure the desired Enrichment behavior (see the "Enrich Configuration Attributes" table)
8. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Interface Settings Enrichment Attributes

Name	Description
Category	Use the Category attribute to customize the category for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Accounting • Application Status • Configuration • Fault • Performance • Security • Status See "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 617) for more information.
Family	Use the Family attribute to customize the Family for this incident configuration. Possible values include:

Name	Description
	• Address • Aggregated Port (Interfaces using **Link Aggregation**[1] protocol. See Interface Form: Link Aggregation tab.) • Board • Connection • Correlation • HSRP • Interface • Node • OSPF See "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 617) for more information.
Severity	The incident Severity represents the seriousness calculated for the incident. Use the Severity attribute to specify the severity that should be assigned to the incident you are configuring. Possible values are described below: **Normal** - Indicates there are no known problems related to the associated object. This Severity is meant to be informational. Generally, no action is needed for these incidents. **Warning** - Indicates there might be a problem related to the associated object. **Minor** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require further investigation. **Major** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object to be resolved before they become critical. **Critical** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require immediate attention.
Priority	Used to communicate the urgency of resolving the selected incident. You control this value. NNMi sets this value to null by default. The lower the number the higher the priority. Possible values are:

[1] Protocols used on Switches to configure multiple Interfaces (Aggregation Member Interfaces) to function as if they were one (an Aggregator Interface). When two Aggregator Interfaces establish a connection, that connection is an Aggregator Layer 2 Connection. The Aggregator Layer 2 Connection appears on Layer 2 Neighbor View maps as a thick line with an Interface icon at each end (representing the Aggregator Interface). When you double-click the thick line, it converts into multiple thin lines representing the participating Aggregation Member Layer 2 Connections with their Aggregation Member Interfaces at each end of the lines.

Name	Description
	5 **None** 4 **Low** 3 **Medium** 2 **High** 1 **Top** **Note**: The icons are displayed only in table views.
Correlation Nature	Use the Correlation Nature to customize the Correlation Nature for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Info • None • Root Cause • Secondary Root Cause • Symptom • Stream Correlation • Service Impact See Incident Form: General Tab for more information.
Message Format	When configuring an incident, specify how the incident message appears in the incident view. The string you specify in the Message Format attribute is visible in an incident view. **Note**: The incident message limit is 1024 characters. If you exceed this limit, NNMi truncates the value starting from the right. You can use any combination of default and custom attributes: "Valid Parameters for Configuring Incident Messages (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 904) "Include Custom Incident Attributes in Your Message Format (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 910)
Assigned To	Use to specify the owner of any incident generated for this incident configuration. Click the Lookup icon and select Quick Find to select a valid user name. **Note**: You can also begin to type a valid user name and use the auto-complete feature to select the user name of interest.
Description	Use the Description attribute to provide additional information that you want to note about the current enhancement configuration. This description applies only to the enhancement configuration and does not appear when NNMi displays any associated incident.

Name	Description
	Type a maximum of 1024 characters. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.

Configure Custom Incident Attributes to Enrich an Incident Configuration (Interface Settings) (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)

The Custom Incident Attributes (CIAs) tab enables you to specify additional CIAs to be saved with an incoming incident. The persisted data might then be used as an argument to an action for the incident.

When creating a CIA for an incident configuration, you can specify any of the following values:

- Custom Attribute on the source node
- Custom Attribute on the interface (source object)

You also specify the Custom Incident Attribute name that will store this information.

For information about each Enrichment tab:

To create a Custom Incident Attribute to enrich an incident configuration:

1. Navigate to the **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Interface Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, and click the Open icon.
   c. To delete an existing configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
4. Make sure you configure the basic Interface Setting behavior. See "Configure Interface Settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident" (on page 912) for more information.
5. Select the **Enrichment** tab.
6. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an Enrichment configuration, click the New icon, and continue.

b. To edit an Enrichment configuration,select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

c. To delete an Enrichment configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.

7. Make sure the Enrichment settings are configured. See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for an Interface Group (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 921) for more information.
8. Navigate to the **Custom Incident Attributes** tab.
9. Do one of the following:

   a. To create a Custom Incident Attribute, click the New icon, and continue.

   b. To edit a Custom Incident Attribute, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

   c. To delete a Custom Incident Attribute, select a row and click the Delete icon.
10. Configure the Custom Incident Attribute (see the "Custom Incident Attribute" table).
11. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Custom Incident Attribute

Name	Description
Custom Incident Attribute Name	Name used to identify the Custom Incident Attribute you are configuring. The name limit is 255 characters. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed. No spaces are allowed.
Type	Specifies whether you are using a Custom Attribute on a node or a Custom Attribute on an interface. Possible values are: • Node Custom Attribute • Interface Custom Attribute
Custom Attribute Name	Used to determine the value to be assigned to the Custom Incident Attribute you are configuring. Enter either of the following: • Name of the Custom Attribute on the source node • Name of the Custom Attribute on the interface (source object)

Configure a Payload Filter to Enrich an Incident Configuration (Interface Settings) (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)

The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be enriched. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor.

To create a Payload Filter expression:

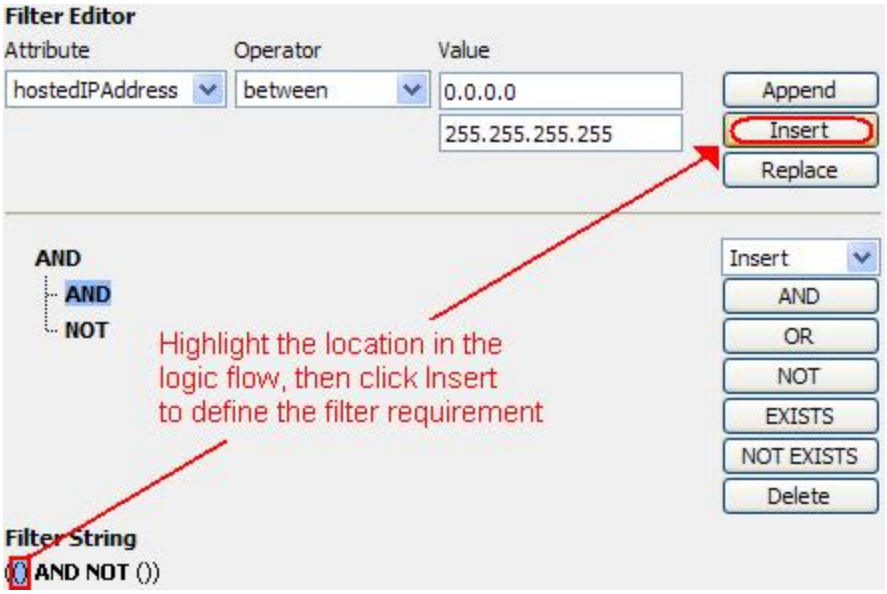
1. Navigate to the **Remote NNM 6x./7.x Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Interface Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an existing configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
4. Make sure you configured the basic Interface Setting behavior. See "Configure Interface Settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident" (on page 912) for more information.
5. Select the **Enrichment** tab.
6. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an Enrichment configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit an Enrichment configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an Enrichment configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
7. Make sure the Enrichment settings are configured. See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for an Interface Group (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 921) for more information.
8. Select the **Payload Filter** tab.
9. Define your Payload Filter (see table). Also see "Guidelines for Creating a Payload Filter".
   a. Plan out the logic needed for your Filter String.
   b. Use the buttons on the bottom half of the Additional Filters Editor to establish the logic structure.

      For example, to establish the following structure, select **Insert**, then click **AND**, then **NOT**, and then **AND** a second time:

      ```
      (( ) AND NOT ( ))
      ```

   c. Now place your cursor in a location within the displayed Filter String, and use the top half of the filter editor to define the parameters of the highlighted filter requirement.

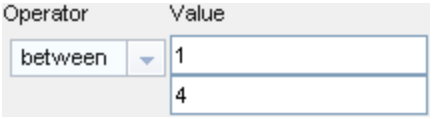
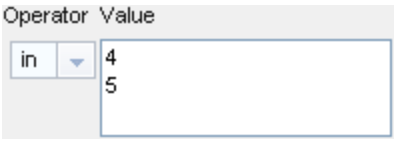
For example, select a set of parentheses and use the Insert button to specify the filter requirement within those parentheses:

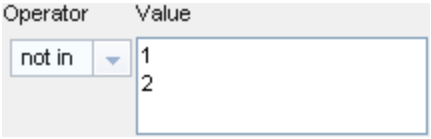


10. Click **Save and Close**.
11. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Payload Filter Editor Components

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue
Operator	Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName != .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than **6**. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an

Attribute	Description
	example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident with a varbind value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. • **between** Finds all traps or events that include a varbind with a value equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue between`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. • **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue in`  matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value.

Attribute	Description
	• **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not have a value. • **like** Finds matches using wildcard characters. Click here for more information about using wildcard characters. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Examples: `ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` finds all traps or events that contain varbind names that begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) end with any number of characters. `ciaValue like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. • **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8**. • **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not in`  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified (using wildcard strings). Click here for an example.

Attribute	Description
	The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9**. `ciaValue not like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Additional Filters Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the Filter String.
Insert	Inserts the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) in front of the cursor location within the Filter String.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Appends, inserts, or replaces the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Appends, Inserts, or replaces the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Additional Filters Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.

Configure Incident Dampening Settings for an Interface Group (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)

Note: Interface Settings override any other Dampening settings for this incident, including those from the Node Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to delay the following for an incident configuration based on the Source Object's participation in an Interface Group:

- Execution of Incident Actions
- Execution of Diagnostics (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software* \ *NNM iSPI NET*)
- Appearance within Incident views in the NNMi Console

Note: You can also suppress the incident configuration based on the Source Node's participation in a Node Group. See "Configure Incident Dampening Settings for a Node Group (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 965) for more information.

Tip: See "Create Interface Groups" (on page 248) for more information about Interface Groups.

For information about each Interface Settings tab:

When using the Dampening configuration, note the following:

- NNMi initially assigns incidents with Dampening settings configured a Lifecycle State of DAMPENED.
- After the Dampen Interval has passed, NNMi changes the Lifecycle State to REGISTERED.

See About the Incident Lifecycle for more information about Lifecycle State.

To configure Dampening for an incident based on an Interface Group:

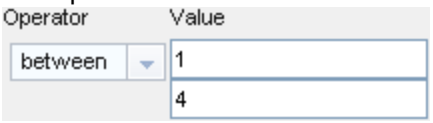
1. Navigate to the **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Interface Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

4. Make sure you configured the basic Interface Setting behavior. See "Configure Interface Settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident" (on page 912) for more information.
5. Select the **Dampening** tab.
6. Configure the desired Dampening behavior (see table).
7. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

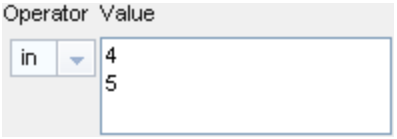
Interface Settings Dampening Configuration Attributes

Name	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's dampening settings. To temporarily disable the Dampening Configuration settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable** . To enable the Dampening Configuration settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable** .
Hour	Specifies the number of hours to be used for the dampen interval.
Minutes	Specifies the number of minutes to be used for the dampen interval. **Note**: The maximum dampen interval is 60 minutes.
Seconds	Specifies the number of seconds to be used for the dampen interval.
Payload Filter	The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be suppressed, enriched, or dampened. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor. When creating a Payload Filter, note the following: • Payload Filter expressions for the `like` and `not like` operators use the syntax defined for java regular expressions (java.util.regex Pattern class). • You must use a `ciaName` that already exists in the trap or event you are configuring. • Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together. • View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created. • The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions as shown in the example below. The following example filters incidents on voltage state: `AND`

Name	Description
	ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 ciaValue = 5 NNMi evaluates the expression above as follows: (ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaValue = 5) NNMi finds all incidents with a varbind .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 value of **5**. • The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Payload Filter Editor. For example, you append to, replace, or change the indentation of the expression that is selected. • The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators. • You can include more than one varbind in the same Payload Filter expression as shown in the following example: ((ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.* AND ciaValue = 25) AND (ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.* AND ciaValue = 3)) In this example, a given trap must meet each of the following criteria: ▪ Contain a varbind whose Object Identifier (OID) matches the regular expression \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.* and has a value of 25. ▪ Contain a varbind whose OID matches the regular expression \Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.* and has a value of 3. **Payload Filter Editor Components** **Attribute** / **Description** Attribute: The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue Operator: Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: ciaName=.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value of **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	example. Example: `ciaName! = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than **6**. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. • **between** Finds all values equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue between`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. • **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue in`

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**



matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**.

Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value.

- **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not contain a value.

- **like** Finds matches using the syntax defined for java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for more information.

  The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

  The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

  Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below.

  Example:

  `ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that begins with 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9 and (optionally) ends with any number of characters.

  `ciaValue like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**

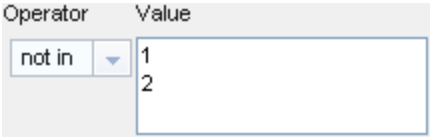
- **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8** .

- **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue not in`

  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified using the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example.

  The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

  The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

  Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below.

  Example:

  `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any

Name	Description

Attribute	Description
	incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Payload Filter Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
AND <--> OR	Switches the selected Boolean Operator to either AND or OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is AND, the value is changed to OR. If the

<table>
<tr><th>Name</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Button</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Outdent</td><td>Moves a nested expression up one expression level. If your filter string includes only one nested expression, Outdent replaces the top-level expression. Click here for examples.
Example 1
<pre>AND
     ciaName =.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6
     OR
          ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3</pre>Placing the cursor at <code>ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3</code> and selecting Outdent, results in:
<pre>AND
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6
     OR
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3</pre>Example 2
<pre>AND
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</pre>Placing the cursor at <code>ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</code> and selecting Outdent, results in:
<pre>AND
ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</pre></td></tr>
<tr><td>Delete</td><td>Deletes the selected expression.
Note: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Payload Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Configure Incident Actions for an Interface Group (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event)

Note: Interface Settings override any other Actions settings for this incident, including those from the Node Settings tab.

For information about each Interface Settings tab:

NNMi enables you to configure incident actions based on a Source Object's participation in an Interface Group.

You can configure actions to automatically run at any point in the incident lifecycle. For example, you might want to configure an action to occur when an incident of the type you are configuring is generated (**Registered**). When an incident is generated, you might want to automatically open a trouble ticket or send email or page your network operator. After the incident is **Closed**, you might want to automatically close the trouble ticket.

Note: Your actions will not be executed until you enable the Actions configuration by either clicking Enable on the Actions tab or using the **Actions** → **Enable Configuration** option.

You can configure actions for incidents generated from SNMP traps, Syslog Messages (HP ArcSightonly), Remote NNM 6.x or 7.x events, and the NNMi Management Events. Any time an incident configuration changes, the action directory is rescanned and any Jython files are reloaded to the NNMi database. See "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 1025) for more information about the actions directory.

Tip: Copy any required Jython files to the NNMi actions directory before you configure an incident action. New or updated actions are loaded into NNMi only when an incident configuration is updated or created. See "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 1025) for the location of the NNMi action directory.

When the action runs, output is logged to the `incidentActions.*.*.log` file. See "Verify that NNMi Services are Running" (on page 67) for more information about log files and where they are located.

To configure an automatic action for an incident:

1. Navigate to the **Remote NNM 6x./7.x Event Configuration** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create a new incident configuration, click the New icon.
      ii. To edit an existing incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
2. Select the **Interface Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an existing configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
4. Make sure you configured the basic Interface Setting behavior. See "Configure Interface Settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident" (on page 912) for more information.
5. Select the **Actions** tab.
6. From the **Lifecycle Actions** table toolbar, do one of the following:
   - To create an Action configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit an Action configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

- To delete an Action configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.

7. In the "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 1025), provide the required information.
8. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

   The next time the lifecycle changes, NNMi launches the action associated with the lifecycle for the incident of that type.

Configure a Payload Filter for an Incident Action (Interface Settings) (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)

The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents that cause the configured action to run. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor.

To create a Payload Filter expression:

1. Navigate to the **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Interface Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit a configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an existing configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
4. Make sure you configure the basic Interface Setting behavior. See "Configure Interface Settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident" (on page 912) for more information.
5. Select the **Actions** tab.
6. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an Action configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit an Action configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an Action configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

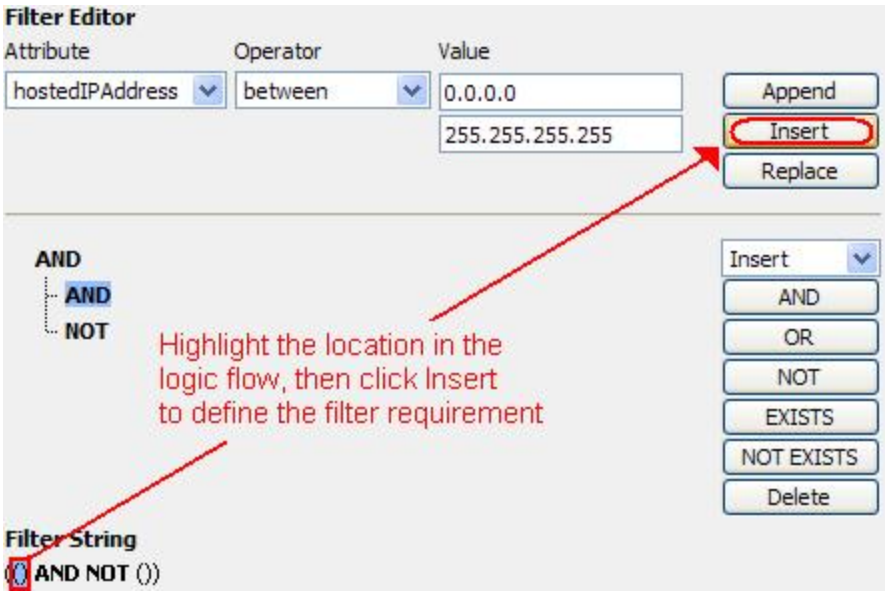
7. Make sure the Action Configuration settings are configured. See "Configure Incident Actions for an Interface Group (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event)" (on page 939) for more information.
8. Select the **Payload Filter** tab.
9. Define your Payload Filter (see table). Also see "Guidelines for Creating a Payload Filter".
   a. Plan out the logic needed for your Filter String.
   b. Use the buttons on the bottom half of the Additional Filters Editor to establish the logic structure.

      For example, to establish the following structure, select **Insert**, then click **AND**, then **NOT**, and then **AND** a second time:

      ```
      (( ) AND NOT ( ))
      ```

   c. Now place your cursor in a location within the displayed Filter String, and use the top half of the filter editor to define the parameters of the highlighted filter requirement.

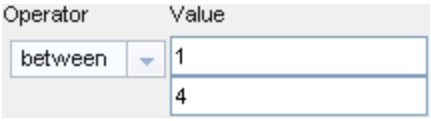
      For example, select a set of parentheses and use the Insert button to specify the filter requirement within those parentheses:

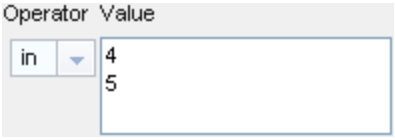


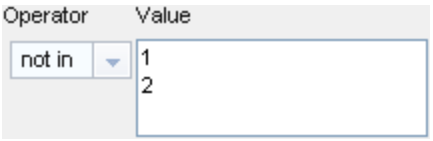
10. Click **Save and Close**.
11. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Payload Filter Editor Components

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue
Operator	Valid operators are described below.

Attribute	Description
	• **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName != .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than **6**. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident with a varbind value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. • **between** Finds all traps or events that include a varbind with a value equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue between`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. • **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue in`

Attribute	Description
	 matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value. • **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not have a value. • **like** Finds matches using wildcard characters. Click here for more information about using wildcard characters. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Examples: `ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` finds all traps or events that contain varbind names that begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) end with any number of characters. `ciaValue like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. • **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8**. • **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example. Example:

Attribute	Description
	`ciaValue not in`  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified (using wildcard strings). Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9**. `ciaValue not like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Additional Filters Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the Filter String.
Insert	Inserts the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) in front of the cursor location within the Filter String.

Button	Description
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Appends, inserts, or replaces the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Appends, Inserts, or replaces the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Additional Filters Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.

Configure Node Settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident

Note: Node Settings override any other Suppression, Enrichment, Dampen, Actions, or Diagnostics Selections configuration settings for this incident, except those configured on the Interface Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to apply an incident configuration to a Source Node based on the Source Node's participation in a Node Group. If the Source Node is not a member of the Node Group specified, the incident is neither displayed nor stored in the NNMi database.

Tip: See "Create Node Groups" (on page 229) for more information about Node Groups.

For information about each Node Settings tab:

For information about each Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events tab:

To apply an incident configuration to a Source Node based on the Source Node's Node Group:

1. Navigate to the **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.

3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration,select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
4. Configure the desired Node Settings (see table).
5. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Node Group Attributes

Name	Description
Node Group	Click the Lookup icon and select Quick Find to select the Node Group you want to use. See "Use the Quick Find Window" (on page 37) for more information about using Quick Find.
Ordering	Determines the priority order for those nodes that appear in multiple Node Groups. The lower the number, the higher the priority. For example, **1** is the highest priority. If a node is in multiple Node Groups and more than one of those Node Groups have been specified in an incident configuration, only the incident configuration with the highest priority will be applied to the node.
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's suppression settings. To temporarily disable the Node Group settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable**. To enable the Node Group settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable**.

Configure Incident Suppression Settings for a Node Group (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)

Note: Node Settings override any other Suppression settings for this incident, except those configured on the Interface Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to suppress a specified incident configuration based on the Source Node's participation in a Node Group.

Note: You can also suppress the incident configuration based on the Source Object's participation in an Interface Group. See "Configure Incident Suppression Settings for an Interface Group (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 631) for more information.

Tip: See "Create Node Groups" (on page 229) for more information about Node Groups.

For information about each Node Settings tab:

To suppress an incident configuration based on a Node Group:

1. Navigate to the **Incident Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations**.

d. Do one of the following:

i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.

ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.

2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an existing configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
4. Make sure you configured the basic Node Setting behavior. See "Configure Node Settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident" (on page 946) for more information.
5. Select the **Suppression** tab.
6. Configure the desired Suppression behavior (see table).
7. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Node Settings Suppression Attributes

Name	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's suppression settings. To temporarily disable the Suppression settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable**. To enable the Suppression settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable**.
Payload Filter	The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be suppressed, enriched, or dampened. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor. When creating a Payload Filter, note the following: • Payload Filter expressions for the `like` and `not like` operators use the syntax defined for java regular expressions (java.util.regex Pattern class). • You must use a `ciaName` that already exists in the trap or event you are configuring. • Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together. • View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.

Name	Description

	• The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions as shown in the example below.
	
	The following example filters incidents on voltage state:
	
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	`ciaValue = 5`
	
	NNMi evaluates the expression above as follows:
	
	`(ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaValue = 5)`
	
	NNMi finds all incidents with a varbind `.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` value of **5**.
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Payload Filter Editor. For example, you append to, replace, or change the indentation of the expression that is selected.
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators.
	• You can include more than one varbind in the same Payload Filter expression as shown in the following example:
	
	`((ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.* AND ciaValue = 25) AND (ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.* AND ciaValue = 3))`
	
	In this example, a given trap must meet each of the following criteria:
	
	▪ Contain a varbind whose Object Identifier (OID) matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` and has a value of `25`.
	▪ Contain a varbind whose OID matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.*` and has a value of `3`.
	
	Payload Filter Editor Components
	
	Attribute / **Description**
	
	Attribute — The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following:
	• ciaName
	• ciaValue
	
	Operator — Valid operators are described below.
	• **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

Name	Description

Attribute	Description

Example: `ciaName=.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value of **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**.

- **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaName! = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**.

- **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than **6**.

- **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than or equal to **6**.

- **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example.

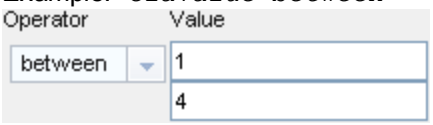
  Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value greater than **4**.

- **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**.

- **between** Finds all values equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue between`

  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

Name	Description

Attribute	Description

- **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue in`

  matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value.

- **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not contain a value.

- **like** Finds matches using the syntax defined for java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for more information.

  The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

  The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

  Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below.

  Example:

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**

`ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that begins with 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9 and (optionally) ends with any number of characters.

`ciaValue like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.

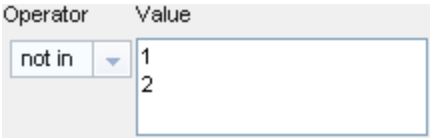
- **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8** .

- **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue not in`

  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified using the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example.

  The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

  The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

Name	Description

Attribute	Description
	Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Name	Description

Payload Filter Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
AND <--> OR	Switches the selected Boolean Operator to either AND or OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is AND, the value is changed to OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.

Outdent	Moves a nested expression up one expression level. If your filter string includes only one nested expression, **Outdent** replaces the top-level expression. Click here for examples.
	Example 1
	`AND`
	`ciaName =.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Example 2
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`

Delete	Deletes the selected expression.

Name	Description
	<table><tr><th>Button</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>**Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Payload Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.</td></tr></table>

Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for a Node Group (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)

Note: Node Settings override any other Enrichment settings for this incident, except those configured on the Interface Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to enhanced a specified incident configuration based on the Source Node's participation in a Node Group. The types of items you can fine tune and enhance for a selected incident configuration, include:

- Category
- Family
- Severity
- Priority
- Correlation Nature
- Message
- Assigned To

To configure enrichment settings for a Node Group:

1. Navigate to the **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
4. Make sure you configured the basic Node Setting behavior. See "Configure Node Settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident" (on page 946)for more information.

5. Select the **Enrichment** tab.
6. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an Enrichment configuration, click the New icon and continue.
   b. To edit an Enrichment configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an Enrichment configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
7. Configure the desired Enrichment behavior (see the "Enrich Configuration Attributes" table)
8. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Node Settings Enrich Configuration Attributes

Name	Description
Category	Use the Category attribute to customize the category for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Accounting • Application Status • Configuration • Fault • Performance • Security • Status See "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 617) for more information.
Family	Use the Family attribute to customize the Family for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Address • Aggregated Port (Interfaces using **Link Aggregation**[1] protocol. See Interface Form: Link Aggregation tab.) • Board • Connection

[1]Protocols used on Switches to configure multiple Interfaces (Aggregation Member Interfaces) to function as if they were one (an Aggregator Interface). When two Aggregator Interfaces establish a connection, that connection is an Aggregator Layer 2 Connection. The Aggregator Layer 2 Connection appears on Layer 2 Neighbor View maps as a thick line with an Interface icon at each end (representing the Aggregator Interface). When you double-click the thick line, it converts into multiple thin lines representing the participating Aggregation Member Layer 2 Connections with their Aggregation Member Interfaces at each end of the lines.

Name	Description
	• Correlation • HSRP • Interface • Node • OSPF See "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 617) for more information.
Severity	The incident Severity represents the seriousness calculated for the incident. Use the Severity attribute to specify the severity that should be assigned to the incident you are configuring. Possible values are described below: **Normal** - Indicates there are no known problems related to the associated object. This Severity is meant to be informational. Generally, no action is needed for these incidents. **Warning** - Indicates there might be a problem related to the associated object. **Minor** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require further investigation. **Major** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object to be resolved before they become critical. **Critical** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require immediate attention.
Priority	Used to communicate the urgency of resolving the selected incident. You control this value. NNMi sets this value to null by default. The lower the number the higher the priority. Possible values are:  **None**  **Low**  **Medium**  **High**  **Top** **Note**: The icons are displayed only in table views.
Correlation Nature	Use the Correlation Nature to customize the Correlation Nature for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Info

Name	Description
	• None • Root Cause • Secondary Root Cause • Symptom • Stream Correlation • Service Impact See Incident Form: General Tab for more information.
Message Format	When configuring an incident, specify how the incident message appears in the incident view. The string you specify in the Message Format attribute is visible in an incident view. **Note**: The incident message limit is 1024 characters. If you exceed this limit, NNMi truncates the value starting from the right. You can use any combination of default and custom attributes: "Valid Parameters for Configuring Incident Messages (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 622) "Include Custom Incident Attributes in Your Message Format (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 628)
Assigned To	Use to specify the owner of any incident generated for this incident configuration. Click the Lookup icon and select Quick Find to select a valid user name. **Note**: You can also begin to type a valid user name and use the auto-complete feature to select the user name of interest.
Description	Use the Description attribute to provide additional information that you want to note about the current enhancement configuration. This description applies only to the enhancement configuration and does not appear when NNMi displays any associated incident. Type a maximum of 1024 characters. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.

Configure Custom Incident Attributes to Enrich an Incident Configuration (Node Settings) (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)

The Custom Incident Attributes (CIAs) tab enables you to specify additional CIAs to be saved with an incoming incident. The persisted data might then be used as an argument to an action for the incident.

When creating a CIA for an incident configuration, you can specify any of the following values:

- Custom Attribute on the source node
- Custom Attribute on the interface (source object)

You also specify the Custom Incident Attribute name that will store this information.

For information about each Enrichment tab:

To create a Custom Incident Attribute to enrich an incident configuration:

1. Navigate to the **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
4. Make sure you configured the basic Node Setting behavior. See "Configure Node Settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident" (on page 946) for more information.
5. Select the **Enrichment** tab.
6. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an Enrichment configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit an Enrichment configuration,select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an Enrichment configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
7. Make sure the Enrichment settings are configure. See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for a Node Group (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 955) for more information.
8. Navigate to the **Custom Incident Attributes** tab.
9. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a Custom Incident Attribute, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit a Custom Incident Attribute, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete a Custom Incident Attribute, select a row and click the Delete icon.
10. Configure the Custom Incident Attribute (see the "Custom Incident Attribute" table).
11. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Custom Incident Attribute

Name	Description
Custom Incident Attribute Name	Name used to identify the Custom Incident Attribute you are configuring. The name limit is 255 characters. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed. No spaces are allowed.
Type	Specifies whether you are using a Custom Attribute on a node or a Custom Attribute on an interface. Possible values are: • Node Custom Attribute • Interface Custom Attribute
Custom Attribute Name	Used to determine the value to be assigned to the Custom Incident Attribute you are configuring. Enter either of the following: • Name of the Custom Attribute on the source node • Name of the Custom Attribute on the interface (source object)

Configure a Payload Filter to Enrich an Incident Configuration (Node Settings) (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)

The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be enriched. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor.

To create a Payload Filter expression:

1. Navigate to the **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an existing configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.

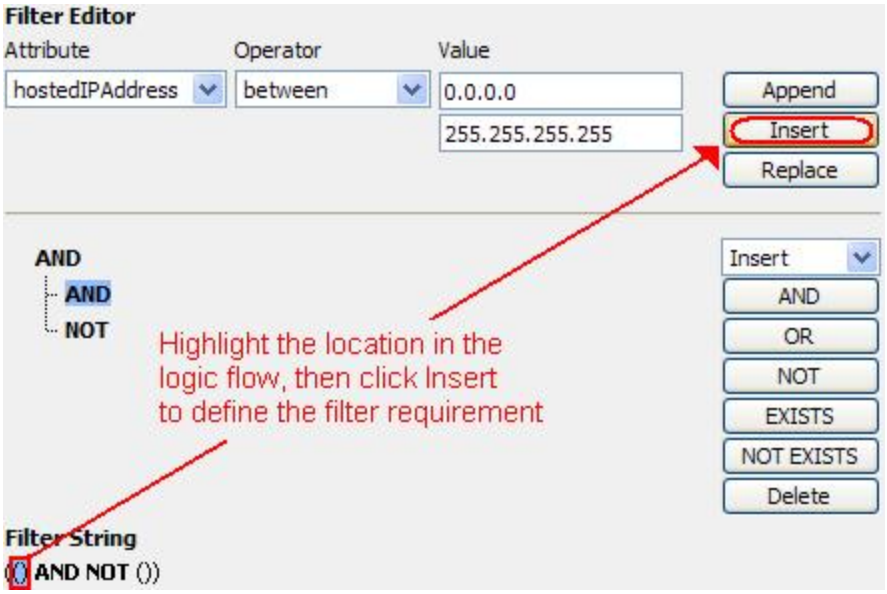
4. Make sure you configured the basic Node Setting behavior. See "Configure Node Settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident" (on page 946) for more information.
5. Select the **Enrichment** tab.
6. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an Enrichment configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit an Enrichment configuration,select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an Enrichment configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
7. Make sure the Enrichment settings are configure. See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for a Node Group (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 955) for more information.
8. Select the **Payload Filter** tab.
9. Define your Payload Filter (see table). Also see "Guidelines for Creating a Payload Filter".
   a. Plan out the logic needed for your Filter String.
   b. Use the buttons on the bottom half of the Additional Filters Editor to establish the logic structure.

      For example, to establish the following structure, select **Insert**, then click **AND**, then **NOT**, and then **AND** a second time:

      ```
      (( ) AND NOT ( ))
      ```

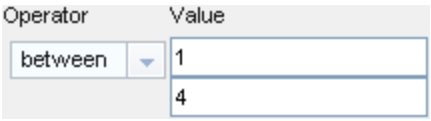
   c. Now place your cursor in a location within the displayed Filter String, and use the top half of the filter editor to define the parameters of the highlighted filter requirement.

      For example, select a set of parentheses and use the Insert button to specify the filter requirement within those parentheses:

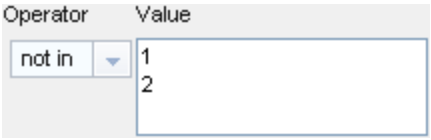


10. Click **Save and Close**.
11. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Payload Filter Editor Components

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue
Operator	Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName != .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than **6**. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident with a varbind value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. • **between** Finds all traps or events that include a varbind with a value equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue between`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

Attribute	Description
	• **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue in`  matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value. • **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not have a value. • **like** Finds matches using wildcard characters. Click here for more information about using wildcard characters. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Examples: `ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` finds all traps or events that contain varbind names that begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) end with any number of characters. `ciaValue like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. • **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8**.

Attribute	Description
	• **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not in`  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified (using wildcard strings). Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9**. `ciaValue not like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Additional Filters Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the Filter String.

Button	Description
Insert	Inserts the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) in front of the cursor location within the Filter String.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Appends, inserts, or replaces the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Appends, Inserts, or replaces the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Additional Filters Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.

Configure Incident Dampening Settings for a Node Group (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)

Note: Node Settings override any other Dampening settings for this incident, except those configured on the Interface Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to delay the following for an incident configuration based on the Source Node's participation in a Node Group:

- Execution of Incident Actions
- Execution of Diagnostics (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software* \ *NNM iSPI NET*)
- Appearance within Incident views in the NNMi Console

Note: You can also suppress the incident configuration based on the Source Object's participation in an Interface Group. See "Configure Incident Dampening Settings for an Interface Group (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 932) for more information.

Tip: See "Create Node Groups" (on page 229) for more information about Node Groups.

For information about each Node Settings tab:

When using the Dampening configuration, note the following:

- NNMi initially assigns incidents with Dampening settings configured a Lifecycle State of DAMPENED.
- After the dampen interval has passed, NNMi changes the Lifecycle State to REGISTERED.

See About the Incident Lifecycle for more information about Lifecycle State.

To configure Dampening for an incident based on a Node Group:

1. Navigate to the **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an existing configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
4. Make sure you configured the basic Node Setting behavior. See "Configure Node Settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident" (on page 946)for more information.
5. Select the **Dampen** tab.
6. Configure the desired Dampen behavior (see table).
7. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Node Settings Dampen Attributes

Name	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's Dampening settings. To temporarily disable the Dampening settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable** . To enable the Dampening settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable** .
Hour	Specifies the number of hours to be used for the dampen interval.
Minutes	Specifies the number of minutes to be used for the dampen interval. **Note**: The maximum dampen interval is 60 minutes.
Seconds	Specifies the number of seconds to be used for the dampen interval.
Payload Filter	The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be suppressed, enriched, or dampened. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor.

Name	Description

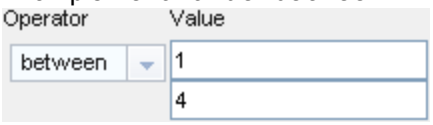
	When creating a Payload Filter, note the following:
	• Payload Filter expressions for the `like` and `not like` operators use the syntax defined for java regular expressions (java.util.regex Pattern class).
	• You must use a `ciaName` that already exists in the trap or event you are configuring.
	• Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together.
	• View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
	• The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions as shown in the example below.
	The following example filters incidents on voltage state:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	`ciaValue = 5`
	NNMi evaluates the expression above as follows:
	`(ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaValue = 5)`
	NNMi finds all incidents with a varbind `.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` value of **5**.
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Payload Filter Editor. For example, you append to, replace, or change the indentation of the expression that is selected.
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators.
	• You can include more than one varbind in the same Payload Filter expression as shown in the following example:
	`((ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.* AND ciaValue = 25) AND (ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.* AND ciaValue = 3))`
	In this example, a given trap must meet each of the following criteria:
	▪ Contain a varbind whose Object Identifier (OID) matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` and has a value of `25`.
	▪ Contain a varbind whose OID matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.*` and has a value of `3`.

Name	Description
	Payload Filter Editor Components

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue
Operator	Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName=.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value of **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName! = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than **6**. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. • **between** Finds all values equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**

Example: `ciaValue between`



matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**.

Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

- **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue in`

  matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value.

- **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not contain a value.

- **like** Finds matches using the syntax defined for java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for more information.

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**

The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below.

Example:

`ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that begins with 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9 and (optionally) ends with any number of characters.

`ciaValue like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.

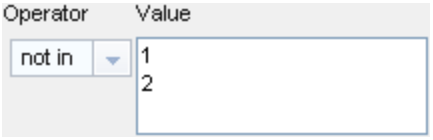
- **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8** .

- **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue not in`

  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified using the

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. .com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. .com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

Name	Description
	<table><tr><th>Attribute</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.</td></tr><tr><td>Value</td><td>The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following:</td></tr></table>

Name	Description

Attribute	Description
	• The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Payload Filter Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
AND <--> OR	Switches the selected Boolean Operator to either AND or OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is AND, the value is changed to OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.

Outdent	Moves a nested expression up one expression level. If your filter string includes only one nested expression, **Outdent** replaces the top-level expression. Click here for examples.
	Example 1
	`AND`
	`ciaName =.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`

Name	Description

Button	Description

	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Example 2
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Example 2
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Example 2
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`

Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Payload Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.

Configure Incident Actions for a Node Group (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)

Note: Interface Settings override any other Actions settings for this incident, including those from the Node Settings tab.

For information about each Node Settings tab:

NNMi enables you to configure incident actions based on a Source Node's participation in a Node Group.

You can configure actions to automatically run at any point in the incident lifecycle. For example, you might want to configure an action to occur when an incident of the type you are configuring is generated (**Registered**). When an incident is generated, you might want to automatically open a trouble ticket or send email or page your network operator. After the incident is **Closed**, you might want to automatically close the trouble ticket.

Note: Your actions will not be executed until you enable the Actions configuration by either clicking Enable on the Actions tab or using the **Actions** → **Enable Configuration** option.

You can configure actions for incidents generated from SNMP traps, Syslog Messages (HP ArcSight only), NNM 6.x or 7.x events, and the NNMi Management Events. Any time an incident configuration changes, the action directory is rescanned and any Jython files are reloaded to the NNMi database. See "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 1025) for more information about the actions directory.

Tip: Copy any required Jython files to the NNMi actions directory before you configure an incident action. New or updated actions are loaded into NNMi only when an incident configuration is updated or created. See "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 1025) for the location of the NNMi action directory.

When the action runs, output is logged to the `incidentActions.*.*.log` file. See "Verify that NNMi Services are Running" (on page 67) for more information about log files and where they are located.

To configure an automatic action for an incident:

1. Navigate to the **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create a new incident configuration, click the New icon.
      ii. To edit an existing incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

c. To delete an existing configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.

4. Make sure you configured the basic Node Setting behavior. See "Configure Node Settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident" (on page 946) for more information.
5. Select the **Actions** tab.
6. From the **Lifecycle Actions** table toolbar, do one of the following:
   - To create an Action configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit an Action configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   - To delete an Action configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
7. In the "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 1025), provide the required information.
8. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

   The next time the lifecycle changes, NNMi launches the action associated with the lifecycle for the incident of that type.

Configure a Payload Filter for an Incident Action (Node Settings) (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)

The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents that cause the configured action to run. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor.

To create a Payload Filter expression:

1. Navigate to the **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   - To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   - To edit a configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
4. Make sure you configure the basic Node Setting behavior. See "Configure Node Settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident" (on page 946) for more information.
5. Select the **Actions** tab.

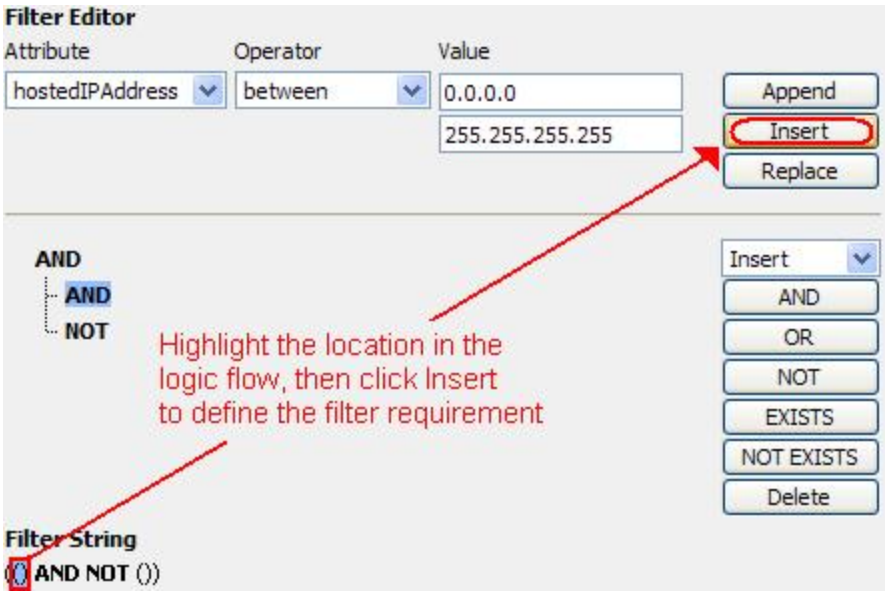
6. Do one of the following:
   - To create an Action configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit an Action configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   - To delete an Action configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
7. Make sure you configured the Action Configuration settings. See "Configure Incident Actions for a Node Group (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 976) for more information.
8. Select the **Payload Filter** tab.
9. Define your Payload Filter (see table). Also see "Guidelines for Creating a Payload Filter".
   a. Plan out the logic needed for your Filter String.
   b. Use the buttons on the bottom half of the Additional Filters Editor to establish the logic structure.

      For example, to establish the following structure, select **Insert**, then click **AND**, then **NOT**, and then **AND** a second time:

      ```
      (( ) AND NOT ( ))
      ```

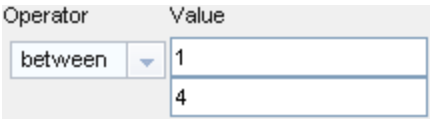
   c. Now place your cursor in a location within the displayed Filter String, and use the top half of the filter editor to define the parameters of the highlighted filter requirement.

      For example, select a set of parentheses and use the Insert button to specify the filter requirement within those parentheses:

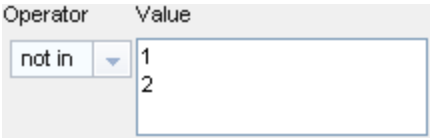


10. Click **Save and Close**.
11. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Payload Filter Editor Components

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue
Operator	Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName != .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than **6**. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident with a varbind value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. • **between** Finds all traps or events that include a varbind with a value equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue between`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

Attribute	Description
	• **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue in`  matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value. • **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not have a value. • **like** Finds matches using wildcard characters. Click here for more information about using wildcard characters. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Examples: `ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` finds all traps or events that contain varbind names that begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) end with any number of characters. `ciaValue like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. • **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8**.

Attribute	Description
	• **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not in`  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified (using wildcard strings). Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9**. `ciaValue not like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Additional Filters Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the Filter String.

Button	Description
Insert	Inserts the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) in front of the cursor location within the Filter String.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Appends, inserts, or replaces the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Appends, Inserts, or replaces the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Additional Filters Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.

Configure Diagnostics Selections for a Node Group (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)

Note: Node Settings override any other Diagnostics Selections settings for this incident, except those configured on the Interface Settings tab.

For information about each Node Settings tab: .

(*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software*) The Diagnostic Selections form enables you to configure NNMi to automatically gather NNM iSPI NET diagnostic information for the Incident you are configuring. When using this form, you specify the diagnostics you want to run on each applicable node in the specified Node Group.

To configure Diagnostics to run on a Source Node for an incident:

1. Navigate to the **Diagnostics Selection** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create an incident configuration, click the New icon.
      - To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   e. Navigate to **Node Settings** tab, and do one of the following:

- To create a Node Settings configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
- To edit a Node Settings configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
- To delete a Node Settings configuration, select the Node setting, and click the Delete icon.

f. Navigate to the **Diagnostic Selection** tab, and do one of the following:

- To create a Diagnostic Selection setting, click the New icon, and continue.
- To edit a Diagnostic Selection setting, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
- To delete a Diagnostic Selection setting, select the Diagnostic Selection setting, and click the Delete icon.

2. Provide the required information (see table).
3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

After you configure the Diagnostic for the incident and Node Group, the Diagnostic must match the following criteria before the Diagnostic runs:

- The Source Node must be in the specified Node Group.
- The Diagnostic must be valid for the Source Node. (For example, only Nortel switch Diagnostics are run on Nortel switches.)
- The incident's current lifecycle state must match a lifecycle state for which it was configured. (For example, if you configure the Incident to run a specified Diagnostic when the incident is Closed, then if the current Incident's Lifecycle State is Closed, NNMi runs that Diagnostic.)

Note: If a Source Node is in more than one Node Group, the Diagnostic is only run on the node the first time NNMi finds a match for that Source Node based on the configuration Ordering field.

If these criteria are met, NNM iSPI NET runs the Diagnostics and generates Diagnostic reports to help you solve the problem on the Source Node.

After you configure Diagnostics for an incident, you can also run Diagnostics and access the Diagnostics reports on demand, using **Actions → Run Diagnostics (iSPI Net only)** in the Incident form. The same criteria apply (see the criteria above). See Incident Form:Diagnostics Tab for more information.

Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

You can also run and access Diagnostics reports from a Node form. See Node Form: Diagnostics Tab for more information.

Diagnostic Settings Attributes

Attribute	Description
Flow Definition	Select the Diagnostic (Flow Definition) you want to use for the specified Node Group. Click the Lookup icon and choose one of the following options:

Attribute	Description
	• Show Analysis to display Analysis Pane information for the current Diagnostic (Flow Definition). (See Use the Analysis Pane for more information about the Analysis Pane.) • Quick Find to view the list of possible diagnostic Flow Definitions. NNMi provides diagnostics for the following types of devices: ▪ Cisco switch ▪ Cisco router ▪ Cisco switch/router ▪ Nortel switch See "Diagnostics (Flows) Provided by NNM iSPI NET" (on page 593) for more information about the diagnostics provided and the devices to which they apply.
Lifecycle State	Incident Lifecycle State of the target Incident. If the incident's Lifecycle State matches the value specified here, the Diagnostic runs. The Diagnostic automatically runs on each applicable Source Node in the specified Node Group if the incident has the Lifecycle State currently configured in this attribute of the Diagnostic (Flow Definition - set of automated commands).
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's Diagnostics settings. To temporarily disable the selected Diagnostics settings, clear **Enable**. To enable the selected Diagnostics settings, click **Enable**.

Configure Suppression Settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident

For information about each Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events tab:

NNMi enables you to suppress incidents based on Interface Group, Node Group, or default Suppression settings. NNMi applies your Suppression settings in the following order. Only the first match applies.

1. Interface Group (Remote 6.x/7.x Event Configuration Form: Interface Settings tab)
2. Node Group (Remote 6.x/7.x Event Configuration Form: Node Settings tab)
3. Enrich configuration settings without specifying an Interface Group or Node Group (Remote 6.x/7.x Event Configuration Form: Enrichment tab)

A Payload Filter allows you to use the data that is included with any of the following items before they are stored as incidents in NNMi:

- Traps generated from an SNMP agent
- Syslog messages generated from `ArcSightEvent` (HP ArcSight only)

- Management incidents that are generated by NNMi
- Events generated by NNM 6.x or 7.x management stations

Examples of the type of data that can be used as a Payload Filter include SNMP trap varbind names and values as well as CIA (Custom Incident Attribute) names and values. For example, you might want NNMi to suppress a particular status change notification trap for a specified Node Group or Interface Group. To do so, you could include the name of the trap varbind that stores this information as well as the particular status change value string the traps that you want to suppress should contain.

See "Configure Incident Suppression Settings for an Interface Group (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 913) for information about how to suppress an incident for an Interface Group with or without a Payload Filter.

See "Configure Incident Suppression Settings for a Node Group (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 947) for more information about how to suppress an incident for a Node Group with or without a Payload Filter.

To configure suppression for an incident using a Payload Filter without an Interface Group or Node Group Filter:

1. Navigate to the **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Suppression** tab.
3. Provide the required information (see table)
4. Click **Save and Close** to save your configuration return to the previous form.

Suppression Configuration Attributes

Name	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's suppression settings. To temporarily disable the Suppression settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable** . To enable the Suppression settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable** .
Payload Filter	The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be suppressed, enriched, or dampened. Make

Name	Description

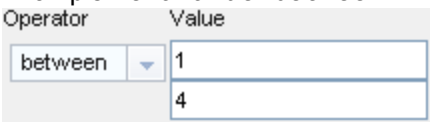
	sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor.
	
	When creating a Payload Filter, note the following:
	
	• Payload Filter expressions for the `like` and `not like` operators use the syntax defined for java regular expressions (java.util.regex Pattern class).
	
	• You must use a `ciaName` that already exists in the trap or event you are configuring.
	
	• Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together.
	
	• View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
	
	• The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions as shown in the example below.
	
	The following example filters incidents on voltage state:
	
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	`ciaValue = 5`
	
	NNMi evaluates the expression above as follows:
	
	`(ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaValue = 5)`
	
	NNMi finds all incidents with a varbind `.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` value of **5**.
	
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Payload Filter Editor. For example, you append to, replace, or change the indentation of the expression that is selected.
	
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators.
	
	• You can include more than one varbind in the same Payload Filter expression as shown in the following example:
	
	`((ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.* AND ciaValue = 25) AND (ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.* AND ciaValue = 3))`
	
	In this example, a given trap must meet each of the following criteria:
	
	▪ Contain a varbind whose Object Identifier (OID) matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` and has a value of `25`.
	
	▪ Contain a varbind whose OID matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.*` and has a value of `3`.

Name	Description
	Payload Filter Editor Components

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue
Operator	Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName=.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value of **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName! = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than **6**. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. • **between** Finds all values equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**

Example: `ciaValue between`



matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**.

Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

- **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue in`

  matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value.

- **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not contain a value.

- **like** Finds matches using the syntax defined for java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for more information.

Name	Description

Attribute	Description

The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below.

Example:

`ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that begins with 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9 and (optionally) ends with any number of characters.

`ciaValue like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.

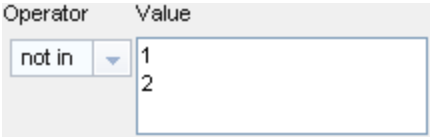
- **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8** .

- **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue not in`

  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified using the

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. .com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. .com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

Name	Description
	<table><tr><th>Attribute</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.</td></tr><tr><td>Value</td><td>The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following:</td></tr></table>

Name	Description

Attribute	Description
	• The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Payload Filter Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
AND <--> OR	Switches the selected Boolean Operator to either AND or OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is AND, the value is changed to OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.

Outdent	Moves a nested expression up one expression level. If your filter string includes only one nested expression, **Outdent** replaces the top-level expression. Click here for examples.
	Example 1
	`AND`
	`ciaName =.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`

Name	Description
	<table><tr><th>Button</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>OR ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3 **Example 2** AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 Placing the cursor at ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 and selecting **Outdent**, results in: AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 OR ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3 **Example 2** AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 Placing the cursor at ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 and selecting **Outdent**, results in: AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 OR ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3 **Example 2** AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 Placing the cursor at ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 and selecting **Outdent**, results in: AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</td></tr><tr><td>Delete</td><td>Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Payload Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.</td></tr></table>

Configure Enrichment Settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident

For information about each Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events tab:

NNMi enables you to fine tune and enhance incidents based on Interface Group, Node Group, or default Enrichment settings. NNMi applies your Enrichment settings in the following order. Only the first match applies.

1. Interface Group (Remote 6.x/7.x Event Configuration Form: Interface Settings tab)
2. Node Group (Remote 6.x/7.x Event Configuration Form: Node Settings tab)
3. Enrichment configuration settings without specifying an Interface Group or Node Group (Remote 6.x/7.x Event Configuration Form: Enrichment tab.)

The types of items you can fine tune and enhance for a selected incident configuration, include:

- Category
- Family
- Severity
- Priority
- Correlation Nature
- Message
- Assigned To

Note: Any configuration you specify for Severity, Priority, or Message overrides those values provided in the Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration Form: Basics information.

A Payload Filter allows you to use the data that is included with any of the following items before they are stored as incidents in NNMi:

- Traps generated from an SNMP agent
- Syslog messages generated from `ArcSightEvent` (HP ArcSight only)
- Management incidents that are generated by NNMi
- Events generated by NNM 6.x or 7.x management stations

Examples of the type of data that can be used as a Payload Filter include SNMP trap varbind names and values as well as CIA (Custom Incident Attribute) names and values. For example, you might want NNMi to suppress a particular status change notification trap for a specified Node Group or Interface Group. To do so, you could include the name of the trap varbind that stores this information as well as the particular status change value string the traps that you want to suppress should contain.

Note: The CIA added to an incident must be provided by NNMi. You cannot create CIAs.

See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for an Interface Group (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 921) for information about how to enrich an incident for an Interface Group with or without a Payload Filter.

See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for a Node Group (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 955) for more information about how to enrich an incident for a Node Group with or without a Payload Filter.

To configure Enrich Settings for an incident using a Payload Filter without an Interface Group or Node Group Filter:

1. Navigate to the **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Enrichment** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
4. Provide the required information (see table)
5. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Enrichment Attributes

Name	Description
Category	Use the Category attribute to customize the category for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Accounting • Application Status • Configuration • Fault • Performance • Security • Status See "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 617) for more information.

Name	Description
Family	Use the Family attribute to customize the Family for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Address • Aggregated Port (Interfaces using **Link Aggregation**[1] protocol. See Interface Form: Link Aggregation tab.) • Board • Connection • Correlation • HSRP • Interface • Node • OSPF See "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 617) for more information.
Severity	The incident Severity represents the seriousness calculated for the incident. Use the Severity attribute to specify the severity that should be assigned to the incident you are configuring. Possible values are described below: **Normal** - Indicates there are no known problems related to the associated object. This Severity is meant to be informational. Generally, no action is needed for these incidents. **Warning** - Indicates there might be a problem related to the associated object. **Minor** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require further investigation. **Major** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object to be resolved before they become critical. **Critical** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require immediate attention.
Priority	Used to communicate the urgency of resolving the selected incident. You control

[1] Protocols used on Switches to configure multiple Interfaces (Aggregation Member Interfaces) to function as if they were one (an Aggregator Interface). When two Aggregator Interfaces establish a connection, that connection is an Aggregator Layer 2 Connection. The Aggregator Layer 2 Connection appears on Layer 2 Neighbor View maps as a thick line with an Interface icon at each end (representing the Aggregator Interface). When you double-click the thick line, it converts into multiple thin lines representing the participating Aggregation Member Layer 2 Connections with their Aggregation Member Interfaces at each end of the lines.

Name	Description
	this value. NNMi sets this value to null by default. The lower the number the higher the priority. Possible values are: 5 **None** 4 **Low** 3 **Medium** 2 **High** 1 **Top** **Note**: The icons are displayed only in table views.
Correlation Nature	Use the Correlation Nature to customize the Correlation Nature for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Info • None • Root Cause • Secondary Root Cause • Symptom • Stream Correlation • Service Impact See Incident Form: General Tab for more information.
Message Format	When configuring an incident, specify how the incident message appears in the incident view. The string you specify in the Message Format attribute is visible in an incident view. **Note**: The incident message limit is 1024 characters. If you exceed this limit, NNMi truncates the value starting from the right. You can use any combination of default and custom attributes: "Valid Parameters for Configuring Incident Messages (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 622) "Include Custom Incident Attributes in Your Message Format (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 628)
Assigned To	Use to specify the owner of any incident generated for this incident configuration. Click the Lookup icon and select Quick Find to select a valid user name. **Note**: You can also begin to type a valid user name and use the auto-complete feature to select the user name of interest.

Name	Description
Description	Use the Description attribute to provide additional information that you want to note about the current enhancement configuration. This description applies only to the enhancement configuration and does not appear when NNMi displays any associated incident. Type a maximum of 1024 characters. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.

Configure Dampening Settings for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident

For information about each Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events tab:

NNMi enables you to delay the following for an incident configuration based on the Source Object's participation in an Interface Group:

- Execution of Incident Actions
- Execution of Diagnostics (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software* \ *NNM iSPI NET*)
- Appearance within Incident views in the NNMi Console

You can dampen incidents based on Interface Group, Node Group, or default Dampening settings. NNMi applies your Dampening settings in the following order. Only the first match applies.

1. Interface Group (Remote 6.x/7.x Event Configuration Form: Interface Settings tab)
2. Node Group (Remote 6.x/7.x Event Configuration Form: Node Settings tab)
3. Dampening settings without specifying an Interface Group or Node Group (Remote 6.x/7.x Event Configuration Form: Dampening tab)

When using the Dampening configuration, note the following:

- Duplicate and Rate Correlation incidents inherit the Dampening settings from its Correlated Children. If the Correlated Children are Closed while Dampened, and therefore deleted, NNMi retains the parent Duplicate or Rate Correlation incident. See "Correlate Duplicate Incidents (Deduplication Configuration)" (on page 503) and "Track Incident Frequency (Rate: Time Period and Count)" (on page 504) for more information about Duplicate and Rate Correlation incidents.

  Note: NNMi administrators can view the number of incidents Closed and deleted while dampened. Access the **Help** → **System Information** → **Health** tab, click the View Detailed Health Report button, and search for the word dampened.

- After the Dampen Interval has passed, NNMi changes the Lifecycle State to REGISTERED.

  See About the Incident Lifecycle for more information about Lifecycle State.

See "Configure Incident Dampening Settings for an Interface Group (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 932) for information about how to configure Dampening for an Interface Group with or without a Payload Filter.

See "Configure Incident Dampening Settings for a Node Group (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 965) for more information about how to configure Dampening for a Node Group with or without a Payload Filter.

To configure Dampening settings for an incident using a Payload Filter without an Interface Group or Node Group Filter:

1. Navigate to the **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create a configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete a configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Dampening** tab.
3. Provide the required information (see table)
4. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Dampening Attributes

Name	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's Dampening settings. To temporarily disable the Dampening settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable** . To enable the Dampening settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable** .
Hour	Specifies the number of hours to be used for the Dampen Interval.
Minutes	Specifies the number of minutes to be used for the Dampen Interval.
Seconds	Specifies the number of seconds to be used for the Dampen Interval.
Payload Filter	The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be suppressed, enriched, or dampened. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor. When creating a Payload Filter, note the following: ▪ Payload Filter expressions for the `like` and `not like` operators use the syntax defined for java regular expressions (java.util.regex Pattern class).

Name	Description

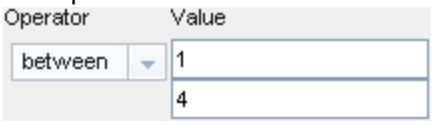
	▪ You must use a `ciaName` that already exists in the trap or event you are configuring.
	▪ Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together.
	▪ View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
	▪ The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions as shown in the example below.
	The following example filters incidents on voltage state:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	`ciaValue = 5`
	NNMi evaluates the expression above as follows:
	`(ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaValue = 5)`
	NNMi finds all incidents with a varbind `.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` value of **5**.
	▪ The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Payload Filter Editor. For example, you append to, replace, or change the indentation of the expression that is selected.
	▪ The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators.
	▪ You can include more than one varbind in the same Payload Filter expression as shown in the following example:
	`((ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.* AND ciaValue = 25) AND (ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.* AND ciaValue = 3))`
	In this example, a given trap must meet each of the following criteria:
	◦ Contain a varbind whose Object Identifier (OID) matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` and has a value of `25`.
	◦ Contain a varbind whose OID matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.*` and has a value of `3`.
	Payload Filter Editor Components
	Attribute / **Description**
	Attribute — The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following:

Name	Description
	<table><tr><th>Attribute</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>▪ ciaName ▪ ciaValue</td></tr><tr><td>Operator</td><td>Valid operators are described below. ▪ **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName=.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value of **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. ▪ **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName! = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. ▪ **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than **6**. ▪ **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than or equal to **6**. ▪ **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value greater than **4**. ▪ **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. ▪ **between** Finds all values equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example.</td></tr></table>

Name	Description

Attribute	Description

Example: `ciaValue between`



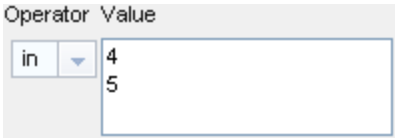
matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**.

Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

- **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue in`

  matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value.

- **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not contain a value.

- **like** Finds matches using the syntax defined for java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for more information.

Name	Description

Attribute	Description

The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below.

Example:

`ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that begins with 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9 and (optionally) ends with any number of characters.

`ciaValue like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.

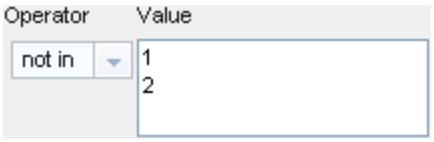
- **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8** .

- **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue not in`

  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

Name	Description
	<table><tr><th>Attribute</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>▪ **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified using the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. ▪ **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified using the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not</td></tr></table>

Name	Description

Attribute	Description
	begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: ▪ The values you enter are case sensitive. ▪ NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. ▪ The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Payload Filter Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location.

<table>
<tr><th>Name</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Button</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Note: View the expression displayed under Filter String to see the logic of the expression as it is created.</td></tr>
<tr><td>AND <--> OR</td><td>Switches the selected Boolean Operator to either AND or OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is AND, the value is changed to OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Outdent</td><td>Moves a nested expression up one expression level. If your filter string includes only one nested expression, Outdent replaces the top-level expression. Click here for examples.
Example 1
<pre>AND
     ciaName =.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6
     OR
          ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3</pre>Placing the cursor at <code>ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3</code> and selecting Outdent, results in:
<pre>AND
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6
     OR
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3</pre>Example 2
<pre>AND
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</pre>Placing the cursor at <code>ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</code> and selecting Outdent, results in:
<pre>AND
ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</pre></td></tr>
<tr><td>Delete</td><td>Deletes the selected expression.
Note: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Payload Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Configure Forward to Global Managers Settings for a Remote 6.x/7.x Event Incident (*NNMi Advanced*)

For information about each Remote 6.x/7.x Events tab:

(*NNMi Advanced - Global Network Management feature*) The NNMi Global Network Management feature enables multiple NNMi management servers to work together while managing different

geographic areas of your network. See NNMi's Feature (NNMi Advanced) for more information. The Global Manager combines topology information from multiple Regional Managers, but maintains *a separate set of incidents about those nodes*.

Use the Global Manager Forwarding tab when you want to forward specific NNM 6.x/7.x Events from your NNMi management server (a Regional Manager) to all Global Managers in your Global Network Management environment.

Caution: The Global Manager must have an incident configuration for that NNM 6.x/7.x Event, otherwise the in-coming NNM 6.x/7.x Event is dropped. See "Export and Import Configuration Settings" (on page 1362) for ideas about sharing incident configurations among NNMi management servers.

When you configure Forward to Global Managers, you can specify an optional Payload Filter for NNMi to use when determining *which occurrences* should be forwarded to Global Managers. Payload Filters enables you to use the data that is included with an occurrence of an incident configuration before it is stored as an incident in the NNMi database.

Examples of the type of data that can be used as a Payload Filter include Custom Incident Attribute names (ciaName) and values (ciaValue). For example, you might want NNMi to forward an incident based on a particular status change notification trap. To do so, you would specify a Payload Filter that includes the name of the Custom Incident Attribute that stores the status information as well as the status change value string of interest.

To configure forwarding to Global Managers:

1. Navigate to the **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Forward to Global Managers** tab.
3. Provide the required information (see table)
4. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Forwarding Configuration Attributes

Name	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to enable or temporarily disable an incident's GNM settings. To temporarily disable the GNM Forwarding Configuration settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable** ☐. To enable the GNM Forwarding settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable** ☑.

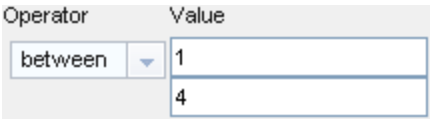
Payload Filter	The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents that NNMi forwards to other servers. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor.
	
	When creating a Payload Filter, note the following:
	
	• Payload Filter expressions for the `like` and `not like` operators use the syntax defined for java regular expressions (java.util.regex Pattern class).
	
	• You must use a `ciaName` that already exists in the trap or event you are configuring.
	
	• Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together.
	
	• View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
	
	• The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions as shown in the example below.
	
	The following example filters incidents on voltage state:
	
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	`ciaValue = 5`
	
	NNMi evaluates the expression above as follows:
	
	`(ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaValue = 5)`
	
	NNMi finds all incidents with a varbind value of `.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` and CIA value of **5**.
	
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Payload Filter Editor. For example, you append to, replace, or change the indentation of the expression that is selected.
	
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators.

Name	Description
	Payload Filter Editor Components

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue
Operator	Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName=.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName! = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind value less than **6**. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. • **between** Finds all values equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**

Example: `ciaValue between`



matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**.

Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

- **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue in`

  matches any incident that contains a varbind value of either **4** or **5**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind value.

- **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with no varbind values.

- **like** Finds matches using wildcard characters. Click here for more information about using wildcard characters.

Name	Description

Attribute	Description

The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below.

Example:

`ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that begins with 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9 and (optionally) ends with any number of characters.

`ciaValue like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.

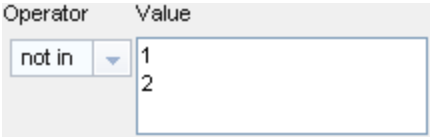
- **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8** .

- **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue not in`

  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified (using wildcard strings). Click here for an example.

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example:

Name	Description

Attribute	Description
	`ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Payload Filter Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.

Name	Description

Button	Description
AND <--> OR	Switches the selected Boolean Operator to either AND or OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is AND, the value is changed to OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.

Outdent	Moves a nested expression up one expression level. If your filter string includes only one nested expression, **Outdent** replaces the top-level expression. Click here for examples.
	Example 1
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Example 2
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`

Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Payload Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.

Configure Deduplication for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident

For information about each Remote 6.x/7.x Events tab:

The deduplication configuration determines what values NNMi should match to detect when an SNMP trap, Syslog Message (HP ArcSightonly), Management Event, or Remote NNM 6.x/7.x event is a duplicate.

Note the following:

- Suppression, Enrichment, and Dampening are not supported for Deduplication incidents.
- NNMi applies only one deduplication configuration per incident . If NNMi generates an incident using a specified deduplication configuration, NNMi continues to correlate duplicate incidents using the original configuration. To use a different deduplication configuration for an incident, first delete the current deduplication incident (created using the original deduplication configuration). NNMi generates the next deduplication incident according to the new deduplication configuration settings.
- By default, NNMi updates the **Duplicate Count** every 30 seconds. This interval cannot be changed.
- NNMi continues to update the duplicate count regardless of an incident's lifecycle state. For example, if an incident's **Lifecycle State** is set to **Closed**, the duplicate count continues to be incremented. See About the Incident Lifecycle for more information. This behavior helps you identify situations in which the incident is not yet fixed. Take note if the Duplicate Count is incremented after a lengthy time period has elapsed, which might indicate there is a new problem with the node, interface, or address.
- Each time you stop and restart ovjboss, any incidents that have not yet been correlated or persisted are lost. This means that after a restart of ovjboss, an incoming incident might not be correlated as expected. For example, after a restart of ovjboss, a duplicate incident might not be correlated under its original parent incident. Instead, a new parent incident might be generated. See "Stop or Start an NNMi Process" (on page 62)for more information about starting and stopping the ovjboss process.
- If a Duplicate Correlation Incident is dampened, note the following:
  - Duplicate Correlation Incidents inherit the Dampening settings from its Correlated Children.
  - NNMi always retains the Parent Duplicate Correlation incident, even if its Child Incidents are Closed and subsequently deleted.

    See "Dampening Incident Configurations" (on page 514) for more information about Dampening an incident configuration.

To specify or delete a deduplication configuration:

1. Navigate to the **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Click to expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration**tab.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create a deduplication configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit a deduplication configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete a deduplication configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Deduplication** tab.
3. Provide the required information (see "Deduplication Attributes" table).
4. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Deduplication Attributes

Name	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's deduplication configuration. To temporarily disable the deduplication configuration setting, clear **Enable** ☐. To enable the deduplication configuration setting, click **Enable** ☑. **Note**: After a deduplication configuration is enabled, NNMi increments the **Duplicate Count** for an associated incident regardless of the **Lifecycle State** value. For example, if an incident's **Lifecycle State** is set to **Closed**, the duplicate count continues to be incremented. See About the Incident Lifecycle for more information.
Count	Specifies the number of duplicate incidents for the current configuration that NNMi stores at one time. For example, if the Count is 10, after NNMi receives 10 duplicate incidents, NNMi deletes the first (oldest) duplicate incident and keeps the eleventh. (NNMi stores ten maximum.)
Hour Interval	Used with the Minute and Second Intervals to specify the time that must elapse before a new duplicate incident is generated for this incident configuration. For example, if the Hour Interval value is 1, and no Minute or Second Intervals are specified, and the duplicate incident is not generated within one hour, NNMi generates a new duplicate incident the next time it occurs.
Minute Interval	Used with the Hour and Second interval to specify the time that must elapse before a new duplicate incident is generated for this incident configuration. For example, if the Minute Interval is 30 and no Hour or Second Intervals are specified, and the duplicate incident is not generated within 30 minutes, NNMi generates a new duplicate incident the next time it occurs.
Second Interval	Used with the Hour and Minute Intervals to specify the time that must elapse before a new duplicate incident is generated for this incident configuration. For example, if the Second Interval is 120 and no Hour or Minute Intervals are specified, and the duplicate incident is not generated within 120 seconds, NNMi generates a new duplicate incident the next time it occurs.
Correlation Incident Config	Used to access the out-of-the box deduplicaton configuration provided by NNMi. Select the default value **Duplicate Correlation**. **Note**: You can choose to use this configuration as is or edit it. If you want to create a new deduplication configuration, you must create a new incident configuration. After you have created a new incident configuration, it appears in the **Quick Find** list of options. See "Lookup Fields" (on page 36) for more informationn about Quick Find.
Comparison Criteria	Specify the attribute values that must match before the incident is identified as a duplicate. The possible attributes consist of the following choices. • **Name** - The **Name** attribute value from the Incident form: General tab.

Name	Description
	• **CIA** - Represents any of the following items configured as a Parameter Value using the "Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form " (on page 503): ▪ The **Value** attribute from the Incident form: Custom Attributes tab ▪ An SNMP varbind Object ID ▪ An SNMP varbind position number If you want to use CIA as part of your comparison criteria, see "Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form " (on page 503) • **SourceNode** - The **Source Node** attribute value from the Basics attributes listed on the Incident form. The Source Node value is the IP Address or Name of the node for which the incident was generated. **Note**: The Source Node must be stored in the NNMi database. • **Source Object** - The **Source Object** attribute value from the Basics attributes listed on the Incident form. **Note**: The Source Object must be stored in the NNMi database. **Note**: Each attribute value in the option you select must match before the incident is identified as a duplicate. For example, if you select **Name**, only the Incident Name value must match. If you select **Name SourceNode SourceObject CIA**, the Incident Name, Source Node, Source Object, and all Custom Incident Attribute values that you configure as a Parameter Value must match before NNMi identifies the incident as a duplicate. Selecting an option that includes CIA enables you to further refine the deduplication criteria. For example, you might want to configure deduplication for incidents with CIA values that specify the same State attribute value for a particular network object. For a description of each Comparison Criteria option, click here.

Comparison Criteria	Description
Name	Value of the **Name** attribute from the Incident form: General tab must match.
Name CIA	Each of the following values must match: • **Name** attribute from the Incident form: General tab • **CIA** - Represents the Value associated with any of the following items configured as a Parameter Value using the "Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form " (on page 503): ▪ Name of a Custom Incident Attribute (CIA) provided by NNMi. (See the Incident form: Custom Attributes tab ▪ An SNMP varbind Object ID ▪ An SNMP varbind position number If you want to use CIA as part of your comparison criteria, see "Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form " (on page 503)
Name	**Note**: Select this option only if the Source Node is stored in the

Name	Description
Comparison Parameter List	*Optional*. If you selected a Comparison Criteria that includes CIA, you must populate one or more rows in this table. See "Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form " (on page 503).

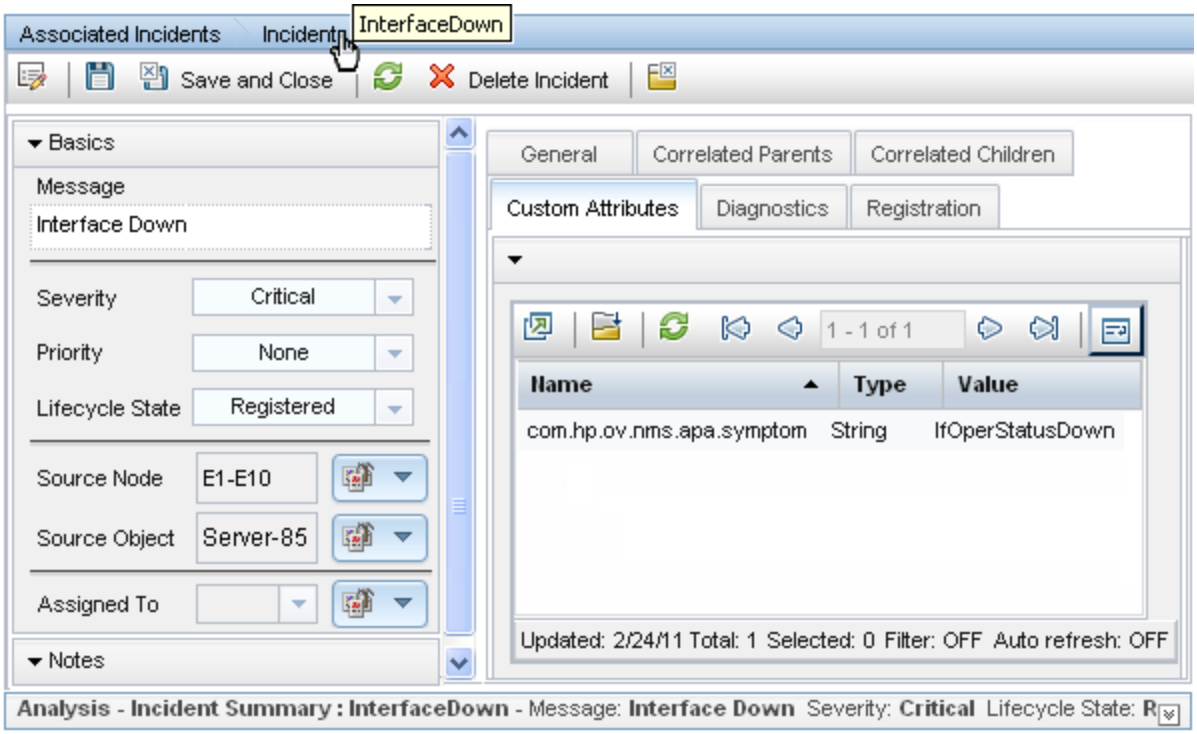
Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)

Comparison Parameter values enable accurate identification of duplicate incidents. Custom Incident Attributes (CIAs) are used as Comparison Parameter values. There are two categories of CIAs:

- SNMP trap varbind values (Name = the MIB varbind identifier, Type = asn_*)
- Custom attributes provided by NNMi (Name = cia.*, Type=String). See "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466).

The group of available CIAs depends on which incident you are configuring for this Deduplication (for example, CiscoLinkDown). To see which CIAs are available, navigate to an Incident view, select an instance of that incident-type, click the Open icon and navigate to the Custom Attributes tab. The items listed in the table are the CIAs for that particular incident-type. For example, all CiscoLinkDown incidents would have the same group of CIAs shown in the illustration below.

Note: You can also use the CIA (varbind) position number.



To specify a CIA to use in the identification criteria for duplicate incidents:

1. Navigate to the **Deduplication Comparison Params** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Remote NNMi 6.x/7.x Event Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
      - To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   e. On the form that opens, navigate to the **Deduplication** tab.
   f. Locate the **Comparison Parameter List** table.
   g. Do one of the following to specify which CIA:
      - To add a Custom Incident Attribute parameter specification, click the New icon.
      - To edit an existing Custom Incident Attribute parameter specification, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
2. In the Parameter Value field, type (or copy and paste) the exact text string from the Incident form, Custom Attribute tab, **Name** attribute value:
   - NNMi-provided CIA value (see "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466)).
   - SNMP trap varbind identified by the Abstract Syntax Notation value (ASN.1).
3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous configuration form.

Configure Rate (Time Period and Count) for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident

For information about each Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events tab:

Use Rate configuration to track incident patterns *based on the number of incident reoccurrences within a specified time period*. After the count within the specified time period is reached, NNMi emits a Rate Correlation incident and continues to update the Correlation Notes with the number of occurrences within that rate.

Note: Suppression, Enrichment, and Dampening are not supported for Rate incidents.

As long as your defined criteria (Count and Hours, Minutes, Seconds) is sustained, the following information is updated in the Correlation Notes of the Rate Correlation incident:

- the actual number of occurrences of incidents for that sustained rate (Count)
- the sustained time interval (Hours, Minutes, Seconds)

For example, you can set a Rate configuration to track when a link is intermittently down at least three times in 30 minutes. NNMi shows the first occurrence of the rate incident in the incident view and uses Correlation Notes to update the number of incidents and time interval to reflect all the incremental incident occurrences and time periods. To continue the example, if the rate of three times in 30 minutes is sustained for 90 minutes, NNMi updates the Correlation Notes to specify that 9 incidents occurred in 90 minutes.

NNMi provides preconfigured Rate correlations. You can add new Rate correlations.

When you open the Incident form of the newest instance:

- On the General tab, two fields notify you that the Rate correlation is working:
  - **Correlation Nature**: Rate
  - **Count**: x
- On the **Correlated Children** tab, each incident is listed in the table.
- If a Rate Correlation Incident is dampened, note the following:
  - Rate Correlation Incidents inherit the Dampening configuration settings from its Correlated Children.
  - NNMi always retains the Parent Rate Correlation Incident, even if its Child Incidents are Closed and subsequently deleted.

    See "Dampening Incident Configurations" (on page 514) for more information about Dampening an incident configuration.

To establish a rate correlation within an incident configuration:

1. Navigate to the **Rate** tab.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
      - To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   e. On the form that opens, locate the **Rate** tab.
2. Provide the definition for this Rate configuration (see the "Rate Configuration Definition" table).
3. *Optional*. If your Comparison Criteria includes custom incident attributes (CIA) to identify one specific incident, use the Comparison Parameter List table to define each CIA.See "Rate Comparison Parameters Form" (on page 510).
4. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Rate Configuration Definition

Attribute	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's rate settings. To temporarily disable the Dampen Configuration settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enabled** . To enable the Dampen Configuration settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enabled** . If enabled, NNMi actively tracks any reoccurrences of the designated incident within the time period you specify, and generates a Rate incident.

Attribute	Description
Count	Specify the number of reoccurrences required before your Rate Configuration starts working.
Set the Time Period	Specify a time duration within which the reoccurrences are measured. Fill in one or more of the following attribute fields: **Hours** **Minutes** **Seconds**
Correlation Incident Config	Click the icon and select Quick Find. Select **Rate Correlation** from the list.
Comparison Criteria	Specify which group of attributes must match before the incident is identified as a duplicate. The possible groups of attributes consist of the following choices. **Name** value of the Incident (from the General tab on the Incident form). **Source Node** value (from the Basics group on the Incident form). Address or name of the node for which the incident was generated. **Source Object** value (from the Basics group on the Incident form). For example, the Source Object for a LinkDown incident is **interface**. **CIA** custom incident attribute values (select from the list displayed on the Custom Attributes tab on the Incident form). If you want to use CIA as part of your comparison criteria, see "Rate Comparison Parameters Form (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 1022).
Comparison Parameter List	*Optional*. If you selected a Comparison Criteria that includes CIA, you must populate one or more rows in this table. See "Rate Comparison Parameters Form (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 1022).

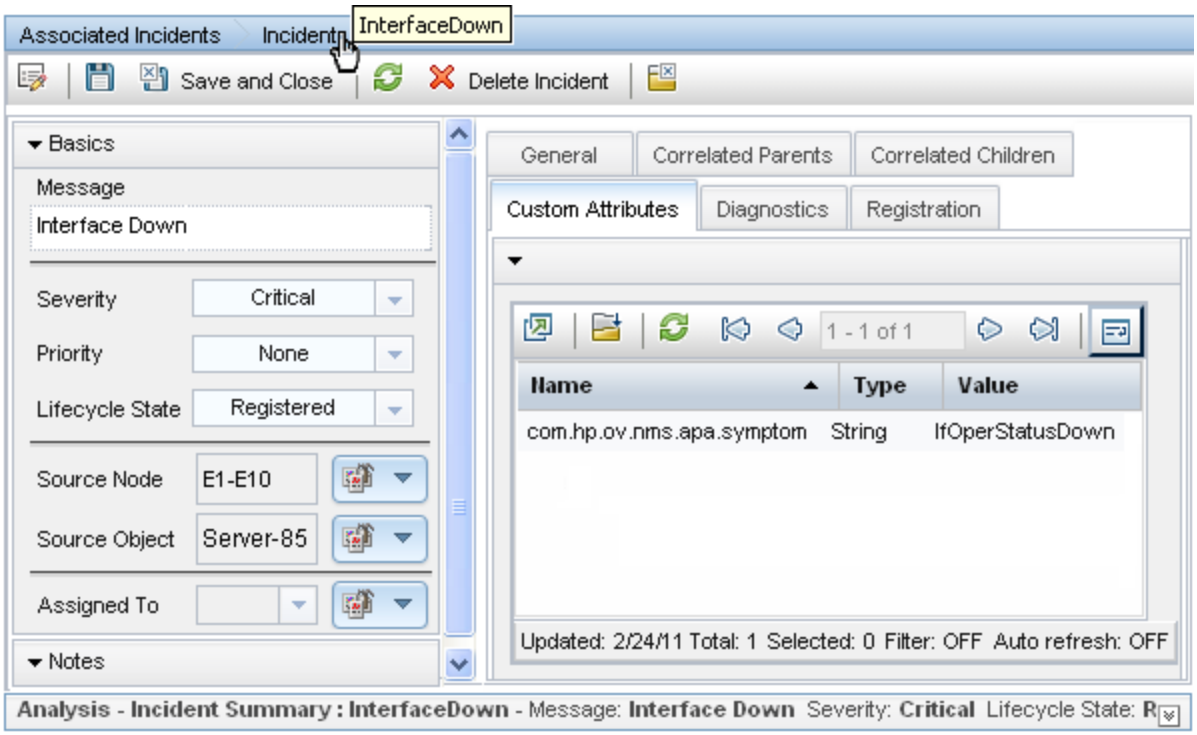
Rate Comparison Parameters Form (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)

Custom Incident Attributes (CIAs) are used as parameter values. Parameter values enable accurate identification of duplicate incidents. There are two categories of CIAs:

- SNMP trap varbind values (Name = the MIB varbind identifier, Type = asn_*)
- Custom attributes provided by NNMi (Name = cia.*, Type=String). See "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466).

The group of available CIAs depends on which incident you are configuring for this Rate (for example, CiscoLinkDown). To see which CIAs are available, navigate to an Incident view, select an instance of that incident-type, click the Open icon and navigate to the Custom Attributes tab. The items listed in the table are the CIAs for that particular incident-type. For example, all CiscoLinkDown incidents would have the same group of CIAs shown in the illustration below.

Note: You can also use the CIA (varbind) position number.



To specify a CIA to use in the identification criteria for duplicate incidents:

1. Navigate to the **Rate Comparison Params** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Remote NNMi 6.x/7.x Event Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a new configuration, click the * New icon.
      - To edit an existing configuration, dselect a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   e. On the form that opens, navigate to the **Rate** tab.
   f. Locate the **Comparison Parameter List** table.
   g. Do one of the following to specify which CIA:
      - To add a Custom Incident Attribute parameter specification, click the * New icon.
      - To edit an existing Custom Incident Attribute parameter specification,select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
2. In the Parameter Value field, type (or copy and paste) the exact text string from the Incident form, Custom Attribute tab, **Name** attribute value:
   - NNMi-provided CIA value (see "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466)).
   - SNMP trap varbind identified by the Abstract Syntax Notation value (ASN.1).
3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous configuration form.

Configure Actions for a Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incident

For information about each Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events tab:

For information about each Action tab:

You can configure actions to automatically run at any point in the incident lifecycle. For example, you might want to configure an action to occur when an incident of the type you are configuring is generated (**Registered**). When an incident is generated, you might want to automatically open a trouble ticket or send email or page your network operator. After the incident is **Closed**, you might want to automatically close the trouble ticket.

Note: Your actions will not be executed until you enable the Actions configuration by either clicking Enable on the Actions tab or using the **Actions** → **Enable Configuration** option.

Note: NNMi runs each action that you configure using the Local System account. To change the user account associated with actions, see "Setting the Action Server Name Parameter" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference.

You can configure actions for incidents generated from SNMP traps, Syslog Messages, (HP ArcSight only), Remote NNM 6.x or 7.x events, and the NNMi Management Events. Any time an incident configuration changes, the action directory is rescanned and any Jython files are reloaded to the NNMi database. See "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 1025) for more information about the actions directory.

Tip: Copy any required Jython files to the NNMi actions directory before you configure an incident action. New or updated actions are loaded into NNMi only when an incident configuration is updated or created. See "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 1025) for the location of the NNMi action directory.

When the action runs, output is logged to the `incidentActions.*.*.log` file. To view the contents of the Actions log, use the **Tools** → **Incident Actions Log** menu option.

See "Verify that NNMi Services are Running" (on page 67) for more information about log files and where they are located.

NNMi sets the default values described in the following table.

Note: These default values cannot be changed.

Action Server Properties

Property	Description	Value
numProcess	Number of actions that can be run at one time.	150
numJythonThreads	Number of threads the action server uses to run Jython scripts	10
userName	User name under which the action server runs.	bin

To configure an automatic action for an incident:

1. Navigate to the **Actions** tab.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.

b. Expand the **Incidents** folder

c. Select **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations** .

d. Do one of the following:
   - To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   - To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.

e. Select the **Actions** tab.

2. From the **Lifecycle Actions** table toolbar, do one of the following:
   - To create an Action configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit an Action configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   - To delete an Action configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
3. In the "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)" (on page 1025), provide the required information.
4. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

   The next time the lifecycle changes, NNMi launches the action associated with the lifecycle for the incident of that type .

Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)

For information about each Action tab:

Use this form to enter the command you want to run when an incident of the type you are configuring is at a particular Lifecycle State. For example, when an incident is generated (**Registered**), you might want to automatically open a trouble ticket or email or page your network operator.

Note: Your actions will not be executed until you enable the Actions configuration by either clicking Enable on the Actions tab or using the **Actions** → **Enable Configuration** option.

To configure an action for an incidents:

1. Navigate to the **Lifecycle Transition Actions** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation pane, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations**.
   d. Select the **Actions** tab.
   e. From the **Lifecycle Transition Action** table toolbar, do one of the following:
      - To create an Action configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      - To edit an Action configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

- To delete an Action configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.

2. Make your configuration choices (see table).

   Note: NNMi reloads the configuration information anytime the incident configuration is changed.

3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Create Action Attributes

Attribute	Description
Lifecycle State	Select a Lifecycle State from the drop-down menu.
Command Type	If you provided a Jython command, select **Jython** from the drop-down list. If you are using an executable or bat file, select **ScriptOrExecutable** from the drop-down list.

Command	Enter one of the following:
	• A Jython method with the required parameters
	• Executable command for the current operating system with the required parameters.
	When entering a **Command** value, note the following:
	• Left or right bracket ([ ]) and backtick (` Unicode character: 0060 hex = 96 dec) characters are not allowed in the **Command** attribute. If you need these characters in your shell script, place them in a shell script file and reference that file from the **Command** attribute.
	• **Windows only**: Shell commands are not allowed in the **Command** attribute. If you need to use shell commands, place them in a shell script file and reference that file from the **Command** attribute.
	• Verify that you do not have two Jython methods with the same name. Otherwise, NNMi is not able to tell which is the correct method to load.
	• You can use the same Jython method for more than one incident configuration.
	• Jython (.py) files or other executable scripts need to reside in the following directory:
	Note: Use absolute paths to executables instead of relying on the PATH variable as it might not be set correctly.
	Windows:
	`%NnmDataDir%\shared\nnm\actions`
	UNIX:
	`/var/opt/OV/shared/nnm/actions`

Attribute	Description
	• NNMi provides a set of parameters that can pass attribute values from an incident configuration. See "Valid Parameters for Configuring Incident Actions (Management Events)" (on page 1168) for more information.

Configure a Payload Filter for an Action (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)

The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents that cause the configured action to run. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor.

To create a Payload Filter expression:

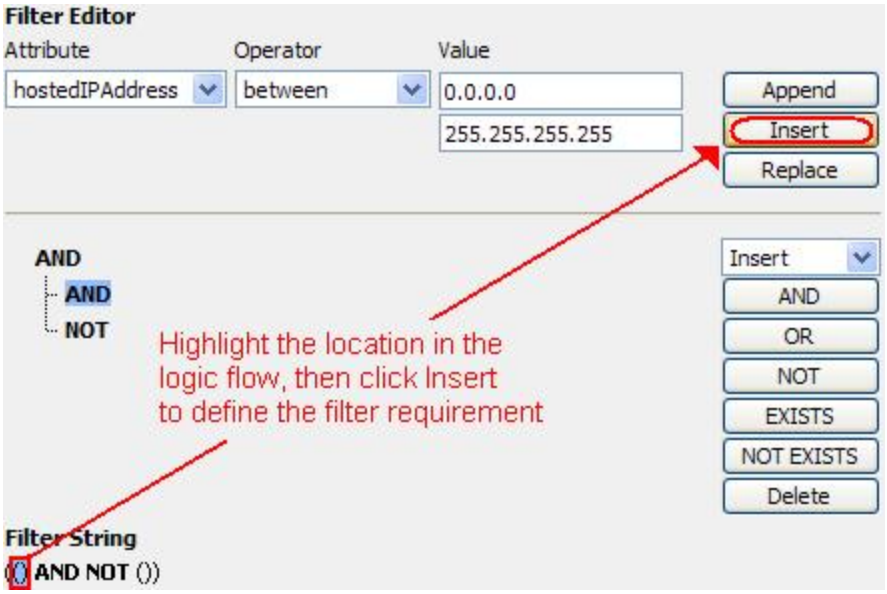
1. Navigate to the **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Actions** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
4. Select the **Payload Filter** tab.
5. Define your Payload Filter (see table). Also see "Guidelines for Creating a Payload Filter".
   a. Plan out the logic needed for your Filter String.
   b. Use the buttons on the bottom half of the Additional Filters Editor to establish the logic structure.

      For example, to establish the following structure, select **Insert**, then click **AND**, then **NOT**, and then **AND** a second time:

      ```
      (( ) AND NOT ( ))
      ```

   c. Now place your cursor in a location within the displayed Filter String, and use the top half of the filter editor to define the parameters of the highlighted filter requirement.

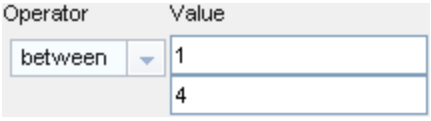
For example, select a set of parentheses and use the Insert button to specify the filter requirement within those parentheses:

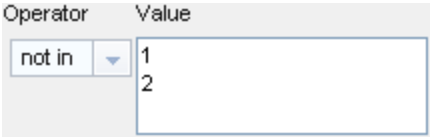


6. Click **Save and Close**.
7. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Payload Filter Editor Components

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue
Operator	Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName != .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind value less than **6**.

Attribute	Description
	• **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. • **between** Finds all traps or events that include a varbind value equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue between`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4** . **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. • **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue in`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value of either **4** or **5**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind value.

Attribute	Description
	• **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with no varbind values. • **like** Finds matches using wildcard characters. Click here for more information about using wildcard characters. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Examples: `ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` finds all traps or events that contain varbind names that begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) end with any number of characters. `ciaValue like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. • **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8**. • **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not in`  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified (using wildcard strings). Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at*

Attribute	Description
	this location. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9**. `ciaValue not like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Additional Filters Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the Filter String.
Insert	Inserts the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) in front of the cursor location within the Filter String.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Appends, inserts, or replaces the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Appends, Inserts, or replaces the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Additional Filters Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.

Valid Parameters for Configuring Incident Actions (Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Events)

When configuring incident actions, consider using incident information as part of the action. NNMi provides the following parameter values. Use these parameters as variables in your Jython methods or executable files.

Tip: See the Using the Incident Form for more information about the parameter values.

Note: NNMi stores varbind values as custom incident attributes (CIAs).

See "Lifecycle Transition Action Form" (on page 584) for more information about configuring incident actions.

Valid Parameters Visible From an Incident's Form

Parameter Value	Description
$category, $cat	Value of the Category attribute in the Incident form.
$count, $cnt	Value representing the number of Custom Incident Attributes that appear in the Incident form.
$family, $fam	Value from the Family attribute in the Incident form.
$firstOccurrenceTime, $fot	Value from the First Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form.
$lastOccurrenceTime, $lot	Value from the Last Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form.
$lifecycleState, $lcs	Value from the Lifecycle State attribute in the Incident form.
$name	Value of the Name attribute from the incident configuration.
$nature, $nat	Value from the Nature attribute in the Incident form.
$origin, $ori	Value from the Origin attribute in the Incident form.
$originOccurrenceTime, $oot	Value from the Origin Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form.
$priority, $pri	Value from the Priority attribute in the Incident form.
$severity, $sev	Value of the Severity attribute of the Incident form.

Valid Parameters Visible from a Node Form

Parameter Value	Description
$managementAddress, $mga	Value from the Management Address attribute of the incident's source Node's form or SNMP Agent form.

$otherSideOfConnectionManagementAddress, $oma	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this attribute is the value of the Management Address of a node on the other side of the Layer 2 connection.
$sourceNodeLongName, $sln	The fully-qualified DNS name as displayed in the Hostname attribute of the incident's source Node's form.
$sourceNodeName, $snn	Value from the Name attribute of the incident's source Node's form.
$sysContact, $sct	Value from the System Contact attribute of the incident's source Node form: General tab.
$sysLocation, $slc	Value from the System Location attribute of the incident's source Node form: General tab.

Valid Parameters Visible from an Interface Form

Parameter Value	Description
$ifAlias, $ifa	Value from the IfAlias attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifConfigDupSetting, $icd	Configured Duplex Setting on the port associated with the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifDesc, $idc	Value from the ifDesc attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifIndex, $idx	Value from the ifIndex attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifIpAddr, $iia	IP Address values associated with the interface that is the incident's source object. If multiple IPaddresses are associated with the interface, this parameter returns a comma-separated list.
$ifName, $ifn	Value from the ifName attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifPhysAddr, $ipa	Value from the Physical Address attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifSpeed, $isp	Value from the ifSpeed attribute for the interface that is the incident's souce object.
$ifType, $itp	Value from the ifType attribute for the interface that is the incident's souce object.

Valid Parameters Visible from a Layer 2 Connection Form

Parameter Value	Description
$otherSideOfConnectionConfigDupSetting, $ocd	If the incident's source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the Configured

Parameter Value	Description
	Duplex Setting on the port associated with the interface on the other side of the connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfAlias, $oia	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter is the value of the ifAlias of one of the interfaces on the other side of the Layer 2 connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfDesc, $odc	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the ifDescr attribute value for the interface on the other side of the Layer 2 connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfIndex, $odx	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the ifIndex attribute value for the interface on the other side of the connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfName, $ofn	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the ifName attribute value for the interface on the other side of the connection.

Valid Parameters Visible from a VLAN Form

Parameter Value	Description
$impVlanIds, $ivi	Value from the VLAN Id attribute associated with the interface that is the incident's source object. To access this information from an interface form, navigate to the VLAN Port tab and open the form for the VLAN of interest. If the interface is part of more than one VLAN, this parameter returns a comma-separated list.
$impVlanNames, $ivn	Value from the Global VLAN Name attribute associated with the interface that is the incident's source object. To access this information from a Node form or Interface form, navigate to the VLAN Ports tab. If the node or interface is part of more than one VLAN, this parameter returns a comma-separated list.

Valid Parameters Not Visible From a Form

Parameter Value	Description
$id	Unique Object Identifier attribute value for the incident (unique across the entire NNMi Database).
$firstOccurrenceTimeMS, $fms	Value from the First Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form, converted to millseconds (measured since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT - Greenwich Mean Time).
$lastOccurrenceTimeMS, $lms	Value from the Last Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form, converted to millseconds (measured since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT - Greenwich Mean Time).

Parameter Value	Description
$messageFormat, $msg	*Valid for Incident actions only*. Message text displayed for an incident when this parameter is included as an argument to an incident action.
$oid	Value of the unique object identifier (oid) for the incident configuration that originated from either an SNMP trap, Management Event, or Remote NNM 6.x or 7.x event.
$otherSideOfConnection, $osc	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this attribute is the following combination of values for the node and one of its interfaces on the other side of the Layer 2 connection: The fully-qualified DNS name of the node appended with the interface Name in the following format: <*fully-qualified DNS name*>[*interface_name*]
$originOccurrenceTimeMS, $oms	Value from the Origin Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form, converted to millseconds (measured since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT - Greenwich Mean Time).
$sourceNodeUuid, $snu	Universally Unique Object Identifier attribute value of the source node object for the incident (unique across all databases). This identifier distinguishes the source node object instance from all other node objects.
$sourceObjectClass, $soc	Value of the object class for the object you want to include. Use this parameter when you need to request more details of a class of objects through a web service. Examples of object classes include: `com.hp.ov.nms.model.core.Interface` and `com.hp.ov.nms.model.snmp.SnmpAgent`.
$sourceObjectName, $son	Value from the Name attribute of the source object. For example, an interface object is named according to the MIB ifName. Each ifName varies according to the vendor's conventions. Using the name `4/1` as an example, `4` represents `the board number and 1` represents the port number.
$sourceObjectUuid, $sou	Universally Unique Object Identifier attribute value of the source object for the incident (unique across all databases). This identifier distinguishes the source object instance from all other similar object instances..
$uuid	Universally Unique Object Identifier attribute value of the incident (unique across all databases). This identifier distinguishes the incident object instance from all other incident objects.

Valid Parameters Established in Custom Incident Attributes

Parameter Value	Description
$<position_number>	Value of the custom incident attribute (CIA) position number for any CIA that originated from a varbind or was added by NNMi. For example, to indicate you want to use the varbind in position 1, enter: `$1` NNMi stores varbind values as Custom Incident Attributes. If you know the varbind position number, use this parameter.
$<CIA_name>	Value of the name that is used for the custom incident attribute. For example, `$mycompany.mycia`. NNMi provides CIA values for configuring Management Events. See Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi for more information about custom incident attributes.
$<CIA_oid>	Value of the object identifier for any custom incident attribute that originated as a varbind. For example, `$.1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.1`. Use this parameter when you are not certain of a custom incident attribute (varbind) position number.
$*	Used to indicate you want all of the custom incident attribute values originating as varbinds, to be passed to the action configuration. Each varbind is returned in the following format: `$<CIA_name>:<CIA_value>` in which the custom incident attribute name appears followed by the custom incident attribute value.

The function described in the following table replaces the specified numeric value with the associated text value stored in the CIA.

Note: The associated MIB must have been loaded using the nnmloadmib.ovpl command.

Functions to Generate Values Within Incident Messages

Function	Description
$text($<position_number>)	The <*position_number*> argument specifies the numeric value of the custom incident attribute (CIA) position number for any CIA that originated from a varbind or was added by NNMi. For example, to indicate you want to use the varbind in position 1, enter: `$1`. After the function runs, NNMi replaces the numeric value with the text value stored in the CIA. **Note**: If a text value is not available, NNMi returns the numeric value.
$text($<CIA_oid>)	The <CIA_oid> argument specifies the object identifier for any custom incident attribute that originated as a varbind. For example, `$.1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.1`. Use this argument to the $text function when you are not certain of a custom incident attribute (varbind) position number. After the function runs, NNMi replaces the numeric value with the text value stored in the CIA. **Note**: If a text value is not available, NNMi returns the numeric value.

Configure Management Event Incidents

Management event incidents are those incidents that are generated from the NNMi Causal Engine. You can configure how you want these incidents to be displayed in the incident views provided by NNMi. The types of things you configure include its name, category, and the format of its message.

To configure a management event:

1. Navigate to the **Management Events Configuration** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations**.
2. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a management event configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit a management event configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
   c. To delete a management event configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
3. In the Management Event Configuration form, provide the required information.
4. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the **Incident Configuration** form.

The next time that a management event of this type arrives into the database, NNMi creates an associated incident to display in the appropriate console incident views.

Management Event Form

To configure incidents originating from management events:

1. Navigate to the **Management Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation pane, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations**.
2. Make your configuration choices (see table).

   Note: If you want to add or edit a management event configuration, verify that **Enabled** is selected.
   a. To add a management event configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit a management event configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
   c. To delete a management event configuration, click the Delete icon.
3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Tasks for Management Event Configuration

Task	How
"Specify the Incident Configuration Name (Management Events)" (on page 1042)	Use the **Basics** group of the **Management Event Configuration** form. Specify a name that helps you to identify the configuration for subsequent use.
Specify whether you want to enable this configuration.	In the **Basics** group of the **Management Event Configuration** form, verify that **Enable** is selected for each configuration you want to use.
"Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (Management Events)" (on page 1042)	Use the **Basics** group of the **Management Event Configuration** form. You can organize your incidents using Category and Family.
"Specify the Incident Severity (Management Events)" (on page 1047)	Use the **Basics** group of the **Management Event Configuration** form. Possible Severity values include: **Normal, Warning, Minor, Major,** and **Critical**.
"Specify Your Incident Message Format (Management Events)" (on page 1047)	Use the **Basics** group of the **Management Event Configuration** form. The message format determines the message to be displayed for the incident.
"Specify a Description for Your Incident Configuration (Management Events)" (on page 1055)	Use the **Basics** group of the **Management Event Configuration** form. Provide a meaningful description.
Specify an Author for Your Incident Configuration (Management Events)	Use the **Basics** pane of the **Management Event Configuration** form to indicate who created or last modified the event. See Author form for important information. **Caution**: If the Author attribute value is **HP Network Node Manager**, any changes are at risk of being overwritten in the future. Click the Lookup icon and select Show Analysis to display details about the currently selected Author, select Quick Find to access the list of existing Author values, or click New to create one.

After you complete the Basic Configuration for the management event, you can also choose to configure the information described in the following table.

Additional Configurations

Task	How
"Correlate Duplicate Incidents (Deduplication	Select the **Deduplication** tab to specify duplicate incidents that you want to be suppressed.

Task	How
Configuration)" (on page 503)	
"Track Incident Frequency (Rate: Time Period and Count)" (on page 504)	Select the **Rate** tab to specify a rate for duplicate incidents. After the rate limit is reached, NNMi generates an Incident to notify you of the problem.
"Configure an Action for an Incident" (on page 584)	Select the **Actions** tab to specify actions that should occur automatically when an incident changes its Lifecycle State.
"Configure Diagnostics for an Incident (NNM iSPI NET)" (on page 592)	Select the **Configuration Per Node Group** tab to specify diagnostic actions that should occur automatically when an incident reaches a selected Lifecycle State for a node that belongs to a particular Node Group.

Configure Basic Settings for a Management Event Incident

The Basics settings for a Management Event incident specifies general information for an incident configuration, including the name, severity, and message.

Note: In the **Basics** group of the **Management Event Configuration** form, verify that **Enable** is selected for each configuration you want to use.

For information about each Management Events tab:

To configure Basic settings for a Management Event incident:

Navigate to the **Management Event Configuration** form:

1. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
2. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
3. Select **Management Event Configurations**.
4. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
5. Configure the required Basic settings (see the Basic Attributes table).
6. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form. NNMi uses the SNMP Object ID to enable forwarding of Management Events as SNMP traps. NNMi automatically assigns a unique SNMP Object ID to all Management Events provided by NNMi.

Basic Attributes for SNMP Trap Configuration

Task	How
"Specify the Incident	Use the **Basics** pane of the **Management Event Configuration** form.

Task	How
Configuration Name (Management Events)" (on page 1042)	Specify a name that helps you to identify the configuration for subsequent use.
SNMP Object ID	The SNMP Object ID assigned by NNMi. Note the following about the SNMP Object ID that appears in the Basics settings of the Management Event Configuration form: • The Management Event SNMP Object ID is used when sending Management Events to another application. For example, you might want to send NNMi Management Event to an event consolidator such as HP Operations Manager. The SNMP Object ID is used to uniquely identify the management event in the application receiving the event. • NNMi assigns a unique SNMP Object ID to each Management Event configuration it provides. If you choose to create a new Management Event configuration, NNMi assigns the following "generic" SNMP Object ID to these user-created configurations: `.1.3.6.1.4.1.11.2.17.19.2.0.9999` • For user-defined Management Events, a combination of the SNMP Object ID and the user-defined event name must be used to uniquely identify the Management Event in an application receiving the event. • See the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals for more information. • If you choose to create a new Management Event configuration, NNMi automatically assigns the same "generic" SNMP Object ID to all new Management Event configurations.
Specify whether you want to enable this configuration.	In the **Basics** group of the **Management Event Configuration** form, verify that **Enable** is selected for each configuration you want to use.
"Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (Management Events)" (on page 1042)	Use the **Basics** pane of the **Management Event Configuration** form. You can organize your incidents using Category and Family.

Task	How
"Specify the Incident Severity (Management Events)" (on page 1047)	Use the **Basics** pane of the **Management Event Configuration** form. Possible Severity values include: **Normal, Warning, Minor, Major,** and **Critical**.
"Specify Your Incident Message Format (Management Events)" (on page 1047)	Use the **Basics** pane of the **Management Event Configuration**form. The message format determines the message to be displayed for the incident.
"Specify a Description for Your Incident Configuration (Management Events)" (on page 1055)	Use the **Basics** pane of the **Management Event Configuration** form. Provide a meaningful description.
Specify an Author for Your Incident Configuration (Management Events)	Use the **Basics** pane of the **Management Event Configuration** form to indicate who created or last modified the event. See Author form for important information. **Caution**: If the Author attribute value is **HP Network Node Manager**, any changes are at risk of being overwritten in the future. Click the Lookup icon and select Show Analysis to display details about the currently selected Author, select Quick Find to access the list of existing Author values, or click New to create one.

After you complete the Basic Configuration for the remote NNM 6.x/7.x event, you can also choose to configure the information described in the following table.

Additional Incident Configurations

Task	How
"Configure Interface Settings for a Management Event Incident" (on page 1055)	Select the **Interface Settings** tab to specify an Interface Group to which you want your incident configuration to apply.
"Configure Node Settings for a Management Event Incident" (on page 1092)	Select the **Node Settings** tab to specify a Node Group to which you want your incident configuration to apply.
"Configure Suppression Settings for a Management Event Incident" (on page 1129)	Select the **Suppression** tab to specify the criteria for discarding incidents that match the selected incident configuration.

Task	How
"Configure Enrichment Settings for a Management Event Incident" (on page 1136)	Select the **Enrichment** tab to specify enhancements for the selected incident configuration.
"Configure Dampening Settings for a Management Event Incident" (on page 1141)	Select the **Dampen** tab to specify the time interval that must be met before the incident appears in an Incident view.
"Configure Deduplication for a Management Event Incident" (on page 1150)	Select the **Deduplication** tab to specify duplicate incidents that you want to be suppressed.
"Configure Rate (Time Period and Count) for a Management Event Incident" (on page 1155)	Select the **Rate** tab to specify a rate for duplicate incidents. After the rate limit is reached, NNMi generates an Incident to notify you of the problem.
"Configure Actions for a Management Event Incident" (on page 1159)	Select the **Actions** tab to specify actions that should occur automatically when an incident changes its Lifecycle State.

Specify the Incident Configuration Name (Management Events)

When providing the Name for an incident configuration, use the following guidelines:

Name

The name is used to identify the incident configuration and must be unique. Use a name that will help you to remember the purpose or kind of management event, remote NNM 6.x or 7.x event or SNMP trap, for which you are configuring an incident. Name is also used to identify your Pairwise configurations.

Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed. No spaces are allowed.

Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (Management Events)

When configuring incidents, NNMi provides the Category and Family attributes to help you organize your incidents.

Preconfigured Categories
The Category attribute helps you organize your incidents. Select the category that you want to be associated with this type of incident when it appears in an incident view. Each of the possible Category values is described in the following table.

Incident Categories Provided by NNMi

Category	Description
Accounting	Used to indicate problems related to usage statistics and allocation of costs associated with the billing of time and services provided by devices. This category is not used by NNMi with default configurations, but it is available for incidents you define.
Application Status	Indicates there is a problem with the health of the NNMi software. Examples of these kinds of events include license expiration (see "Extend a Licensed Capacity" (on page 1360)) or that a certain NNMi process or service lost connection to the Process Status Manager (see "Stop or Start an NNMi Process" (on page 62) and "Stop or Start NNMi Services" (on page 68)).
Configuration	Indicates there is a problem with the configuration of a managed device. For example, there is a physical address mismatch.
Fault	Indicates a problem with the network, for example Node Down.
Performance	Indicates a threshold has been exceeded. For example, a utility has exceeded 90 percent.
Security	Indicates there is a problem related to authentication. For example, an SNMP authentication failure.
Status	Indicates some kind of status message. Examples of these kinds of incidents include "SNMP Link Up" or an "HSRP Group status Normal" message.

Note: You can add your own Category entries to NNMi. See "Create an Incident Category (Management Events)" (on page 1045) for more information.

You can use **Family** attribute values to further categorize the types of incidents that might be generated. Each of the possible values are described in the following table.

Incident Family Attribute Values Provided by NNMi

Family	Description
Address	Indicates the incident is related to an address problem.
Aggregated Port	Indicates the incident is related to a **Link Aggregation**[1] problem.
BGP	Indicates the incident is related to a problem with BGP (Border Gateway Protocol). This family is not used by NNMi with default configurations, but it is available for incidents you define.

[1]Protocols used on Switches to configure multiple Interfaces (Aggregation Member Interfaces) to function as if they were one (an Aggregator Interface). When two Aggregator Interfaces establish a connection, that connection is an Aggregator Layer 2 Connection. The Aggregator Layer 2 Connection appears on Layer 2 Neighbor View maps as a thick line with an Interface icon at each end (representing the Aggregator Interface). When you double-click the thick line, it converts into multiple thin lines representing the participating Aggregation Member Layer 2 Connections with their Aggregation Member Interfaces at each end of the lines.

Family	Description
Board	Indicates the incident is related to a board problem. This family is not used by NNMi with default configurations, but it is available for incidents you define.
Chassis	Indicates the incident is related to an board problem. This family is not used by NNMi with default configurations, but it is available for incidents you define.
Component Health	Indicates the incident is related to Node Component metrics collected by NNMi. See "Node Form: Node Component Tab" for more information about the Node Component metrics collected.
Connection	Indicates the incident is related to a problem with one or more connections.
Correlation	Indicates the incident has additional incidents correlated beneath it. These incidents are associated with a duplicate count so that you can determine the number of correlated incidents associated with it.
Custom Poller	Indicates the incident is related to the NNMi Custom Poller feature. See "About Custom Poller".
HSRP	*NNMi Advanced*. Indicates the incident is related to a Hot Standby Router Protocol problem.
Interface	Indicates the incident is related to a problem with one or more interfaces.
License	Indicates the incident is related to a licensing problem.
NNMi Health	Indicates the incident is related to NNMi Health. See the Check NNMi Health for more information.
Node	Indicates the incident is related to a node problem.
OSPF	Indicates the incident is related to an OSPF problem. This family is not used by NNMi with default configurations, but it is available for incidents you define.
RAMS	*NNMi Advanced*. Indicates the incident is related to a Router Analytics Management System problem.
RMON	Indicates the incident is related to a Remote Monitor (IETF standard, RFC 1757) problem. This family is not used by NNMi with default configurations, but it is available for incidents you define.
RRP	*NNMi Advanced*. Indicates the incident is related to either a Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) or Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) problem.
STP	Indicates the incident is related to Spanning-Tree Protocol problem. This family is not used by NNMi with default configurations, but it is available for incidents you define.
Syslog	NNMi does not use this Family with default configurations. It is available for incidents you define.

Family	Description
Trap Analysis	Indicates the incident is related to an SNMP trap storm.
VLAN	Indicates the incident is related to a problem with a virtual local area network.
VRRP	*NNMi Advanced*. Indicates the incident is related to a Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol problem.

Note: You can add your own Family entries to NNMi. See "Create an Incident Family (Management Events)" (on page 1046) for more information.

Create an Incident Category (Management Events)

The Category attribute helps you organize your incidents. Create any Category that makes sense to you and your team. For a list of the Category codes provided by NNMi, "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (Management Events)" (on page 1042).

To create a new incident Category:

1. Navigate to the **Management Event Configuration Category** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      - To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      - To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
   e. In the configuration form, locate the **Category** attribute.
   f. Click the Lookup icon, and select New.
2. Provide the required information (see table).
3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Category Code Attributes

Name	Description
Label	Incident category name. For example, Hardware Faults, or Cisco Error. Maximum size is 255 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and underline characters are allowed.
Unique Key	**Caution**: After you click **Save and Close**, this value cannot be changed. Used as a unique identifier when exporting and importing configuration definitions. To ensure that the value you enter is unique, it is recommended that you use the Java name space convention when providing this value. It is also useful to include the label value as part of the unique key as shown in the following examples:

Name	Description
	com.<*your_company_name*>.nnm.trapConf.category.<*category_label*> com.<*your_company_name*>.nnm.eventConf.category.<*category_label*> com.<*your_company_name*>.nnm.inciConf.category.<*category_label*> The maximum length is 80 characters. Alpha-numeric characters and periods are allowed. Spaces are not allowed.

Create an Incident Family (Management Events)

The Family attribute helps you organize your incidents. Create any Family that makes sense to you and your team. For a list of the Family codes provided by NNMi, "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (Management Events)" (on page 1042).

To create a new incident Family:

1. Navigate to the **Incident Family** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      - To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      - To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
   e. In the configuration form, locate the **Family** attribute.
   f. Click the Lookup icon, and select New.
2. Provide the required information (see table).
3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Family Attributes

Name	Description
Label	Family name. For example, Hardware Faults, or Cisco Error. Maximum size is 255 characters. Any character type is valid.
Unique Key	**Caution**: After you click **Save and Close**, this value cannot be changed. Used as a unique identifier when exporting and importing configuration definitions. To ensure that the value you enter is unique, it is recommended that you use the Java name space convention when providing this value. It is also useful to include

Name	Description

	the label value as part of the unique key as shown in the following examples:
	`com.<your_company_name>.nnm.trapConf.family.<family_label>`
	`com.<your_company_name>.nnm.eventConf.family.<family_label>`
	`com.<your_company_name>.nnm.inciConf.family.<family_label>`
	The maximum length is 80 alpha-numeric characters, periods allowed, no spaces allowed.

Specify the Incident Severity (Management Events)

The incident severity represents the seriousness calculated for the incident. Use the severity attribute to specify the severity that should be assigned to the incident you are configuring. Possible values are described in the following table.

Incident Severity Values

Attribute	Description
Normal	Indicates there are no known problems related to the associated object. This severity is meant to be informational. Generally, no action is needed for these incidents.
Warning	Indicates there might be a problem related to the associated object.
Minor	Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require further investigation.
Major	Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object to be resolved before they become critical.
Critical	Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require immediate attention.

See "Monitor Incidents for Problems" for more information about these severity values.

Specify Your Incident Message Format (Management Events)

When configuring an incident, specify the information you want NNMi to include in the incident's Message attribute value. You can use any combination of valid parameter strings and Custom Incident attributes to configure the Message.

Note: The incident Message limit is 1024 characters. If the returned values exceed this limit, NNMi truncates the value starting from the end of the returned text string.

"Valid Parameters for Configuring Incident Messages (Management Events)" (on page 1048)

"Include Custom Incident Attributes in Your Message Format (Management Events)" (on page 1054)

Valid Parameters for Configuring Incident Messages (Management Events)

When configuring incident messages, consider using incident information as part of the message. NNMi provides the following parameter values. Use these parameters as variables when formatting an incident message.

Tip: See the Using the Incident Form for more information about the parameter values.

Note: NNMi stores varbind values as custom incident attributes (CIAs).

See "Specify Your Incident Message Format (Management Events)" (on page 1047) for more information about configuring messages.

Parameter strings are available for the following:

Note: See the following tables to view the valid parameters for incidents generated from Custom Polled Instances: Parameter Strings for all Incidents (Attributes from an Incident form), Parameter Strings for Node Source Objects (Attributes from a Node form), and the Parameter Strings for all Incidents (Attributes not Visible from any form).

- Parameter strings for all incidents (Incident form attributes) (Click here for a list of choices.)

Parameter Strings for all Incidents (Incident form attributes)

Parameter String	Description
$category, $cat	Value of the Category attribute in the Incident form.
$count, $cnt	Value representing the number of Custom Incident Attributes that appear in the Incident form.
$family, $fam	Value from the Family attribute in the Incident form.
$firstOccurrenceTime, $fot	Value from the First Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form.
$lastOccurrenceTime, $lot	Value from the Last Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form.
$lifecycleState, $lcs	Value from the Lifecycle State attribute in the Incident form.
$name	Value of the Name attribute from the incident configuration.
$nature, $nat	Value from the Nature attribute in the Incident form.
$origin, $ori	Value from the Origin attribute in the Incident form.
$originOccurrenceTime, $oot	Value from the Origin Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form.
$priority, $pri	Value from the Priority attribute in the Incident form.
$sev, $severity	Value of the Severity attribute of the Incident form.

- Parameter Strings for Node Source Objects (Node form attributes) (Click here for a list of

choices.)

Parameter Strings for Node Source Objects (Node form attributes)

Parameter String	Description
$managementAddress, $mga	Value from the Management Address attribute of the incident's source Node's form or SNMP Agent form.
$otherSideOfConnectionManagementAddress, $oma	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this attribute is the value of the Management Address of a node on the other side of the Layer 2 connection.
$sourceNodeLongName, $sln	The fully-qualified DNS name as displayed in the Hostname attribute of the incident's source Node's form.
$sourceNodeName, $snn	Value from the Name attribute of the incident's source Node's form.
$sysContact, $sct	Value from the System Contact attribute of the incident's source Node form: General tab.
$sysLocation, $slc	Value from the System Location attribute of the incident's source Node form: General tab.

- Parameter Strings for Interface Source Objects (Interface form attributes) (Click here for a list of choices.)

Parameter Strings for Interface Source Objects (Interface form attributes)

Parameter String	Description
$ifAlias, $ifa	Value from the IfAlias attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifConfigDupSetting, $icd	Configured Duplex Setting on the port associated with the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifDesc, $idc	Value from the ifDesc attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifIndex, $idx	Value from the ifIndex attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifIpAddr, $iia	IP Address values associated with the interface that is the incident's source object. If multiple IPaddresses are associated with the interface, this parameter returns a comma-separated list.
$ifName, $ifn	Value from the ifName attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifPhysAddr, $ipa	Value from the Physical Address attribute for the interface that is the

Parameter String	Description
	incident's source object.
$ifSpeed, $isp	Value from the ifSpeed attribute for the interface that is the incident's souce object.
$ifType, $itp	Value from the ifType attribute for the interface that is the incident's souce object.

- Parameter Strings for Layer 2 Connection Source Objects (Layer 2 Connection form attributes) (Click here for a list of choices.)

Parameter Strings for Layer 2 Connection Source Objects (Layer 2 Connection form attributes)

Parameter String	Description
$otherSideOfConnectionConfigDupSetting, $ocd	If the incident's source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the Configured Duplex Setting on the port associated with the interface on the other side of the connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfAlias, $oia	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter is the value of the ifAlias of one of the interfaces on the other side of the Layer 2 connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfDesc, $odc	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the ifDescr attribute value for the interface on the other side of the Layer 2 connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfIndex, $odx	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the ifIndex attribute value for the interface on the other side of the connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfName, $ofn	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the ifName attribute value for the interface on the other side of the connection.

- Parameter strings for VLAN Source Objects (VLAN form attributes) (Click here for a list of choices.)

Parameter Strings for VLAN Source Objects (VLAN form attributes)

Parameter String	Description
$impVlanIds, $ivi	Value from the VLAN Id attribute associated with the interface that is the

Parameter String	Description
	incident's source object. To access this information from an interface form, navigate to the VLAN Port tab and open the form for the VLAN of interest. If the interface is part of more than one VLAN, this parameter returns a comma-separated list.
$impVlanNames, $ivn	Value from the VLAN Name attribute associated with the interface that is the incident's source object. To access this information from an interface form, navigate to the VLAN Ports tab of the Interface form. If the interface is part of more than one VLAN, this parameter returns a comma-separated list.

- Parameter Strings for all incidents (Additional information that is not visible in any form) (Click here for a list of choices.)

Parameter Strings for all Incidents (Attributes not visible in any form)

Parameter String	Description
$id	Unique Object Identifier attribute value for the incident (unique across the entire NNMi Database).
$firstOccurrenceTimeMS, $fms	Value from the First Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form, converted to millseconds (measured since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT - Greenwich Mean Time).
$lastOccurrenceTimeMS, $lms	Value from the Last Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form, converted to millseconds (measured since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT - Greenwich Mean Time).
$oid	Value of the unique object identifier (oid) for the incident configuration that originated from either an SNMP trap, Management Event, or Remote NNM 6.x or 7.x event.
$otherSideOfConnection, $osc	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this attribute is the following combination of values for the node and one of its interfaces on the other side of the Layer 2 connection: The fully-qualified DNS name of the node appended with the interface Name in the following format: <*fully-qualified DNS name*>[*interface_name*]
$originOccurrenceTimeMS, $oms	Value from the Origin Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form, converted to millseconds (measured since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT - Greenwich Mean Time).
$sourceNodeUuid, $snu	Universally Unique Object Identifier attribute value of the source node object for the incident (unique across all databases). This identifier distinguishes the source node object instance from all other node objects.

Parameter String	Description
$sourceObjectClass, $soc	Value of the object class for the object you want to include. Use this parameter when you need to request more details of a class of objects through a web service. Examples of object classes include: `com.hp.ov.nms.model.core.Interface` and `com.hp.ov.nms.model.snmp.SnmpAgent`.
$sourceObjectName, $son	Value from the Name attribute of the source object. For example, an interface object is named according to the MIB ifName. Each ifName varies according to the vendor's conventions. Using the name `4/1` as an example, `4` represents `the board number and 1` represents the port number.
$sourceObjectUuid, $sou	Universally Unique Object Identifier attribute value of the source object for the incident (unique across all databases). This identifier distinguishes the source object instance from all other similar object instances.
$uuid	Universally Unique Object Identifier attribute value of the incident (unique across all databases). This identifier distinguishes the incident object instance from all other incident objects.

- Information established in Custom Incident Attributes (Click here for a list of choices.)

Parameter Strings for Attributes Established in Custom Incident Attributes

Parameter String	Description
$<position_number>	Value of the custom incident attribute (CIA) position number for any CIA that originated from a varbind or was added by NNMi. For example, to indicate you want to use the varbind in position 1, enter: `$1` NNMi stores varbind values as Custom Incident Attributes. If you know the varbind position number, use this parameter.
$<CIA_name>	Value of the name that is used for the custom incident attribute. For example, `$mycompany.mycia`. NNMi provides CIA values for configuring Management Events. See Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi for more information about custom incident attributes.
$<CIA_oid>	Value of the object identifier for any custom incident attribute that originated as a varbind. For example, `$.1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.1`. Use this parameter when you are not certain of a custom incident attribute (varbind) position number.
$*	Used to indicate you want all of the custom incident attribute values originating as varbinds, to be passed to the action configuration. Each varbind is returned in the following format: `$<`*`CIA_name`*`>:<`*`CIA_value`*`>` in which the custom incident attribute name appears followed by the custom incident attribute value.

- Functions to generate values (Click here for a list of choices.)

  The function described in the following table replaces the specified numeric value with the associated text value stored in the CIA.

  Note: The associated MIB must have been loaded using the nnmloadmib.ovpl command.

Functions to Generate Values Within the Incident Message

Function	Description
$oidtext($<position_number>)	A <*position_number*> argument specifies the numeric value of the custom incident attribute (CIA) position number for any CIA that originated from a varbind or was added by NNMi. For example, `$oidtext($2).` **Note**: The position number you enter must represent a CIA that contains an Object Identifier (OID) value. NNMi returns the textual value of the OID for the CIA specified. Note the following: ▪ If the MIB is not loaded, NNMi returns the numeric OID value. ▪ If the OID has a MIB instance, the number representing the MIB instance is appended to the textual OID value.
$oidtext($<CIA_oid>)	The <*CIA_oid*> argument specifies the Object Identifier (OID) for any custom incident attribute that originated as a varbind. For example, `$oidtext($.1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.1.)` Use this argument to the $oidtext() function when you are not certain of a custom incident attribute (varbind) position number. NNMi replaces the numeric value with the textual value of the OID you specify. Note the following: ▪ If the MIB is not loaded, NNMi returns the numeric OID value. ▪ If the OID has a MIB instance, the number representing the MIB instance is appended to the textual OID value.
$text($<position_number>)	The <*position_number*> argument specifies the numeric value of the custom incident attribute (CIA) position number for any CIA that originated from a varbind or was added by NNMi. For example, to indicate you want to use the varbind in position 1, enter: `$1.` NNMi replaces the numeric value with the text value stored in the CIA. **Note**: If a text value is not available, NNMi returns the numeric value.
$text($<CIA_oid>)	The <CIA_oid> argument specifies the object identifier for any custom incident attribute that originated as a varbind. For example, `$.1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.1.` Use this argument to the $text function

Function	Description
	when you are not certain of a custom incident attribute (varbind) position number. NNMi replaces the numeric value with the text value stored in the CIA. **Note**: If a text value is not available, NNMi returns the numeric value.

Include Custom Incident Attributes in Your Message Format (Management Events)

NNMi includes two categories of CIAs:

- SNMP trap varbinds identified by the Abstract Syntax Notation value (ASN.1). NNMi turns varbinds into CIAs and maintains each varbind's position number. See "Load SNMP Trap Incident Configurations" (on page 601).
- Custom incident attributes provided by NNMi. See "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466).

  You cannot create Custom Incident Attributes.

You can use CIAs in your message format to extend the amount of information presented. To determine which CIAs are available for any particular incident type, open an Incident view, locate the incident and open the Incident form. Navigate to the **Custom Attributes** tab. A complete list of available CIAs (for that incident type) appears in the table.

To include a CIA in your message format, type the dollar-sign character (`$`) plus any of the following:

- Varbind position number or asterisk (*) to include all varbind values
- Name of the CIA
- Object identifier (oid) of the CIA (useful when the varbind position number is not consistent among vendors)

Note: A single incident cannot include two CIAs with the same name. However, two incidents can contain CIAs having the same names and values.

The following table presents some example formats with the subsequent output.

Example Incident Message Formats

Example Message Format	Output in Incident View
Possible trouble with $3	`Possible trouble with` <varbind 3>
Possible trouble with $11	`Possible trouble with` <varbind 11>
Possible trouble with $77 (where the varbind position 77 does not exist)	`Possible trouble with <Invalid or unknown cia> 77`
Possible trouble with $*	`Possible trouble with` <cia1_name: cia_value>, <cia2_name; cia_value>,< cia*n*_name: cia_value>

Example Message Format	Output in Incident View
Possible trouble with $3x	`Possible trouble with` <varbind 3>`x`
Possible trouble with $1.2.3.4.5	`Possible trouble with` <value of the CIA with oid of 1.2.3.4.5>
Possible trouble with $mycia.mycompany	`Possible trouble with` <value of the CIA with name of mycia.mycompany>

Tip: NNMi provides an error message when a CIA cannot be found. For example, if you enter an unavailable varbind position, name, or object identifier (oid), NNMi returns an "Invalid or unknown cia" error message.

Specify a Description for Your Incident Configuration (Management Events)

NNMi provides the Description attribute to help you further identify the current incident configuration.

Description

Use the description field to provide additional information that you would like to store about the current incident configuration. This description applies only to the configuration entry.

Type a maximum of 1024 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.

Configure Interface Settings for a Management Event Incident

Note: Interface Settings override any other Suppression, Enrichment, Dampen, or Actions settings for this incident, including those configured on the Node Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to apply an incident configuration to a Source Object based on the Source Object's participation in an Interface Group. If the Source Object is not a member of the Interface Group specified, the incident is neither displayed nor stored in the NNMi database

Tip: See "Create Interface Groups" (on page 248) for more information about Interface Groups.

For information about each Interface Settings tab:

For information about each Management Events tab:

To apply an incident configuration to a Source Object based on the Source Object's Interface Group:

1. Navigate to the **Management Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations** .

d. Do one of the following:
   i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

2. Select the **Interface Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
4. Configure the desired Interface Settings (see table).
5. Configure any Suppression, Dampen, or Enrichment settings for this Interface Group.
6. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Interface Group Attributes

Name	Description
Interface Group	Click the Lookup icon and select Quick Find to select the Interface Group you want to use. See "Use the Quick Find Window" (on page 37) for more information about using Quick Find.
Ordering	Determines the priority order for those interfaces that appear in multiple Interface Groups. The lower the number, the higher the priority. For example, **1** is the highest priority. If an interface is in multiple Interface Groups and more than one of those Interface Groups have been specified in an incident configuration, only the incident configuration with the highest priority will be applied to the interface.
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's configuration settings. To temporarily disable the Interface Group settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable**. To enable the Interface Group settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable**.

Related Topics

"Configure Node Settings for a Management Event Incident" (on page 1092)

Configure Incident Suppression Settings for an Interface Group (Management Events)

Note: Interface Settings override any other Suppression settings for this incident, including those from the Node Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to suppress a specified incident configuration based on the Source Object's participation in an Interface Group.

Note: You can also suppress the incident configuration based on the Source Node's participation in a Node Group. See "Configure Incident Suppression Settings for a Node Group (Management Events)" (on page 1093) for more information.

Tip: See "Create Interface Groups" (on page 248) for more information about Interface Groups.

For information about each Interface Settings tab:

To suppress an incident configuration based on an Interface Group:

1. Navigate to the **Management Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Interface Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit a configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
4. Make sure you configure the basic Interface Setting behavior. See "Configure Interface Settings for a Management Event Incident" (on page 1055) for more information.
5. Select the **Suppression** tab.
6. Configure the desired Suppression behavior (see table).
7. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Interface Settings Suppression Attributes

Name	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's suppression settings for the specified Interface Group. To temporarily disable the Suppression settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable** . To enable the Suppression settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable** .
Payload Filter	The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be suppressed, enriched, or dampened. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This

Name	Description

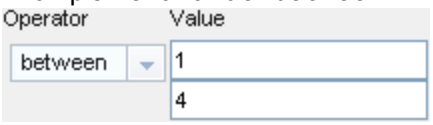
	method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor.
	
	When creating a Payload Filter, note the following:
	
	• Payload Filter expressions for the `like` and `not like` operators use the syntax defined for java regular expressions (java.util.regex Pattern class).
	
	• You must use a `ciaName` that already exists in the trap or event you are configuring.
	
	• Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together.
	
	• View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
	
	• The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions as shown in the example below.
	
	The following example filters incidents on voltage state:
	
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	`ciaValue = 5`
	
	NNMi evaluates the expression above as follows:
	
	`(ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaValue = 5)`
	
	NNMi finds all incidents with a varbind `.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` value of **5**.
	
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Payload Filter Editor. For example, you append to, replace, or change the indentation of the expression that is selected.
	
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators.
	
	• You can include more than one varbind in the same Payload Filter expression as shown in the following example:
	
	`((ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.* AND ciaValue = 25) AND (ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.* AND ciaValue = 3))`
	
	In this example, a given trap must meet each of the following criteria:
	
	▪ Contain a varbind whose Object Identifier (OID) matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` and has a value of `25`.
	
	▪ Contain a varbind whose OID matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.*` and has a value of `3`.

Name	Description
	Payload Filter Editor Components

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue
Operator	Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName=.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value of **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName! = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than **6**. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. • **between** Finds all values equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**

Example: `ciaValue between`



matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**.

Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

- **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue in`

  matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value.

- **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not contain a value.

- **like** Finds matches using the syntax defined for java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for more information.

Name	Description

Attribute	Description

The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below.

Example:

`ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that begins with 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9 and (optionally) ends with any number of characters.

`ciaValue like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.

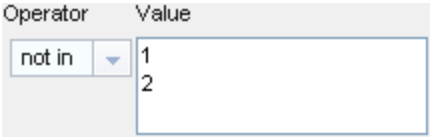
- **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8** .

- **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue not in`

  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified using the

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. .com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. .com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

Name	Description
	<table><tr><th>Attribute</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.</td></tr><tr><td>Value</td><td>The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following:</td></tr></table>

Name	Description

Attribute	Description
	• The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Payload Filter Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
AND <--> OR	Switches the selected Boolean Operator to either AND or OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is AND, the value is changed to OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.

Outdent	Moves a nested expression up one expression level. If your filter string includes only one nested expression, **Outdent** replaces the top-level expression. Click here for examples.
	Example 1
	`AND`
	`ciaName =.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`

Name	Description
	<table><tr><th>Button</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>OR ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3 **Example 2** AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 Placing the cursor at ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 and selecting **Outdent**, results in: AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 OR ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3 **Example 2** AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 Placing the cursor at ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 and selecting **Outdent**, results in: AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 OR ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3 **Example 2** AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 Placing the cursor at ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 and selecting **Outdent**, results in: AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</td></tr><tr><td>Delete</td><td>Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Payload Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.</td></tr></table>

Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for an Interface Group (Management Events)

Note: Interface Settings override any other Enrichment settings for this incident, including those from the Node Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to fine tune and enhance a specified incident configuration based on the Source Object's participation in an Interface Group. The types of items you can fine tune and enhance for a selected incident configuration, include:

- Category
- Family
- Severity
- Priority
- Correlation Nature
- Message
- Assigned To

Note: You can also enhance the incident configuration based on the Source Node's participation in a Node Group. See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for a Node Group (Management Events)" (on page 1100) for more information.

Tip: See Create Interface Groups for more information about Interface Groups.

For information about each Interface Settings tab:

For information about each Enrichment tab:

To enrich an incident configuration based on an Interface Group:

1. Navigate to the **Management Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Interface Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.

4. Make sure you configure the basic Interface Setting behavior. See "Configure Interface Settings for a Management Event Incident" (on page 1055) for more information.
5. Select the **Enrichment** tab.
6. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an Enrichment configuration, click the New icon and continue.
   b. To edit an Enrichment configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an Enrichment configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
7. Configure the desired Enrichment behavior (see the "Enrich Configuration Attributes" table)
8. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Interface Settings Enrichment Configuration Attributes

Name	Description
Category	Use the Category attribute to customize the category for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Accounting • Application Status • Configuration • Fault • Performance • Security • Status See "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 617) for more information.
Family	Use the Family attribute to customize the Family for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Address

Name	Description
	• Aggregated Port (Interfaces using **Link Aggregation**[1] protocol. See Interface Form: Link Aggregation tab.) • Board • Connection • Correlation • HSRP • Interface • Node • OSPF See "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 617) for more information.
Severity	The incident Severity represents the seriousness calculated for the incident. Use the Severity attribute to specify the severity that should be assigned to the incident you are configuring. Possible values are described below: **Normal** - Indicates there are no known problems related to the associated object. This Severity is meant to be informational. Generally, no action is needed for these incidents. **Warning** - Indicates there might be a problem related to the associated object. **Minor** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require further investigation. **Major** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object to be resolved before they become critical. **Critical** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require immediate attention.
Priority	Used to communicate the urgency of resolving the selected incident. You control this value. NNMi sets this value to null by default. The lower the number the higher the priority. Possible values are: **None**

[1] Protocols used on Switches to configure multiple Interfaces (Aggregation Member Interfaces) to function as if they were one (an Aggregator Interface). When two Aggregator Interfaces establish a connection, that connection is an Aggregator Layer 2 Connection. The Aggregator Layer 2 Connection appears on Layer 2 Neighbor View maps as a thick line with an Interface icon at each end (representing the Aggregator Interface). When you double-click the thick line, it converts into multiple thin lines representing the participating Aggregation Member Layer 2 Connections with their Aggregation Member Interfaces at each end of the lines.

Name	Description
	4 **Low** 3 **Medium** 2 **High** 1 **Top** **Note**: The icons are displayed only in table views.
Correlation Nature	Use the Correlation Nature to customize the Correlation Nature for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Info • None • Root Cause • Secondary Root Cause • Symptom • Stream Correlation • Service Impact See Incident Form: General Tab for more information.
Message Format	When configuring an incident, specify how the incident message appears in the incident view. The string you specify in the Message Format attribute is visible in an incident view. **Note**: The incident message limit is 1024 characters. If you exceed this limit, NNMi truncates the value starting from the right. You can use any combination of default and custom attributes: "Valid Parameters for Configuring Incident Messages (Management Events)" (on page 1048) "Include Custom Incident Attributes in Your Message Format (Management Events)" (on page 1054)
Assigned To	Use to specify the owner of any incident generated for this incident configuration. Click the Lookup icon and select Quick Find to select a valid user name. **Note**: You can also begin to type a valid user name and use the auto-complete feature to select the user name of interest.
Description	Use the Description attribute to provide additional information that you want to note about the current enhancement configuration. This description applies only to the enhancement configuration and does not appear when NNMi displays any associated incident. Type a maximum of 1024 characters. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.

Configure Custom Incident Attributes to Enrich an Incident Configuration (Interface Settings) (Management Events)

The Custom Incident Attributes (CIAs) tab enables you to specify additional CIAs to be saved with an incoming incident. The persisted data might then be used as an argument to an action for the incident.

When creating a CIA for an incident configuration, you can specify any of the following values:

- Custom Attribute on the source node
- Custom Attribute on the interface (source object)

You also specify the Custom Incident Attribute name that will store this information.

For information about each Enrichment tab:

To create a Custom Incident Attribute to enrich an incident configuration:

1. Navigate to the **Management Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Select **Interface Settings**.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
4. Make sure you configure the basic Interface Setting behavior. See "Configure Interface Settings for a Management Event Incident" (on page 1055) for more information.
5. Select the **Enrichment** tab.
6. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an Enrichment configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit an Enrichment configuration,select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an Enrichment configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
7. Make sure you configure the Enrichment settings. See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for an Interface Group (Management Events)" (on page 1067) for more information.

8. Navigate to the **Custom Incident Attributes** tab.
9. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a Custom Incident Attribute, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit a Custom Incident Attribute, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete a Custom Incident Attribute, select a row and click the Delete icon.
10. Configure the Custom Incident Attribute (see the "Custom Incident Attribute" table).
11. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Custom Incident Attribute

Name	Description
Custom Incident Attribute Name	Name used to identify the Custom Incident Attribute you are configuring. The name limit is 255 characters. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed. No spaces are allowed.
Type	Specifies whether you are using a Custom Attribute on a node or a Custom Attribute on an interface. Possible values are: • Node Custom Attribute • Interface Custom Attribute
Custom Attribute Name	Used to determine the value to be assigned to the Custom Incident Attribute you are configuring. Enter either of the following: • Name of the Custom Attribute on the source node • Name of the Custom Attribute on the interface (source object)

Configure a Payload Filter to Enrich an Incident Configuration (Interface Settings) (Management Events)

The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be enriched. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor.

To create a Payload Filter expression:

1. Navigate to the **Management Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:

i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.

ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

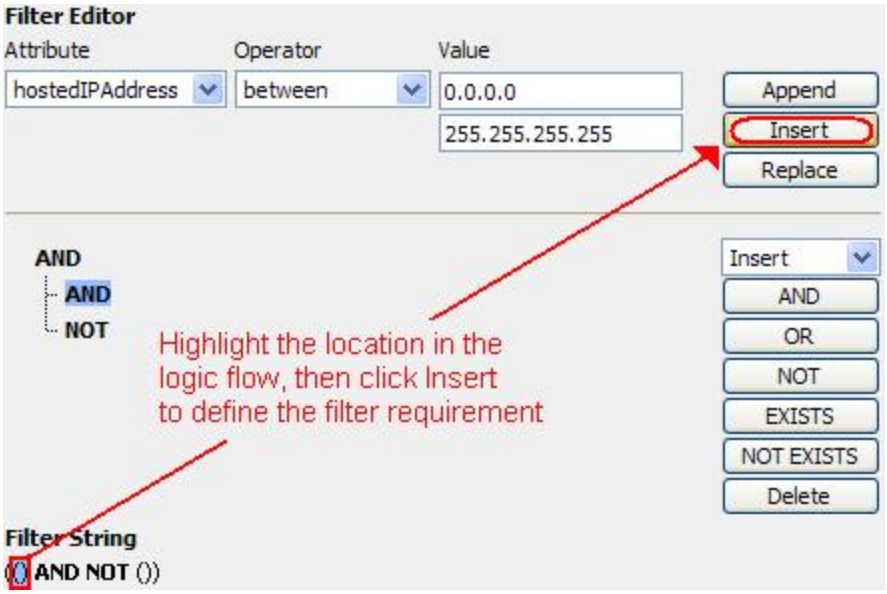
2. Select the **Interface Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
4. Make sure you configure the basic Interface Setting behavior. See "Configure Interface Settings for a Management Event Incident" (on page 1055) for more information.
5. Select the **Enrichment** tab.
6. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an Enrichment configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit an Enrichment configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an Enrichment configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
7. Make sure you configure the Enrichment settings. See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for an Interface Group (Management Events)" (on page 1067) for more information.
8. Select the **Payload Filter** tab.
9. Define your Payload Filter (see table). Also see "Guidelines for Creating a Payload Filter".
   a. Plan out the logic needed for your Filter String.
   b. Use the buttons on the bottom half of the Additional Filters Editor to establish the logic structure.

      For example, to establish the following structure, select **Insert**, then click **AND**, then **NOT**, and then **AND** a second time:

      ```
      (( ) AND NOT ( ))
      ```

   c. Now place your cursor in a location within the displayed Filter String, and use the top half of the filter editor to define the parameters of the highlighted filter requirement.

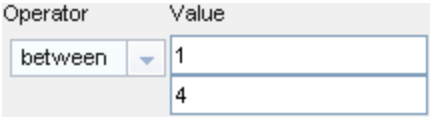
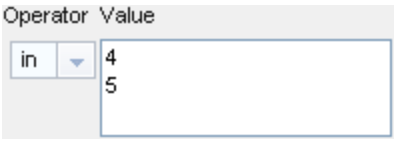
For example, select a set of parentheses and use the Insert button to specify the filter requirement within those parentheses:

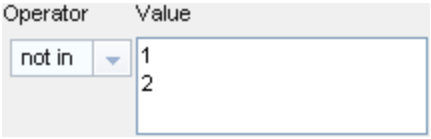


10. Click **Save and Close**.
11. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Payload Filter Editor Components

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue
Operator	Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName != .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than **6**. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an

Attribute	Description
	example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident with a varbind value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. • **between** Finds all traps or events that include a varbind with a value equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue between`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. • **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue in`  matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value.

Attribute	Description
	• **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not have a value. • **like** Finds matches using wildcard characters. Click here for more information about using wildcard characters. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Examples: `ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` finds all traps or events that contain varbind names that begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) end with any number of characters. `ciaValue like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. • **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8**. • **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not in`  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified (using wildcard strings). Click here for an example.

Attribute	Description
	The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9**. `ciaValue not like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Additional Filters Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the Filter String.
Insert	Inserts the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) in front of the cursor location within the Filter String.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Appends, inserts, or replaces the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Appends, Inserts, or replaces the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Additional Filters Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.

Configure Incident Dampening Settings for an Interface Group (Management Events)

Note: Interface Settings override any other Dampening settings for this incident, including those from the Node Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to delay the following for an incident configuration based on the Source Object's participation in an Interface Group:

- Execution of Incident Actions
- Execution of Diagnostics (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software* \ *NNM iSPI NET*)
- Appearance within Incident views in the NNMi Console

Note: You can also configure the Dampening settings based on the Source Node's participation in a Node Group. See "Configure Incident Dampening Settings for a Node Group (Management Events)" (on page 1111) for more information.

Tip: See "Create Interface Groups" (on page 248) for more information about Interface Groups.

For information about each Interface Settings tab:

When using the Dampening configuration, note the following:

- NNMi initially assigns incidents with Dampening settings configured a Lifecycle State of DAMPENED.
- After the Dampen Interval has passed, NNMi changes the Lifecycle State to REGISTERED.

See About the Incident Lifecycle for more information about Lifecycle State.

To configure the Dampening settings based on an Interface Group:

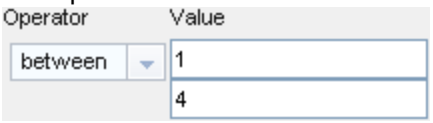
1. Navigate to the **Management Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Interface Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

4. Make sure you configure the basic Interface Setting behavior. See "Configure Interface Settings for a Management Event Incident" (on page 1055) for more information.
5. Select the **Dampening** tab.
6. Configure the desired Dampening behavior (see table).
7. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

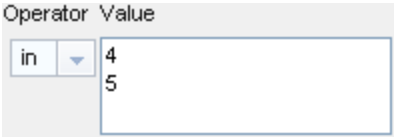
Interface Settings Dampening Configuration Attributes

Name	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's dampening settings. To temporarily disable the Dampening Configuration settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable** . To enable the Dampening Configuration settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable** .
Hour	Specifies the number of hours to be used for the dampen interval.
Minutes	Specifies the number of minutes to be used for the dampen interval. **Note**: The maximum dampen interval is 60 minutes.
Seconds	Specifies the number of seconds to be used for the dampen interval.
Payload Filter	The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be suppressed, enriched, or dampened. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor. When creating a Payload Filter, note the following: • Payload Filter expressions for the `like` and `not like` operators use the syntax defined for java regular expressions (java.util.regex Pattern class). • You must use a `ciaName` that already exists in the trap or event you are configuring. • Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together. • View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created. • The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions as shown in the example below. The following example filters incidents on voltage state: `AND`

Name	Description
	ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 ciaValue = 5 NNMi evaluates the expression above as follows: (ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaValue = 5) NNMi finds all incidents with a varbind .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 value of **5**. • The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Payload Filter Editor. For example, you append to, replace, or change the indentation of the expression that is selected. • The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators. • You can include more than one varbind in the same Payload Filter expression as shown in the following example: ((ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.* AND ciaValue = 25) AND (ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.* AND ciaValue = 3)) In this example, a given trap must meet each of the following criteria: ▪ Contain a varbind whose Object Identifier (OID) matches the regular expression \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.* and has a value of 25. ▪ Contain a varbind whose OID matches the regular expression \Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.* and has a value of 3. **Payload Filter Editor Components** **Attribute** / **Description** Attribute: The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue Operator: Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: ciaName=.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value of **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	example. Example: `ciaName! = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than **6**. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. • **between** Finds all values equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue between`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. • **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue in`

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**



matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**.

Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value.

- **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not contain a value.

- **like** Finds matches using the syntax defined for java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for more information.

  The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

  The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

  Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below.

  Example:

  `ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that begins with 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9 and (optionally) ends with any number of characters.

  `ciaValue like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**

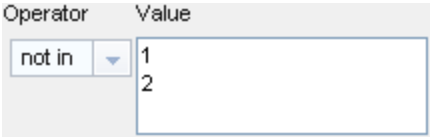
- **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8** .

- **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue not in`

  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified using the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example.

  The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

  The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

  Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below.

  Example:

  `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any

Name	Description

Attribute	Description
	incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Payload Filter Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
AND <--> OR	Switches the selected Boolean Operator to either AND or OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is AND, the value is changed to OR. If the

<table>
<tr><th>Name</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Button</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Outdent</td><td>Moves a nested expression up one expression level. If your filter string includes only one nested expression, Outdent replaces the top-level expression. Click here for examples.
Example 1
<pre>AND
     ciaName =.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6
     OR
          ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3</pre>Placing the cursor at <code>ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3</code> and selecting Outdent, results in:
<pre>AND
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6
     OR
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3</pre>Example 2
<pre>AND
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</pre>Placing the cursor at <code>ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</code> and selecting Outdent, results in:
<pre>AND
ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</pre></td></tr>
<tr><td>Delete</td><td>Deletes the selected expression.
Note: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Payload Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Configure Incident Actions for an Interface Group (Management Events)

Note: Interface Settings override any other Actions settings for this incident, including those from the Node Settings tab.

For information about each Interface Settings tab:

NNMi enables you to configure incident actions based on a Source Object's participation in an Interface Group.

You can configure actions to automatically run at any point in the incident lifecycle. For example, you might want to configure an action to occur when an incident of the type you are configuring is generated (**Registered**). When an incident is generated, you might want to automatically open a trouble ticket or send email or page your network operator. After the incident is **Closed**, you might want to automatically close the trouble ticket.

Note: Your actions will not be executed until you enable the Actions configuration by either clicking Enable on the Actions tab or using the **Actions** → **Enable Configuration** option.

You can configure actions for incidents generated from SNMP traps, Syslog Messages (HP ArcSightonly), Remote NNM 6.x or 7.x events, and the NNMi Management Events. Any time an incident configuration changes, the action directory is rescanned and any Jython files are reloaded to the NNMi database. See "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Management Events)" (on page 1160) for more information about the actions directory.

Tip: Copy any required Jython files to the NNMi actions directory before you configure an incident action. New or updated actions are loaded into NNMi only when an incident configuration is updated or created. See "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Management Events)" (on page 1160) for the location of the NNMi action directory.

When the action runs, output is logged to the `incidentActions.*.*.log` file. See "Verify that NNMi Services are Running" (on page 67) for more information about log files and where they are located.

To configure an automatic action for an incident:

1. Navigate to the **Management Event Configuration** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create a new incident configuration, click the New icon.
      ii. To edit an existing incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
2. Select the **Interface Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
4. Make sure you configure the basic Interface Setting behavior. See "Configure Interface Settings for a Management Event Incident" (on page 1055) for more information.
5. Select the **Actions** tab.
6. From the **Lifecycle Actions** table toolbar, do one of the following:
   - To create an Action configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit an Action configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   - To delete an Action configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

7. In the "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Management Events)" (on page 1160), provide the required information.
8. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

   The next time the lifecycle changes, NNMi launches the action associated with the lifecycle for the incident of that type.

Configure a Payload Filter for an Incident Action (Interface Settings) (Management Events)

The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents that cause the configured action to run. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor.

To create a Payload Filter expression:

1. Navigate to the **Management Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Interface Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
4. Make sure you configure the basic Interface Setting behavior. See "Configure Interface Settings for a Management Event Incident" (on page 1055) for more information.
5. Select the **Actions** tab.
6. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an Action configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit an Action configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
   c. To delete an Action configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
7. Make sure the Action settings are configured. See "Configure Incident Actions for an Interface Group (Management Events)" (on page 1085) for more information.

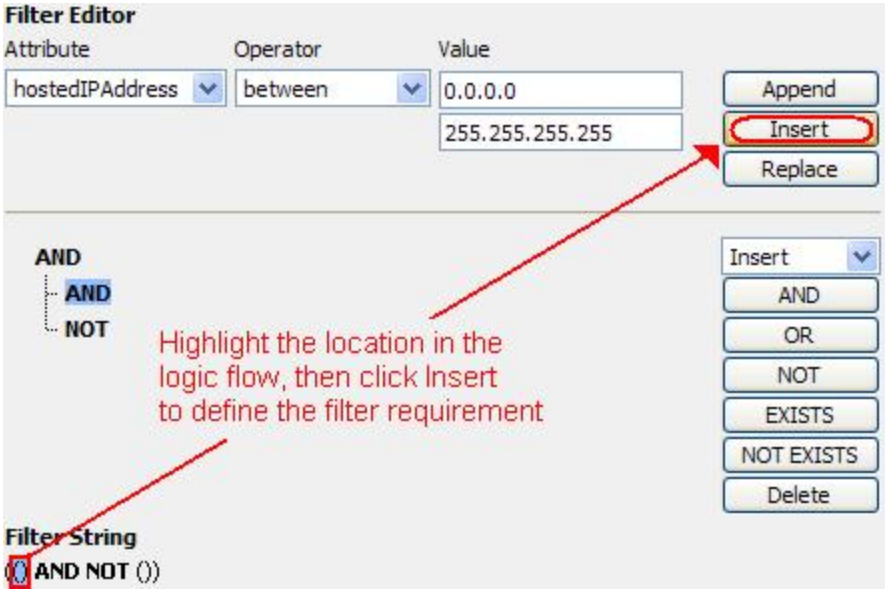
8. Select the **Payload Filter** tab.
9. Define your Payload Filter (see table). Also see "Guidelines for Creating a Payload Filter".
   a. Plan out the logic needed for your Filter String.
   b. Use the buttons on the bottom half of the Additional Filters Editor to establish the logic structure.

      For example, to establish the following structure, select **Insert**, then click **AND**, then **NOT**, and then **AND** a second time:

      ```
      (( ) AND NOT ( ))
      ```

   c. Now place your cursor in a location within the displayed Filter String, and use the top half of the filter editor to define the parameters of the highlighted filter requirement.

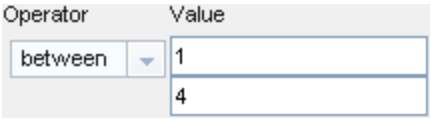
      For example, select a set of parentheses and use the Insert button to specify the filter requirement within those parentheses:

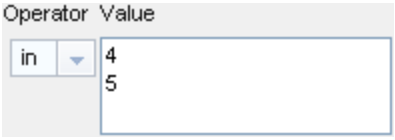


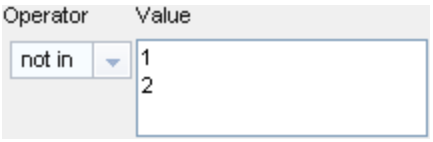
10. Click **Save and Close**.
11. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Payload Filter Editor Components

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue
Operator	Valid operators are described below.

Attribute	Description
	• **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName != .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than **6**. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident with a varbind value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. • **between** Finds all traps or events that include a varbind with a value equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue between`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. • **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue in`

Attribute	Description
	 matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value. • **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not have a value. • **like** Finds matches using wildcard characters. Click here for more information about using wildcard characters. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Examples: `ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` finds all traps or events that contain varbind names that begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) end with any number of characters. `ciaValue like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. • **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8**. • **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example. Example:

Attribute	Description
	`ciaValue not in`  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified (using wildcard strings). Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9**. `ciaValue not like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Additional Filters Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the Filter String.
Insert	Inserts the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) in front of the cursor location within the Filter String.

Button	Description
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Appends, inserts, or replaces the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Appends, Inserts, or replaces the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Additional Filters Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.

Configure Node Settings for a Management Event Incident

Note: Node Settings override any other Suppression, Enrichment, Dampen, Action, or Diagnostics Selections configuration settings, except those configured on the Interface Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to apply an incident configuration to a Source Node based on the Source Node's participation in a Node Group. If the Source Node is not a member of the Node Group specified, the incident is neither displayed nor stored in the NNMi database.

Tip: See "Create Node Groups" (on page 229) for more information about Node Groups.

For information about each Node Settings tab:

For information about each Management Events tab:

To apply an incident configuration to a Source Node based on the Source Node's Node Group:

1. Navigate to the **Management Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.

3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
4. Configure the desired Node Settings (see table).
5. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Node Group Attributes

Name	Description
Node Group	Click the Lookup icon and select Quick Find to select the Node Group you want to use. See "Use the Quick Find Window" (on page 37) for more information about using Quick Find.
Ordering	Determines the priority order for those nodes that appear in multiple Node Groups. The lower the number, the higher the priority. For example, **1** is the highest priority. If a node is in multiple Node Groups and more than one of those Node Groups have been specified in an incident configuration, only the incident configuration with the highest priority will be applied to the node.
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's suppression settings. To temporarily disable the Node Group settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable**. To enable the Node Group settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable**.

Configure Incident Suppression Settings for a Node Group (Management Events)

Note: Node Settings override any other Suppression settings for this incident, except those configured on the Interface Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to suppress a specified incident configuration based on the Source Node's participation in a Node Group.

Note: You can also suppress the incident configuration based on the Source Object's participation in an Interface Group. See "Configure Incident Suppression Settings for an Interface Group (Management Events)" (on page 1056) for more information.

Tip: See "Create Node Groups" (on page 229)for more information about Node Groups.

For information about each Node Settings tab:

To suppress an incident configuration based on a Node Group:

1. Navigate to the **Management Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations** .

d. Do one of the following:

i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.

ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.
3. Make sure you configure the basic Node Setting behavior. See "Configure Node Settings for a Management Event Incident" (on page 1092) for more information.
5. Select the **Suppression** tab.
6. Configure the desired Suppression behavior (see table).
7. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Node Settings Suppression Attributes

Name	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's suppression settings. To temporarily disable the Suppression settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable**. To enable the Suppression settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable**.
Payload Filter	The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be suppressed, enriched, or dampened. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor. When creating a Payload Filter, note the following: • Payload Filter expressions for the `like` and `not like` operators use the syntax defined for java regular expressions (java.util.regex Pattern class). • You must use a `ciaName` that already exists in the trap or event you are configuring. • Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together. • View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created. • The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions as shown in the example below. The following example filters incidents on voltage state:

Name	Description
	AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 ciaValue = 5 NNMi evaluates the expression above as follows: (ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaValue = 5) NNMi finds all incidents with a varbind .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 value of **5**. • The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Payload Filter Editor. For example, you append to, replace, or change the indentation of the expression that is selected. • The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators. • You can include more than one varbind in the same Payload Filter expression as shown in the following example: ((ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.* AND ciaValue = 25) AND (ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.* AND ciaValue = 3)) In this example, a given trap must meet each of the following criteria: ▪ Contain a varbind whose Object Identifier (OID) matches the regular expression \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.* and has a value of 25. ▪ Contain a varbind whose OID matches the regular expression \Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.* and has a value of 3. **Payload Filter Editor Components** **Attribute** / **Description** Attribute: The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue Operator: Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: ciaName=.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value of **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**.

Name	Description

Attribute	Description

- **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaName! = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**.

- **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than **6**.

- **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than or equal to **6**.

- **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example.

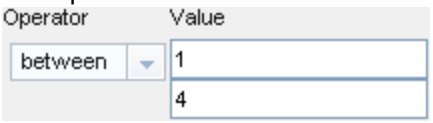
  Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value greater than **4**.

- **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**.

- **between** Finds all values equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue between`

  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**.

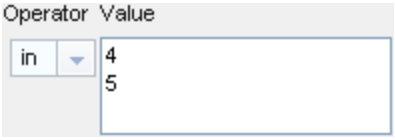
  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

- **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**

`ciaValue in`



matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**.

Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value.

- **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not contain a value.

- **like** Finds matches using the syntax defined for java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for more information.

  The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

  The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

  Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below.

  Example:

  `ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that begins with 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9 and (optionally) ends with any number of characters.

  `ciaValue like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**

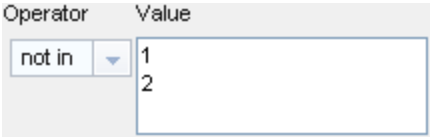
- **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8** .

- **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

  `ciaValue not in`

  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

  NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified using the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example.

  The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

  The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

  Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below.

  Example:

  `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any

Name	Description

Attribute	Description
	incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Payload Filter Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
AND <--> OR	Switches the selected Boolean Operator to either AND or OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is AND, the value is changed to OR. If the

Name	Description

	<table><tr><th>Button</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.</td></tr><tr><td>Outdent</td><td>Moves a nested expression up one expression level. If your filter string includes only one nested expression, Outdent replaces the top-level expression. Click here for examples.
	Example 1
	<pre>AND
	ciaName =.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6
	OR
	ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3</pre>Placing the cursor at <code>ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3</code> and selecting Outdent, results in:
	<pre>AND
	ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6
	OR
	ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3</pre>Example 2
	<pre>AND
	ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</pre>Placing the cursor at <code>ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</code> and selecting Outdent, results in:
	<pre>AND
	ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</pre></td></tr><tr><td>Delete</td><td>Deletes the selected expression.
	Note: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Payload Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.</td></tr></table>

Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for a Node Group (Management Events)

Note: Node Settings override any other Enrichment settings for this incident, except those configured on the Interface Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to enhanced a specified incident configuration based on the Source Node's participation in a Node Group. The types of items you can fine tune and enhance for a selected incident configuration, include:

- Category
- Family

- Severity
- Priority
- Correlation Nature
- Message
- Assigned To

Note: You can also enhance the incident configuration based on the Source Object's participation in an Interface Group. See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for an Interface Group (Management Events)" (on page 1067) for more information.

Tip: See "Create Node Groups" (on page 229) for more information about Node Groups.

For information about each Node Settings tab:

For information about each Enrichment tab:

To configure Enrichment settings for a Node Group:

1. Navigate to the **Management Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
4. Make sure you configure the basic Node Setting behavior. See "Configure Node Settings for a Management Event Incident" (on page 1092) for more information.
5. Select the **Enrichment** tab.
6. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an Enrichment configuration, click the New icon and continue.
   b. To edit an Enrichment configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an Enrichment configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
7. Configure the desired Enrichment behavior (see the "Enrich Configuration Attributes" table)
8. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Node Settings Enrichment Configuration Attributes

Name	Description
Category	Use the Category attribute to customize the category for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Accounting • Application Status • Configuration • Fault • Performance • Security • Status See "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 617) for more information.
Family	Use the Family attribute to customize the Family for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Address • Aggregated Port (Interfaces using **Link Aggregation**[1] protocol. See Interface Form: Link Aggregation tab.) • Board • Connection • Correlation • HSRP • Interface • Node • OSPF See "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 617) for more information.
Severity	The incident Severity represents the seriousness calculated for the incident. Use

[1]Protocols used on Switches to configure multiple Interfaces (Aggregation Member Interfaces) to function as if they were one (an Aggregator Interface). When two Aggregator Interfaces establish a connection, that connection is an Aggregator Layer 2 Connection. The Aggregator Layer 2 Connection appears on Layer 2 Neighbor View maps as a thick line with an Interface icon at each end (representing the Aggregator Interface). When you double-click the thick line, it converts into multiple thin lines representing the participating Aggregation Member Layer 2 Connections with their Aggregation Member Interfaces at each end of the lines.

Name	Description
	the Severity attribute to specify the severity that should be assigned to the incident you are configuring. Possible values are described below: **Normal** - Indicates there are no known problems related to the associated object. This Severity is meant to be informational. Generally, no action is needed for these incidents. **Warning** - Indicates there might be a problem related to the associated object. **Minor** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require further investigation. **Major** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object to be resolved before they become critical. **Critical** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require immediate attention.
Priority	Used to communicate the urgency of resolving the selected incident. You control this value. NNMi sets this value to null by default. The lower the number the higher the priority. Possible values are:  **None**  **Low**  **Medium**  **High**  **Top** **Note**: The icons are displayed only in table views.
Correlation Nature	Use the Correlation Nature to customize the Correlation Nature for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Info • None • Root Cause • Secondary Root Cause • Symptom • Stream Correlation • Service Impact See Incident Form: General Tab for more information.
Message Format	When configuring an incident, specify how the incident message appears in the

Name	Description
	incident view. The string you specify in the Message Format attribute is visible in an incident view. **Note**: The incident message limit is 1024 characters. If you exceed this limit, NNMi truncates the value starting from the right. You can use any combination of default and custom attributes: "Valid Parameters for Configuring Incident Messages (Management Events)" (on page 1048) "Include Custom Incident Attributes in Your Message Format (Management Events)" (on page 1054)
Assigned To	Use to specify the owner of any incident generated for this incident configuration. Click the Lookup icon and select Quick Find to select a valid user name. **Note**: You can also begin to type a valid user name and use the auto-complete feature to select the user name of interest.
Description	Use the Description attribute to provide additional information that you want to note about the current enhancement configuration. This description applies only to the enhancement configuration and does not appear when NNMi displays any associated incident. Type a maximum of 1024 characters. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.

Configure Custom Incident Attributes to Enrich an Incident Configuration (Node Settings) (Management Events)

The Custom Incident Attributes (CIAs) tab enables you to specify additional CIAs to be saved with an incoming incident. The persisted data might then be used as an argument to an action for the incident.

When creating a CIA for an incident configuration, you can specify any of the following values:

- Custom Attribute on the source node
- Custom Attribute on the interface (source object)

You also specify the Custom Incident Attribute name that will store this information.

For information about each Enrichment tab:

To create a Custom Incident Attribute to enrich an incident configuration:

1. Navigate to the **Management Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations**.

d. Do one of the following:

i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.

ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
4. Make sure you configure the basic Node Setting behavior. See "Configure Node Settings for a Management Event Incident" (on page 1092) for more information.
5. Select the **Enrichment** tab.
6. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an Enrichment configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit an Enrichment configuration,select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an Enrichment configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
7. Make sure the Enrichment settings are configure. See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for a Node Group (Management Events)" (on page 1100) for more information.
8. Navigate to the **Custom Incident Attributes** tab.
9. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a Custom Incident Attribute, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit a Custom Incident Attribute, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete a Custom Incident Attribute, select a row and click the Delete icon.
10. Configure the Custom Incident Attribute (see the "Custom Incident Attribute" table).
11. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Custom Incident Attribute

Name	Description
Custom Incident Attribute Name	Name used to identify the Custom Incident Attribute you are configuring. The name limit is 255 characters. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _ + -) are allowed. No spaces are allowed. **Note**: Make sure to note this name if you plan to filter on the value using the **Payload Filter** tab. See "Configure a Payload Filter to Enrich an Incident Configuration (Interface Settings) (Management Events)" (on page 1072) for more information.
Type	Specifies whether you are using a Custom Attribute on a node or a Custom Attribute on an interface. Possible values are:

Name	Description
	• Node Custom Attribute • Interface Custom Attribute
Custom Attribute Name	Used to determine the value to be assigned to the Custom Incident Attribute you are configuring. Enter either of the following: • Name of the Custom Attribute on the source node • Name of the Custom Attribute on the interface (source object)

Configure a Payload Filter to Enrich an Incident Configuration (Node Settings) (Management Events)

The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be enriched. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor.

To create a Payload Filter expression:

1. Navigate to the **Management Events Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
4. Make sure you configure the basic Node Setting behavior. See "Configure Node Settings for a Management Event Incident" (on page 1092) for more information.
5. Select the **Enrichment** tab.
6. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an Enrichment configuration, click the New icon, and continue.

b. To edit an Enrichment configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

c. To delete an Enrichment configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.

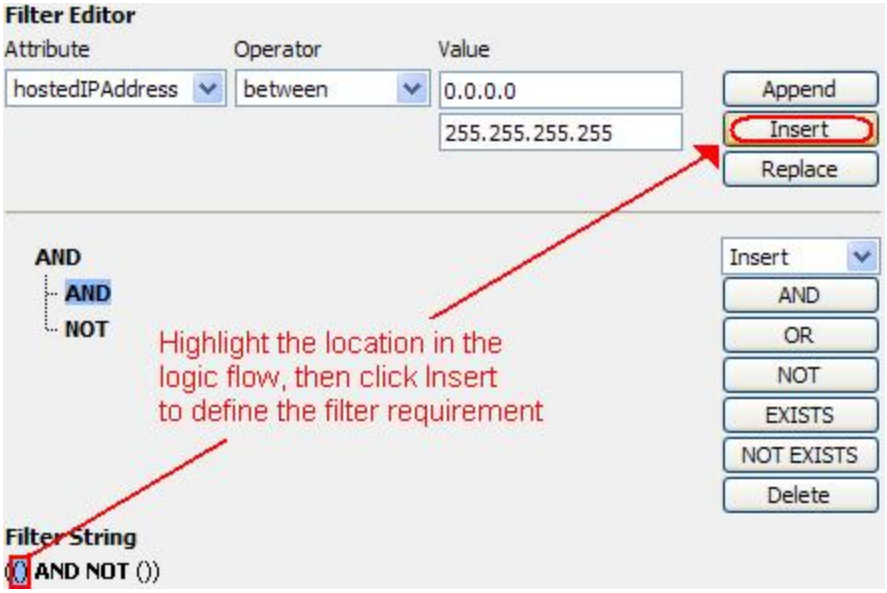
7. Make sure you configure the Enrichment settings. See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for a Node Group (Management Events)" (on page 1100) for more information.
8. Select the **Payload Filter** tab.
9. Define your Payload Filter (see table). Also see "Guidelines for Creating a Payload Filter".
   a. Plan out the logic needed for your Filter String.
   b. Use the buttons on the bottom half of the Additional Filters Editor to establish the logic structure.

      For example, to establish the following structure, select **Insert**, then click **AND**, then **NOT**, and then **AND** a second time:

      ```
      (( ) AND NOT ( ))
      ```

   c. Now place your cursor in a location within the displayed Filter String, and use the top half of the filter editor to define the parameters of the highlighted filter requirement.

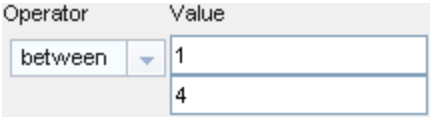
      For example, select a set of parentheses and use the Insert button to specify the filter requirement within those parentheses:



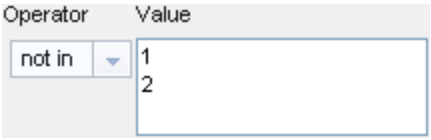
10. Click **Save and Close**.
11. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Payload Filter Editor Components

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following:

Attribute	Description
	• ciaName • ciaValue
Operator	Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName != .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than **6**. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident with a varbind value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. • **between** Finds all traps or events that include a varbind with a value equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue between`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. • **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example.

Attribute	Description
	Example: `ciaValue in`  matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value. • **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not have a value. • **like** Finds matches using wildcard characters. Click here for more information about using wildcard characters. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Examples: `ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` finds all traps or events that contain varbind names that begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) end with any number of characters. `ciaValue like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. • **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8**. • **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example.

Attribute	Description
	Example: `ciaValue not in`  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified (using wildcard strings). Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9**. `ciaValue not like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Additional Filters Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the Filter String.
Insert	Inserts the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) in front of the cursor

Button	Description
	location within the Filter String.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Appends, inserts, or replaces the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Appends, Inserts, or replaces the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Additional Filters Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.

Configure Incident Dampening Settings for a Node Group (Management Events)

Note: Node Settings override any other Dampening settings for this incident, except those configured on the Interface Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to delay the following for an incident configuration based on the Source Node's participation in a Node Group:

- Execution of Incident Actions
- Execution of Diagnostics (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software* \ *NNM iSPI NET*)
- Appearance within Incident views in the NNMi Console

Note: You can configure the Dampening settings based on the Source Object's participation in an Interface Group. See "Configure Incident Dampening Settings for an Interface Group (Management Events)" (on page 1078) for more information.

Tip: See "Create Node Groups" (on page 229) for more information about Node Groups.

For information about each Node Settings tab:

When using the Dampening configuration, note the following:

- NNMi initially assigns incidents with Dampening settings configured a Lifecycle State of DAMPENED.
- After the dampen interval has passed, NNMi changes the Lifecycle State to REGISTERED.

See About the Incident Lifecycle for more information about Lifecycle State.

To configure the Dampening settings based on a Node Group:

1. Navigate to the **Management Events Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
4. Make sure you configure the basic Node Setting behavior. See "Configure Node Settings for a Management Event Incident" (on page 1092) for more information.
5. Select the **Dampen** tab.
6. Configure the desired Dampen behavior (see table).
7. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

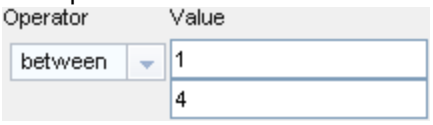
Node Settings Dampen Attributes

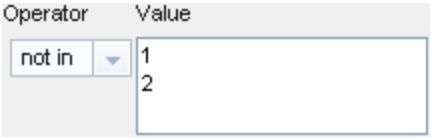
Name	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's Dampening settings. To temporarily disable the Dampening settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable** . To enable the Dampening settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable** .
Hour	Specifies the number of hours to be used for the dampen interval.
Minutes	Specifies the number of minutes to be used for the dampen interval. **Note**: The maximum dampen interval is 60 minutes.
Seconds	Specifies the number of seconds to be used for the dampen interval.
Payload Filter	The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be suppressed, enriched, or dampened. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor. When creating a Payload Filter, note the following:

Name	Description

	• Payload Filter expressions for the `like` and `not like` operators use the syntax defined for java regular expressions (java.util.regex Pattern class).
	• You must use a `ciaName` that already exists in the trap or event you are configuring.
	• Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together.
	• View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
	• The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions as shown in the example below.
	The following example filters incidents on voltage state:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	`ciaValue = 5`
	NNMi evaluates the expression above as follows:
	`(ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaValue = 5)`
	NNMi finds all incidents with a varbind `.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` value of **5**.
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Payload Filter Editor. For example, you append to, replace, or change the indentation of the expression that is selected.
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators.
	• You can include more than one varbind in the same Payload Filter expression as shown in the following example:
	`((ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.* AND ciaValue = 25) AND (ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.* AND ciaValue = 3))`
	In this example, a given trap must meet each of the following criteria:
	▪ Contain a varbind whose Object Identifier (OID) matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` and has a value of `25`.
	▪ Contain a varbind whose OID matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.*` and has a value of `3`.
	Payload Filter Editor Components
	Attribute / **Description**
	Attribute — The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes

Name	Description
	<table><tr><th>Attribute</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue include the following: include the following:</td></tr><tr><td>Operator</td><td>Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName=.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value of **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName! = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than **6**. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. • **between** Finds all values equal to and between the two values</td></tr></table>

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue between`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. • **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue in`  matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value. • **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not contain a value. • **like** Finds matches using the syntax defined for java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	for more information. Click here for more information. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that begins with 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9 and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. • **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8** . • **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not in`  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

Name	Description
	<table><tr><th>Attribute</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>• **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified using the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. • **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified using the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.</td></tr></table>

Name	Description

Attribute	Description
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Payload Filter Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
AND <--> OR	Switches the selected Boolean Operator to either AND or OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is AND, the value is changed to OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.

Outdent	Moves a nested expression up one expression level. If your filter string includes only one nested expression, **Outdent** replaces the top-level expression. Click here for examples.
	Example 1
	`AND`
	`ciaName =.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName =`

Name	Description
	Button / **Description**

	`.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Example 2
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	`.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Example 2
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	`.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Example 2
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`

Name	Description
	<table><tr><th>Button</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>Placing the cursor at <code>ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</code> and selecting **Outdent**, results in: <code>AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</code> Placing the cursor at <code>ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</code> and selecting **Outdent**, results in: <code>AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</code> Placing the cursor at <code>ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</code> and selecting **Outdent**, results in: <code>AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</code></td></tr><tr><td>Delete</td><td>Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Payload Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.</td></tr></table>

Configure Incident Actions for a Node Group (Management Events)

For information about each Node Settings tab:

Note: Node Settings override any other Actions settings for this incident, except those configured on the Interface Settings tab.

NNMi enables you to configure incident actions based on a Source Node's participation in a Node Group.

You can configure actions to automatically run at any point in the incident lifecycle. For example, you might want to configure an action to occur when an incident of the type you are configuring is generated (**Registered**). When an incident is generated, you might want to automatically open a trouble ticket or send email or page your network operator. After the incident is **Closed**, you might want to automatically close the trouble ticket.

Note: Your actions will not be executed until you enable the Actions configuration by either clicking Enable on the Actions tab or using the **Actions** → **Enable Configuration** option.

You can configure actions for incidents generated from SNMP traps, Syslog Messages (HP ArcSightonly), Remote NNM 6.x or 7.x Events, and the NNMi Management Events. Any time an incident configuration changes, the action directory is rescanned and any Jython files are reloaded to the NNMi database. See "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Management Events)" (on page 1160) for more information about the actions directory.

Tip: Copy any required Jython files to the NNMi actions directory before you configure an incident action. New or updated actions are loaded into NNMi only when an incident configuration is

updated or created. See "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Management Events)" (on page 1160) for the location of the NNMi action directory.

When the action runs, output is logged to the `incidentActions.*.*.log` file. See "Verify that NNMi Services are Running" (on page 67) for more information about log files and where they are located.

To configure an automatic action for an incident:

1. Navigate to the **Management Events Configuration** tab.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create a new incident configuration, click the New icon.
      ii. To edit an existing incident configurationselect a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
4. Make sure you configure the basic Node Setting behavior. See "Configure Node Settings for a Management Event Incident" (on page 1092) for more information.
5. Select the **Actions** tab.
6. From the **Lifecycle Actions** table toolbar, do one of the following:
   - To create an Action configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit an Action configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
   - To delete an Action configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
7. In the "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Management Events)" (on page 1160), provide the required information.
8. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the **Management Event Configuration** form.

   The next time the lifecycle changes, NNMi launches the action associated with the lifecycle for the incident of that type.

Configure a Payload Filter for an Incident Action (Node Settings) (Management Events)

The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents that cause the configured action to run. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor.

To create a Payload Filter expression:

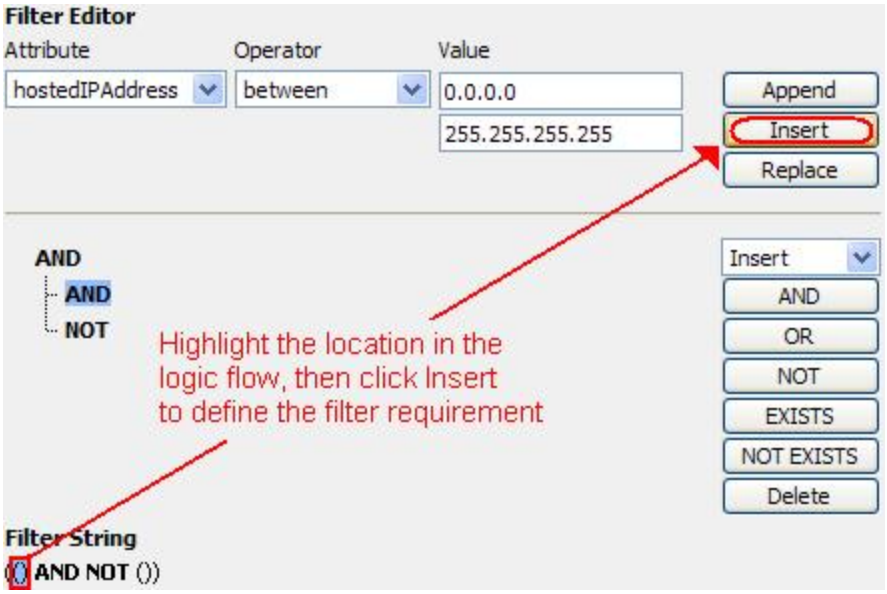
1. Navigate to the **Management Events Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Node Settings** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
4. Make sure you configure the basic Node Setting behavior. See "Configure Node Settings for a Management Event Incident" (on page 1092) for more information.
5. Select the **Actions** tab.
6. Do one of the following:
   a. To create an Action configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit an Action configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   c. To delete an Action configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
7. Make sure the Action settings are configured. See "Configure Incident Actions for a Node Group (Management Events)" (on page 1120) for more information.
8. Select the **Payload Filter** tab.
9. Define your Payload Filter (see table). Also see "Guidelines for Creating a Payload Filter".
   a. Plan out the logic needed for your Filter String.
   b. Use the buttons on the bottom half of the Additional Filters Editor to establish the logic structure.

For example, to establish the following structure, select **Insert**, then click **AND**, then **NOT**, and then **AND** a second time:

```
(( ) AND NOT ( ))
```

c. Now place your cursor in a location within the displayed Filter String, and use the top half of the filter editor to define the parameters of the highlighted filter requirement.

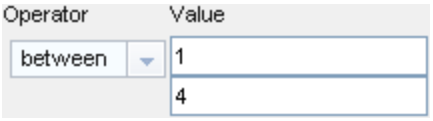
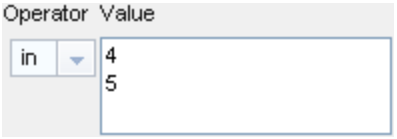
For example, select a set of parentheses and use the Insert button to specify the filter requirement within those parentheses:

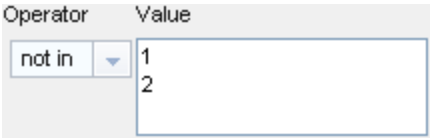


10. Click **Save and Close**.
11. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Payload Filter Editor Components

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue
Operator	Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName != .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**.

Attribute	Description
	• **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than **6**. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident with a varbind value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident with a varbind value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**. • **between** Finds all traps or events that include a varbind with a value equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue between`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. • **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue in`  matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

Attribute	Description
	• **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value. • **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not have a value. • **like** Finds matches using wildcard characters. Click here for more information about using wildcard characters. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Examples: `ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` finds all traps or events that contain varbind names that begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) end with any number of characters. `ciaValue like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. • **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8**. • **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not in`  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

Attribute	Description
	• **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified (using wildcard strings). Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9**. `ciaValue not like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Additional Filters Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the Filter String.
Insert	Inserts the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) in front of the cursor location within the Filter String.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Appends, inserts, or replaces the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Appends, Inserts, or replaces the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.

Button	Description
Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Additional Filters Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.

Configure Diagnostics Selections for a Node Group (Management Events)

For information about each Node Settings tab: .

Note: Node Settings override any other Diagnostics Selections settings for this incident, except those configured on the Interface Settings tab.

(*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software*) The Diagnostic Selections form enables you to configure NNMi to automatically gather NNM iSPI NET diagnostic information for the Incident you are configuring. When using this form, you specify the diagnostics you want to run on each applicable node in the specified Node Group.

To configure Diagnostics to run on a Source Node for an incident:

1. Navigate to the **Diagnostics Selection** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create an Incident configuration, click the New icon.
      - To edit an Incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   e. Navigate to **Node Settings** tab, and do one of the following:
      - To create a Node Settings configuration, click the New icon.
      - To edit a Node Settings configuration,select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      - To delete a Node Settings configuration, select the Node setting, and click the Delete icon.
   f. Navigate to the **Diagnostic Selection** tab, and do one of the following:
      - To create a Diagnostic Selection setting, click the New icon, and continue.
      - To edit a Diagnostic Selection setting, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      - To delete a Diagnostic Selection setting, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Provide the required information (see table).
3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

After you configure the Diagnostic for the incident and Node Group, the Diagnostic must match the following criteria before the Diagnostic runs:

- The Source Node must be in the specified Node Group.
- The Diagnostic must be valid for the Source Node. (For example, only Nortel switch Diagnostics are run on Nortel switches.)
- The incident's current lifecycle state must match a lifecycle state for which it was configured. (For example, if you configure the Incident to run a specified Diagnostic when the incident is Closed, then if the current Incident's Lifecycle State is Closed, NNMi runs that Diagnostic.)

Note: If a Source Node is in more than one Node Group, the Diagnostic is only run on the node the first time NNMi finds a match for that Source Node based on the configuration Ordering field.

If these criteria are met, NNM iSPI NET runs the Diagnostics and generates Diagnostic reports to help you solve the problem on the Source Node.

After you configure Diagnostics for an incident, you can also run Diagnostics and access the Diagnostics reports on demand, using **Actions** → **Run Diagnostics (iSPI NET only)** in the Incident form. The same criteria apply (see the criteria above). See Incident Form:Diagnostics Tab for more information.

Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

You can also run and access Diagnostics reports from a Node form. See Node Form: Diagnostics Tab for more information.

Diagnostic Settings Attributes

Attribute	Description
Flow Definition	Select the Diagnostic (Flow Definition) you want to use for the specified Node Group. Click the Lookup icon and choose one of the following options: • Show Analysis to display Analysis Pane information for the Flow Definition name displayed. (See Use the Analysis Pane for more information about the Analysis Pane.) • Quick Find to view the list of possible diagnostic Flow Definitions. NNMi provides diagnostics for the following types of devices: ▪ Cisco switch ▪ Cisco router ▪ Cisco switch/router ▪ Nortel switch See "Diagnostics (Flows) Provided by NNM iSPI NET" (on page 593) for more information about the diagnostics provided and the devices to which they apply.
Lifecycle State	Incident Lifecycle State of the target Incident. If the incident's Lifecycle State matches the value specified here, the Diagnostic runs.

Attribute	Description
	The Diagnostic automatically runs on each applicable Source Node in the specified Node Group if the incident has the Lifecycle State currently configured in this attribute of the Diagnostic (Flow Definition - set of automated commands).
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's Diagnostics settings. To temporarily disable the selected Diagnostics settings, clear **Enable**. To enable the selected Diagnostics settings, click **Enable**.

Configure Suppression Settings for a Management Event Incident

For information about each Management Events tab:

NNMi enables you to suppress incidents based on Interface Group, Node Group, or default Suppression settings. NNMi applies your Suppression settings in the following order. Only the first match applies.

1. Interface Group (Management Event Configuration Form: Interface Settings tab)
2. Node Group (Management Event Configuration Form: Node Settings tab)
3. Suppression configuration settings without specifying an Interface Group or Node Group (Management Event Configuration Form: Suppresion tab)

A Payload Filter allows you to use the data that is included with any of the following items before they are stored as incidents in NNMi:

- Traps generated from an SNMP agent
- Syslog messages generated from `ArcSightEvent` (HP ArcSight only)
- Management incidents that are generated by NNMi
- Events generated by NNM 6.x or 7.x management stations

Examples of the type of data that can be used as a Payload Filter include SNMP trap varbind names and values as well as CIA (Custom Incident Attribute) names and values. For example, you might want NNMi to suppress a particular status change notification trap for a specified Node Group or Interface Group. To do so, you could include the name of the trap varbind that stores this information as well as the particular status change value string the traps that you want to suppress should contain.

See "Configure Incident Suppression Settings for an Interface Group (Management Events)" (on page 1056) for information about how to suppress an incident for an Interface Group with or without a Payload Filter.

See "Configure Incident Suppression Settings for a Node Group (Management Events)" (on page 1093) for more information about how to suppress an incident for a Node Group with or without a Payload Filter.

To configure suppression for an incident using a Payload Filter without an Interface Group or Node Group Filter:

1. Navigate to the **Management Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Suppression** tab.
3. Provide the required information (see table)
4. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Suppression Attributes

Name	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's suppression settings. To temporarily disable the Suppression settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable** . To enable the Suppression settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable** .
Payload Filter	The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be suppressed, enriched, or dampened. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor. When creating a Payload Filter, note the following: • Payload Filter expressions for the `like` and `not like` operators use the syntax defined for java regular expressions (java.util.regex Pattern class). • You must use a `ciaName` that already exists in the trap or event you are configuring. • Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together. • View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created. • The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions as shown in the example below.

Name	Description

	The following example filters incidents on voltage state:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	`ciaValue = 5`
	NNMi evaluates the expression above as follows:
	`(ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaValue = 5)`
	NNMi finds all incidents with a varbind `.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` value of **5**.
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Payload Filter Editor. For example, you append to, replace, or change the indentation of the expression that is selected.
	• The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators.
	• You can include more than one varbind in the same Payload Filter expression as shown in the following example:
	`((ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.* AND ciaValue = 25) AND (ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.* AND ciaValue = 3))`
	In this example, a given trap must meet each of the following criteria:
	▪ Contain a varbind whose Object Identifier (OID) matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` and has a value of `25`.
	▪ Contain a varbind whose OID matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.*` and has a value of `3`.
	Payload Filter Editor Components
	Attribute / **Description**
	Attribute: The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following:
	• ciaName
	• ciaValue
	Operator: Valid operators are described below.
	• **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.
	Example: `ciaName=.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value of **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**.

Name	Description

Attribute	Description

- **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaName! = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**.

- **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than **6**.

- **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than or equal to **6**.

- **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example.

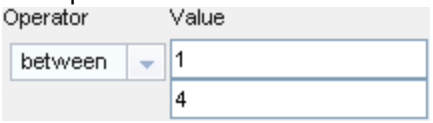
  Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value greater than **4**.

- **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**.

- **between** Finds all values equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue between`

  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

- **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example.

  Example:

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**

`ciaValue in`

matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**.

Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line.

- **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value.

- **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not contain a value.

- **like** Finds matches using the syntax defined for java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for more information.

  The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*.

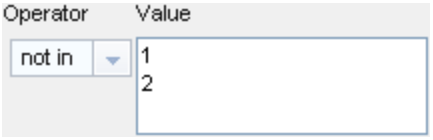
  The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*.

  Note: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below.

  Example:

  `ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that begins with 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9 and (optionally) ends with any number of characters.

  `ciaValue like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	• **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8** . • **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not in`  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified using the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any

Name	Description

Attribute	Description
	incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Payload Filter Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
AND <--> OR	Switches the selected Boolean Operator to either AND or OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is AND, the value is changed to OR. If the

<table>
<tr><th>Name</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Button</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Outdent</td><td>Moves a nested expression up one expression level. If your filter string includes only one nested expression, Outdent replaces the top-level expression. Click here for examples.
Example 1
<pre>AND
     ciaName =.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6
     OR
          ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3</pre>Placing the cursor at <code>ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3</code> and selecting Outdent, results in:
<pre>AND
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6
     OR
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3</pre>Example 2
<pre>AND
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</pre>Placing the cursor at <code>ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</code> and selecting Outdent, results in:
<pre>AND
ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</pre></td></tr>
<tr><td>Delete</td><td>Deletes the selected expression.
Note: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Payload Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Configure Enrichment Settings for a Management Event Incident

For information about each Management Events tab:

NNMi enables you to fine tune and enhance incidents based on Interface Group, Node Group, or default Enrichment settings. NNMi applies your Enrichment settings in the following order. Only the first match applies.

1. Interface Group (Management Event Configuration Form: Interface Settings tab)
2. Node Group (Management Event Configuration Form: Node Settings tab)

3. Enrich configuration settings without specifying an Interface Group or Node Group (Management Event Configuration Form: Enrichment tab)

The types of items you can fine tune and enhance for a selected incident configuration, include:

- Category
- Family
- Severity
- Priority
- Correlation Nature
- Message
- Assigned To

Note: Any configuration you specify for Severity, Priority, or Message overrides those values provided in the Management Event Configuration Form: Basics information.

A Payload Filter allows you to use the data that is included with any of the following items before they are stored as incidents in NNMi:

- Traps generated from an SNMP agent
- Syslog messages generated from `ArcSightEvent` (HP ArcSight only)
- Management incidents that are generated by NNMi
- Events generated by NNM 6.x or 7.x management stations

Examples of the type of data that can be used as a Payload Filter include SNMP trap varbind names and values as well as CIA (Custom Incident Attribute) names and values. For example, you might want NNMi to suppress a particular status change notification trap for a specified Node Group or Interface Group. To do so, you could include the name of the trap varbind that stores this information as well as the particular status change value string the traps that you want to suppress should contain.

Note: The CIA added to an incident must be provided by NNMi. You cannot create CIAs.

See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for an Interface Group (Management Events)" (on page 1067) for information about how to enrich an incident for an Interface Group with or without a Payload Filter.

See "Configure Incident Enrichment Settings for a Node Group (Management Events)" (on page 1100) for more information about how to enrich an incident for a Node Group with or without a Payload Filter.

To configure Enrichment settings for an incident using a Payload Filter without an Interface Group or Node Group Filter:

1. Navigate to the **Management Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations** .

d. Do one of the following:

i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.

ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.

iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

2. Select the **Enrichment** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
4. Provide the required information (see table)
5. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Enrichment Attributes

Name	Description
Category	Use the Category attribute to customize the category for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Accounting • Application Status • Configuration • Fault • Performance • Security • Status See "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 617) for more information.
Family	Use the Family attribute to customize the Family for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Address

Name	Description
	• Aggregated Port (Interfaces using **Link Aggregation**[1] protocol. See Interface Form: Link Aggregation tab.) • Board • Connection • Correlation • HSRP • Interface • Node • OSPF See "Specify Category and Family Attribute Values for Organizing Your Incidents (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 617) for more information.
Severity	The incident Severity represents the seriousness calculated for the incident. Use the Severity attribute to specify the severity that should be assigned to the incident you are configuring. Possible values are described below: **Normal** - Indicates there are no known problems related to the associated object. This Severity is meant to be informational. Generally, no action is needed for these incidents. **Warning** - Indicates there might be a problem related to the associated object. **Minor** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require further investigation. **Major** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object to be resolved before they become critical. **Critical** - Indicates NNMi has detected problems related to the associated object that require immediate attention.
Priority	Used to communicate the urgency of resolving the selected incident. You control this value. NNMi sets this value to null by default. The lower the number the higher the priority. Possible values are: **None**

[1] Protocols used on Switches to configure multiple Interfaces (Aggregation Member Interfaces) to function as if they were one (an Aggregator Interface). When two Aggregator Interfaces establish a connection, that connection is an Aggregator Layer 2 Connection. The Aggregator Layer 2 Connection appears on Layer 2 Neighbor View maps as a thick line with an Interface icon at each end (representing the Aggregator Interface). When you double-click the thick line, it converts into multiple thin lines representing the participating Aggregation Member Layer 2 Connections with their Aggregation Member Interfaces at each end of the lines.

Name	Description
	Low **Medium** **High** **Top** **Note**: The icons are displayed only in table views.
Correlation Nature	Use the Correlation Nature to customize the Correlation Nature for this incident configuration. Possible values include: • Info • None • Root Cause • Secondary Root Cause • Symptom • Stream Correlation • Service Impact See Incident Form: General Tab for more information.
Message Format	When configuring an incident, specify how the incident message appears in the incident view. The string you specify in the Message Format attribute is visible in an incident view. **Note**: The incident message limit is 1024 characters. If you exceed this limit, NNMi truncates the value starting from the right. You can use any combination of default and custom attributes: "Valid Parameters for Configuring Incident Messages (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 622) "Include Custom Incident Attributes in Your Message Format (SNMP Trap Incident)" (on page 628)
Assigned To	Use to specify the owner of any incident generated for this incident configuration. Click the Lookup icon and select Quick Find to select a valid user name. **Note**: You can also begin to type a valid user name and use the auto-complete feature to select the user name of interest.
Description	Use the Description attribute to provide additional information that you want to note about the current enhancement configuration. This description applies only to the enhancement configuration and does not appear when NNMi displays any associated incident. Type a maximum of 1024 characters. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.

Configure Dampening Settings for a Management Event Incident

For information about each Management Events tab:

NNMi enables you to delay the following for an incident configuration based on the Source Object's participation in an Interface Group:

- Execution of Incident Actions
- Execution of Diagnostics (*HP Network Node Manager iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software* \ *NNM iSPI NET*)
- Appearance within Incident views in the NNMi Console

You can configure the Dampening settings based on Interface Group, Node Group, or default Dampening settings. NNMi applies your Dampening settings in the following order. Only the first match applies.

1. Interface Group (Management Event Configuration Form: Interface Settings tab)
2. Node Group (Management Event Configuration Form: Node Settings tab)
3. Dampening configuration settings without specifying an Interface Group or Node Group (Management Event Configuration Form: Dampening tab)

When using the Dampening configuration, note the following:

- Duplicate and Rate Correlation incidents inherit the Dampening settings from their Correlated Children. If the Correlated Children are Closed while Dampened, and therefore deleted, NNMi retains the parent Duplicate or Rate Correlation incident. See "Correlate Duplicate Incidents (Deduplication Configuration)" (on page 503) and "Track Incident Frequency (Rate: Time Period and Count)" (on page 504) for more information about Duplicate and Rate Correlation incidents.

  Note: NNMi administrators can view the number of incidents Closed and deleted while dampened. Access the **Help** → **System Information** → **Health** tab, click the View Detailed Health Report button, and search for the word dampened.

- After the Dampen Interval has passed, NNMi changes the Lifecycle State to REGISTERED.

  See About the Incident Lifecycle for more information about Lifecycle State.

See "Configure Incident Dampening Settings for an Interface Group (Management Events)" (on page 1078) for information about how to configure Dampening settings for an Interface Group with or without a Payload Filter.

See "Configure Incident Dampening Settings for a Node Group (Management Events)" (on page 1111) for more information about how to configure Dampening settings for a Node Group with or without a Payload Filter.

To configure Dampening settings for an incident using a Payload Filter without an Interface Group or Node Group Filter:

1. Navigate to the **Management Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.

c. Select **Management Event Configurations**.

d. Do one of the following:

i. To create a configuration, click the New icon, and continue.

ii. To edit configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.

iii. To delete a configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

2. Select the **Dampening** tab.

3. Provide the required information (see table)

4. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Dampening Attributes

Name	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's Dampening settings. To temporarily disable the Dampening configuration settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enable** . To enable the Dampening configuration settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enable** .
Hour	Specifies the number of hours to be used for the Dampen Interval.
Minutes	Specifies the number of minutes to be used for the Dampen Interval.
Seconds	Specifies the number of seconds to be used for the Dampen Interval.
Payload Filter	The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents to be suppressed, enriched, or dampened. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor. When creating a Payload Filter, note the following: ▪ Payload Filter expressions for the `like` and `not like` operators use the syntax defined for java regular expressions (java.util.regex Pattern class). ▪ You must use a `ciaName` that already exists in the trap or event you are configuring. ▪ Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together. ▪ View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created. ▪ The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions as

Name	Description

	shown in the example below.
	The following example filters incidents on voltage state:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7`
	`ciaValue = 5`
	NNMi evaluates the expression above as follows:
	`(ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaValue = 5)`
	NNMi finds all incidents with a varbind `.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` value of **5**.
	▪ The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Payload Filter Editor. For example, you append to, replace, or change the indentation of the expression that is selected.
	▪ The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators.
	▪ You can include more than one varbind in the same Payload Filter expression as shown in the following example:
	`((ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.* AND ciaValue = 25) AND (ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.* AND ciaValue = 3))`
	In this example, a given trap must meet each of the following criteria:
	◦ Contain a varbind whose Object Identifier (OID) matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` and has a value of `25`.
	◦ Contain a varbind whose OID matches the regular expression `\Q.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.3\E.*` and has a value of `3`.
	Payload Filter Editor Components
	Attribute / **Description**
	Attribute: The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following:
	▪ ciaName
	▪ ciaValue
	Operator: Valid operators are described below.
	▪ **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

Name	Description

Attribute	Description

Example: `ciaName=.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value of **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**.

- **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaName! = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**.

- **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than **6**.

- **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value less than or equal to **6**.

- **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example.

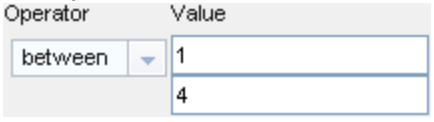
  Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with a value greater than **4**.

- **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example.

  Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**.

- **between** Finds all values equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example.

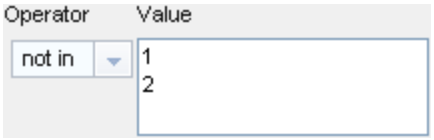
  Example: `ciaValue between`

  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**.

  Note: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line.

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	▪ **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue in`  matches any incident with a varbind value of either **4** or **5**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. ▪ **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with a varbind that contains a value. ▪ **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with a varbind that does not contain a value. ▪ **like** Finds matches using the syntax defined for java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for more information. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example:

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	`ciaName like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that begins with 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9 and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. ▪ **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8** . ▪ **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not in`  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. ▪ **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified using the syntax defined for Java regular expressions. See the Pattern (Java Platform SE6) API documentation at : http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html for more information. Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at*

Name	Description
	Attribute / **Description**
	this location. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. *this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. *this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) ends with any number of characters. `ciaValue not like .*Chicago.*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.

Name	Description

Attribute	Description
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: ▪ The values you enter are case sensitive. ▪ NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. ▪ The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Payload Filter Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
AND <--> OR	Switches the selected Boolean Operator to either AND or OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is AND, the value is changed to OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.

Outdent	Moves a nested expression up one expression level. If your filter string includes only one nested expression, **Outdent** replaces the top-level expression. Click here for examples.
	Example 1
	`AND`
	`ciaName =.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName =`

Name	Description

Button	Description

`.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:

```
AND
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6
     OR
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3
```

Example 2

```
AND
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7
```

Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:

```
AND
ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7
```

`.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:

```
AND
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6
     OR
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3
```

Example 2

```
AND
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7
```

Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:

```
AND
ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7
```

`.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:

```
AND
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6
     OR
     ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3
```

Example 2

Name	Description
	<table><tr><th>Button</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 Placing the cursor at ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 and selecting **Outdent**, results in: AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 Placing the cursor at ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 and selecting **Outdent**, results in: AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 Placing the cursor at ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 and selecting **Outdent**, results in: AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7</td></tr><tr><td>Delete</td><td>Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Payload Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.</td></tr></table>

Configure Deduplication for a Management Event Incident

For information about each Management Events tab:

The deduplication configuration determines what values NNMi should match to detect when an SNMP trap, Syslog Message (HP ArcSightonly), Management Event, or Remote NNM 6.x/7.x event is a duplicate.

Note the following:

- Suppression, Enrichment, and Dampening are not supported for Deduplication incidents.
- NNMi applies only one deduplication configuration per incident . If NNMi generates an incident using a specified deduplication configuration, NNMi continues to correlate duplicate incidents using the original configuration. To use a different deduplication configuration for an incident, first delete the current deduplication incident (created using the original deduplication configuration).

NNMi generates the next deduplication incident according to the new deduplication configuration settings.

- By default, NNMi updates the **Duplicate Count** every 30 seconds. This interval cannot be changed.
- NNMi continues to update the duplicate count regardless of an incident's lifecycle state. For example, if an incident's **Lifecycle State** is set to **Closed**, the duplicate count continues to be incremented. See About the Incident Lifecycle for more information. This behavior helps you identify situations in which the incident is not yet fixed. Take note if the Duplicate Count is incremented after a lengthy time period has elapsed, which might indicate there is a new problem with the node, interface, or address.
- Each time you stop and restart ovjboss, any incidents that have not yet been correlated or persisted are lost. This means that after a restart of ovjboss, an incoming incident might not be correlated as expected. For example, after a restart of ovjboss, a duplicate incident might not be correlated under its original parent incident. Instead, a new parent incident might be generated. See "Stop or Start an NNMi Process" (on page 62)for more information about starting and stopping the ovjboss process.
- If a Duplicate Correlation Incident is dampened, note the following:
  - Duplicate Correlation Incidents inherit the Dampening settings from its Correlated Children.
  - NNMi always retains the Parent Duplicate Correlation incident, even if its Child Incidents are Closed and subsequently deleted.

    See "Dampening Incident Configurations" (on page 514) for more information about Dampening an incident configuration.

To specify or delete a deduplication configuration:

1. Navigate to the **Management Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create a deduplication configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit a deduplication configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete a deduplication configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Deduplication** tab.
3. Provide the required information (see "Deduplication Attributes" table).
4. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Deduplication Attributes

Name	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's deduplication configuration.

Name	Description
	To temporarily disable the deduplication configuration setting, clear **Enable**  . To enable the deduplication configuration setting, click **Enable**  . **Note**: After a deduplication configuration is enabled, NNMi increments the **Duplicate Count** for an associated incident regardless of the **Lifecycle State** value. For example, if an incident's **Lifecycle State** is set to **Closed**, the duplicate count continues to be incremented. See About the Incident Lifecycle for more information.
Count	Specifies the number of duplicate incidents for the current configuration that NNMi stores at one time. For example, if the Count is 10, after NNMi receives 10 duplicate incidents, NNMi deletes the first (oldest) duplicate incident and keeps the eleventh. (NNMi stores ten maximum.)
Hour Interval	Used with the Minute and Second Intervals to specify the time that must elapse before a new duplicate incident is generated for this incident configuration. For example, if the Hour Interval value is 1, and no Minute or Second Intervals are specified, and the duplicate incident is not generated within one hour, NNMi generates a new duplicate incident the next time it occurs.
Minute Interval	Used with the Hour and Second interval to specify the time that must elapse before a new duplicate incident is generated for this incident configuration. For example, if the Minute Interval is 30 and no Hour or Second Intervals are specified, and the duplicate incident is not generated within 30 minutes, NNMi generates a new duplicate incident the next time it occurs.
Second Interval	Used with the Hour and Minute Intervals to specify the time that must elapse before a new duplicate incident is generated for this incident configuration. For example, if the Second Interval is 120 and no Hour or Minute Intervals are specified, and the duplicate incident is not generated within 120 seconds, NNMi generates a new duplicate incident the next time it occurs.
Correlation Incident Config	Used to access the out-of-the box deduplicaton configuration provided by NNMi. Select the default value **Duplicate Correlation**. **Note**: You can choose to use this configuration as is or edit it. If you want to create a new deduplication configuration, you must create a new incident configuration. After you have created a new incident configuration, it appears in the **Quick Find** list of options. See "Lookup Fields" (on page 36) for more informationn about Quick Find.
Comparison Criteria	Specify the attribute values that must match before the incident is identified as a duplicate. The possible attributes consist of the following choices. • **Name** - The **Name** attribute value from the Incident form: General tab. • **CIA** - Represents any of the following items configured as a Parameter Value using the "Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form " (on page 503):

<table>
<tr><th>Name</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>

The Value attribute from the Incident form: Custom Attributes tab
An SNMP varbind Object ID
An SNMP varbind position number

If you want to use CIA as part of your comparison criteria, see "Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form " (on page 503)

SourceNode - The Source Node attribute value from the Basics attributes listed on the Incident form. The Source Node value is the IP Address or Name of the node for which the incident was generated.
Note: The Source Node must be stored in the NNMi database.
Source Object - The Source Object attribute value from the Basics attributes listed on the Incident form.
Note: The Source Object must be stored in the NNMi database.

Note: Each attribute value in the option you select must match before the incident is identified as a duplicate. For example, if you select Name, only the Incident Name value must match. If you select Name SourceNode SourceObject CIA, the Incident Name, Source Node, Source Object, and all Custom Incident Attribute values that you configure as a Parameter Value must match before NNMi identifies the incident as a duplicate.
Selecting an option that includes CIA enables you to further refine the deduplication criteria. For example, you might want to configure deduplication for incidents with CIA values that specify the same State attribute value for a particular network object.
For a description of each Comparison Criteria option, click here.
<table>
<tr><th>Comparison Criteria</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>Name</td><td>Value of the Name attribute from the Incident form: General tab must match.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Name CIA</td><td>Each of the following values must match:

Name attribute from the Incident form: General tab
CIA - Represents the Value associated with any of the following items configured as a Parameter Value using the "Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form " (on page 503):

Name of a Custom Incident Attribute (CIA) provided by NNMi. (See the Incident form: Custom Attributes tab
An SNMP varbind Object ID
An SNMP varbind position number

If you want to use CIA as part of your comparison criteria, see "Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form " (on page 503)

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Name SourceNode</td><td>Note: Select this option only if the Source Node is stored in the NNMi database.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Name	Description
Comparison Parameter List	*Optional*. If you selected a Comparison Criteria that includes CIA, you must populate one or more rows in this table. See "Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form " (on page 503).

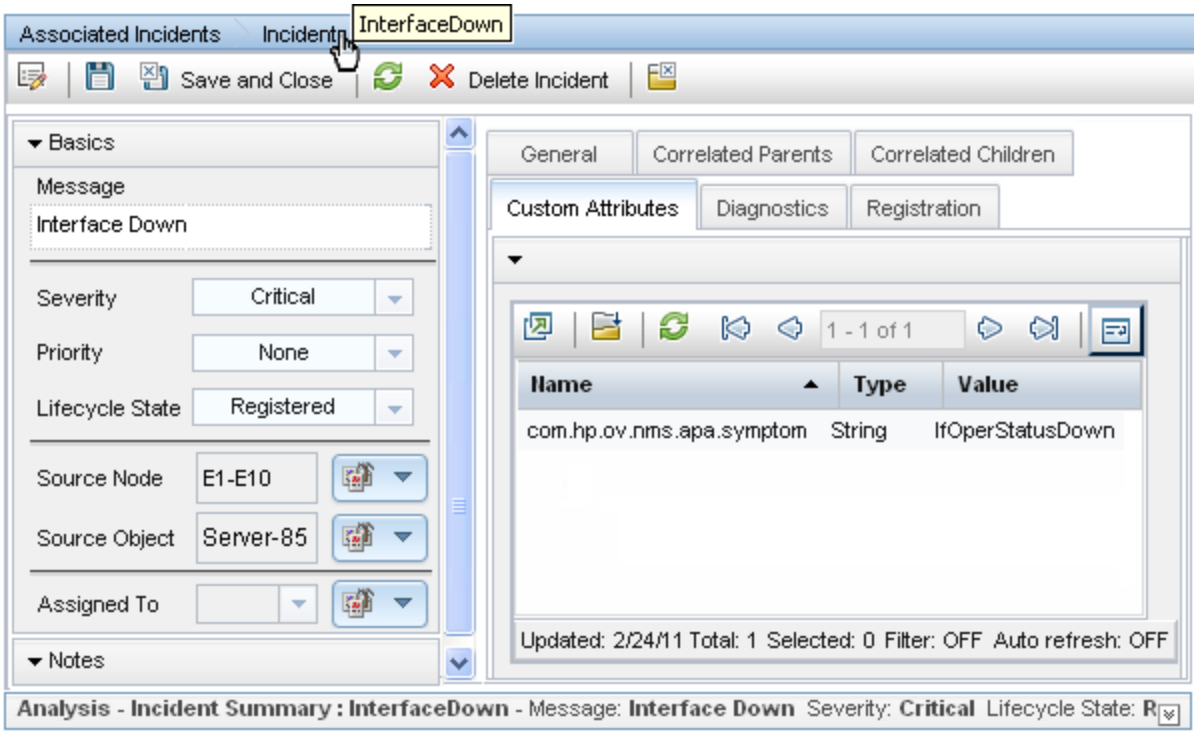
Deduplication Comparison Parameters Form (Management Events)

Comparison Parameter values enable accurate identification of duplicate incidents. Custom Incident Attributes (CIAs) are used as Comparison Parameter values. There are two categories of CIAs:

- SNMP trap varbind values (Name = the MIB varbind identifier, Type = asn_*)
- Custom attributes provided by NNMi (Name = cia.*, Type=String). See "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466).

The group of available CIAs depends on which incident you are configuring for this Deduplication (for example, CiscoLinkDown). To see which CIAs are available, navigate to an Incident view, select an instance of that incident-type, click the Open icon and navigate to the Custom Attributes tab. The items listed in the table are the CIAs for that particular incident-type. For example, all CiscoLinkDown incidents would have the same group of CIAs shown in the illustration below.

Note: You can also use the CIA (varbind) position number.



To specify a CIA to use in the identification criteria for duplicate incidents:

1. Navigate to the **Deduplication Comparison Params** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
      - To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   e. On the form that opens, navigate to the **Deduplication** tab.
   f. Locate the **Comparison Parameter List** table.
   g. Do one of the following to specify which CIA:
      - To add a Custom Incident Attribute parameter specification, click the New icon.
      - To edit an existing Custom Incident Attribute parameter specification, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
2. In the Parameter Value field, type (or copy and paste) the exact text string from the Incident form, Custom Attribute tab, **Name** attribute value:
   - NNMi-provided CIA value (see "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466)).
   - SNMP trap varbind identified by the Abstract Syntax Notation value (ASN.1).
3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous configuration form.

Configure Rate (Time Period and Count) for a Management Event Incident

For information about each Management Events tab:

Use Rate configuration to track incident patterns *based on the number of incident reoccurrences within a specified time period*. After the count within the specified time period is reached, NNMi emits a Rate Correlation incident and continues to update the Correlation Notes with the number of occurrences within that rate.

Note: Suppression, Enrichment, and Dampening are not supported for Rate incidents.

As long as your defined criteria (Count and Hours, Minutes, Seconds) is sustained, the following information is updated in the Correlation Notes of the Rate Correlation incident:

- the actual number of occurrences of incidents for that sustained rate (Count)
- the sustained time interval (Hours, Minutes, Seconds)

For example, you can set a Rate configuration to track when a link is intermittently down at least three times in 30 minutes. NNMi shows the first occurrence of the rate incident in the incident view and uses Correlation Notes to update the number of incidents and time interval to reflect all the incremental incident occurrences and time periods. To continue the example, if the rate of three

times in 30 minutes is sustained for 90 minutes, NNMi updates the Correlation Notes to specify that 9 incidents occurred in 90 minutes.

NNMi provides preconfigured Rate correlations. You can add new Rate correlations.

When you open the Incident form of the newest instance:

- On the General tab, two fields notify you that the Rate correlation is working:
  - **Correlation Nature**: Rate
  - **Count**: x
- On the **Correlated Children** tab, each incident is listed in the table.
- If a Rate Correlation Incident is dampened, note the following:
  - Rate Correlation Incidents inherit the Dampening configuration settings from its Correlated Children.
  - NNMi always retains the Parent Rate Correlation Incident, even if its Child Incidents are Closed and subsequently deleted.

    See "Dampening Incident Configurations" (on page 514) for more information about Dampening an incident configuration.

To establish a rate correlation within an incident configuration:

1. Navigate to the **Rate** tab.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
      - To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   e. On the form that opens, locate the **Rate** tab.
2. Provide the definition for this Rate Configuration (see the "Rate Configuration Definition" table).
3. *Optional*. If your Comparison Criteria includes custom incident attributes (CIA) to identify one specific incident, use the Comparison Parameter List table to define each CIA.See "Rate Comparison Parameters Form" (on page 510).
4. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Rate Configuration Definition

Attribute	Description
Enable	Use this attribute to temporarily disable an incident's rate settings.To temporarily disable the Dampen Configuration settings for the selected incident configuration, clear **Enabled** .To enable the Dampen Configuration settings for the selected incident configuration, click **Enabled** . If enabled, NNMi actively tracks any

Attribute	Description
	reoccurrences of the designated incident within the time period you specify, and generates a Rate incident.
Count	Specify the number of reoccurrences required before your Rate Configuration starts working.
Set the Time Period	Specify a time duration within which the reoccurrences are measured. Fill in one or more of the following attribute fields: **Hours** **Minutes** **Seconds**
Correlation Incident Config	Click the icon and select Quick Find. Select **Rate Correlation** from the list.
Comparison Criteria	Specify which group of attributes must match before the incident is identified as a duplicate. The possible groups of attributes consist of the following choices. **Name** value of the Incident (from the General tab on the Incident form). **Source Node** value (from the Basics group on the Incident form). Address or name of the node for which the incident was generated. **Source Object** value (from the Basics group on the Incident form). For example, the Source Object for a LinkDown incident is **interface**. **CIA** custom incident attribute values (select from the list displayed on the Custom Attributes tab on the Incident form). If you want to use CIA as part of your comparison criteria, see "Rate Comparison Parameters Form (Management Events)" (on page 1157).
Comparison Parameter List	*Optional*. If you selected a Comparison Criteria that includes CIA, you must populate one or more rows in this table. See "Rate Comparison Parameters Form (Management Events)" (on page 1157).

Rate Comparison Parameters Form (Management Events)

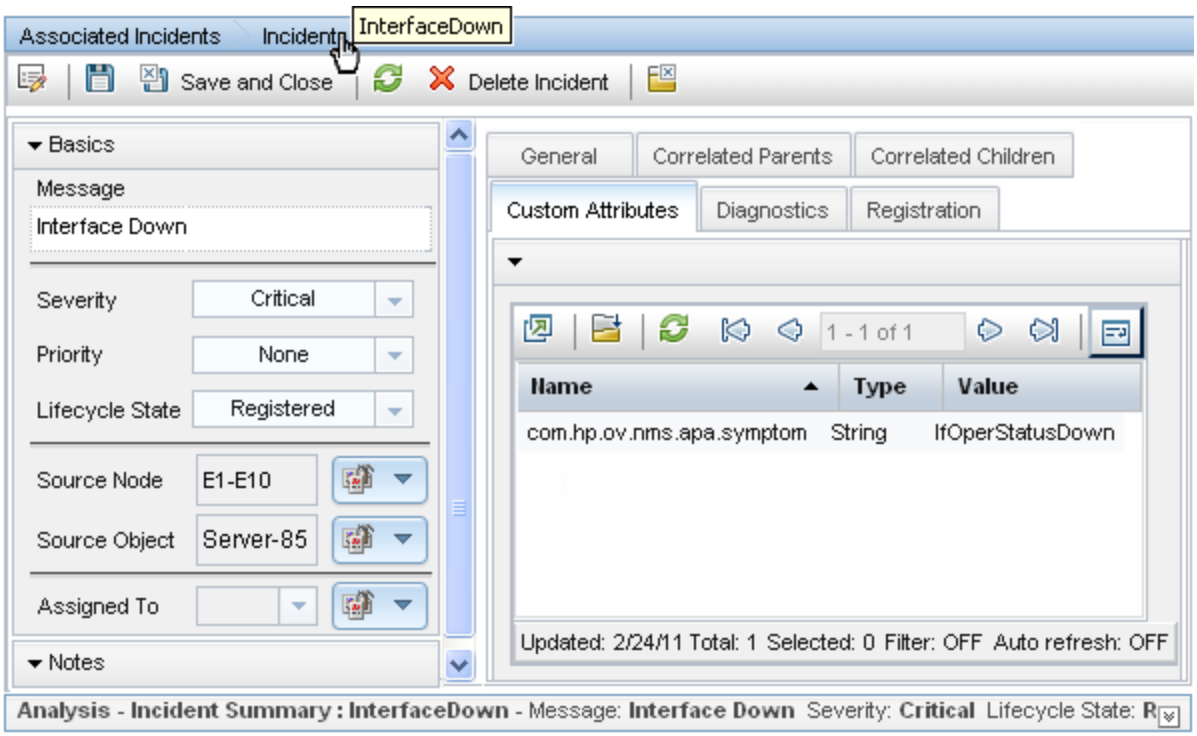
Custom Incident Attributes (CIAs) are used as parameter values. Parameter values enable accurate identification of duplicate incidents. There are two categories of CIAs:

- SNMP trap varbind values (Name = the MIB varbind identifier, Type = asn_*)
- Custom attributes provided by NNMi (Name = cia.*, Type=String). See "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466).

The group of available CIAs depends on which incident you are configuring for this Rate (for example, CiscoLinkDown). To see which CIAs are available, navigate to an Incident view, select an instance of that incident-type, click the Open icon and navigate to the Custom Attributes tab.

The items listed in the table are the CIAs for that particular incident-type. For example, all CiscoLinkDown incidents would have the same group of CIAs shown in the illustration below.

Note: You can also use the CIA (varbind) position number.



To specify a CIA to use in the identification criteria for duplicate incidents:

1. Navigate to the **Rate Comparison Params** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations** .
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a new configuration, click the * New icon.
      - To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   e. On the form that opens, navigate to the **Rate** tab.
   f. Locate the **Comparison Parameter List** table.
   g. Do one of the following to specify which CIA:
      - To add a Custom Incident Attribute parameter specification, click the * New icon.
      - To edit an existing Custom Incident Attribute parameter specification, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
2. In the Parameter Value field, type (or copy and paste) the exact text string from the Incident form, Custom Attribute tab, **Name** attribute value:

- NNMi-provided CIA value (see "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466)).
- SNMP trap varbind identified by the Abstract Syntax Notation value (ASN.1).

3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous configuration form.

Configure Actions for a Management Event Incident

For information about each Management Events tab:

For information about each Actions tab:

You can configure actions to automatically run at any point in the incident lifecycle. For example, you might want to configure an action to occur when an incident of the type you are configuring is generated (**Registered**). When an incident is generated, you might want to automatically open a trouble ticket or send email or page your network operator. After the incident is **Closed**, you might want to automatically close the trouble ticket.

Note: Your actions will not be executed until you enable the Actions configuration by either clicking Enable on the Actions tab or using the **Actions** → **Enable Configuration** option.

Note: NNMi runs each action that you configure using the Local System account. To change the user account associated with actions, see "Setting the Action Server Name Parameter" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference.

You can configure actions for incidents generated from SNMP traps, Syslog Messages (HP ArcSightonly), Remote NNM 6.x or 7.x Events, and the NNMi Management Events. Any time an incident configuration changes, the action directory is rescanned and any Jython files are reloaded to the NNMi database. See "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Management Events)" (on page 1160) for more information about the actions directory.

Tip: Copy any required Jython files to the NNMi actions directory before you configure an incident action. New or updated actions are loaded into NNMi only when an incident configuration is updated or created. See "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Management Events)" (on page 1160) for the location of the NNMi action directory.

When the action runs, output is logged to the `incidentActions.*.*.log` file. To view the contents of the Actions log, use the **Tools** → **Incident Actions Log** menu option.

See "Verify that NNMi Services are Running" (on page 67) for more information about log files and where they are located.

NNMi sets the default values described in the following table.

Note: These default values cannot be changed.

Action Server Properties

Property	Description	Value
numProcess	Number of actions that can be run at one time.	150
numJythonThreads	Number of threads the action server uses to run Jython scripts	10
userName	User name under which the action server runs.	bin

To configure an automatic action for an incident:

1. Navigate to the **Actions** tab.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      - To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      - To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
   e. Select the **Actions** tab.
2. From the **Lifecycle Actions** table toolbar, do one of the following:
   - To create an Action configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit an Action configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   - To delete an Action configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
3. In the "Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Management Events)" (on page 1160), provide the required information.
4. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

   The next time the lifecycle changes, NNMi launches the action associated with the lifecycle for the incident of that type.

Lifecycle Transition Action Form (Management Events)

For information about each Actions tab:

Use this form to enter the command you want to run when an incident of the type you are configuring is at a particular Lifecycle State. For example, when an incident is generated (**Registered**), you might want to automatically open a trouble ticket or email or page your network operator.

Note: Your actions will not be executed until you enable the Actions configuration by either clicking Enable on the Actions tab or using the **Actions** → **Enable Configuration** option.

To configure an action for an incidents:

1. Navigate to the **Lifecycle Transition Actions** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation pane, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations**.
   d. Select the **Actions** tab.

e. From the **Lifecycle Transition Action** table toolbar, do one of the following:
   - To create an Action configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
   - To edit an Action configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   - To delete an Action configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

2. Make your configuration choices (see table).

   Note: NNMi reloads the configuration information anytime the incident configuration is changed.

3. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

Create Action Attributes

Attribute	Description
Lifecycle State	Select a Lifecycle State from the drop-down menu.
Command Type	If you provided a Jython command, select **Jython** from the drop-down list. If you are using an executable or bat file, select **ScriptOrExecutable** from the drop-down list.
Command	Enter one of the following: • A Jython method with the required parameters. • Executable command for the current operating system with the required parameters. When entering a *Command* value, note the following: • Left or right bracket ([ ]) and backtick (` Unicode character: 0060 hex = 96 dec) characters are not allowed in the **Command** attribute. If you need these characters in your shell script, place them in a shell script file and reference that file from the **Command** attribute. • **Windows only**: Shell commands are not allowed in the **Command** attribute. If you need to use shell commands, place them in a shell script file and reference that file from the **Command** attribute. • Verify that you do not have two Jython methods with the same name. Otherwise, NNMi is not able to tell which is the correct method to load. • You can use the same Jython method for more than one incident configuration. • Jython (.py) files need to reside in the following directory: **Note**: Use absolute paths to executables instead of relying on the PATH variable as it might not be set correctly. **Windows:** %NnmDataDir%\shared\nnm\actions **UNIX:**

Attribute	Description
	`/var/opt/OV/shared/nnm/actions` • NNMi provides a set of parameters that can pass attribute values from an incident configuration. See "Valid Parameters for Configuring Incident Actions (Management Events)" (on page 1168) for more information.

Configure a Payload Filter for an Action (Management Events)

The Payload Filter Editor enables you to create expressions that further refine the filters used to select the incidents that cause the configured action to run. Make sure to design any complex Payload Filters offline as a Boolean expression first. This method can help to minimize errors when entering your expressions using the Payload Filter editor.

To create a Payload Filter expression:

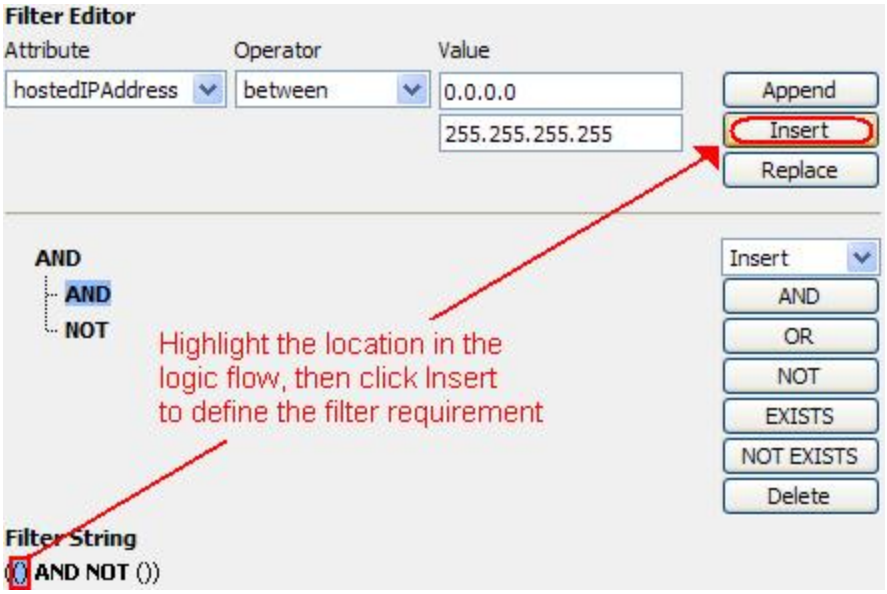
1. Navigate to the **Management Event Configuration** form:
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Expand the **Incidents** folder.
   c. Select **Management Event Configurations**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      i. To create an incident configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
      ii. To edit an incident configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
      iii. To delete an incident configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Select the **Actions** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a new configuration, click the New icon.
   b. To edit an existing configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
4. Select the **Payload Filter** tab.
5. Define your Payload Filter (see table). Also see "Guidelines for Creating a Payload Filter".
   a. Plan out the logic needed for your Filter String.
   b. Use the buttons on the bottom half of the Additional Filters Editor to establish the logic structure.

      For example, to establish the following structure, select **Insert**, then click **AND**, then **NOT**, and then **AND** a second time:

      ```
      (( ) AND NOT ( ))
      ```

   c. Now place your cursor in a location within the displayed Filter String, and use the top half of the filter editor to define the parameters of the highlighted filter requirement.

For example, select a set of parentheses and use the Insert button to specify the filter requirement within those parentheses:



6. Click **Save and Close**.
7. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the previous form.

When creating a Payload Filter, note the following:

- Payload Filter expressions for the `like` and `not like` operators use the syntax defined for java regular expressions (java.util.regex Pattern class)
- You must use a `ciaName` that already exists in the trap or event you are configuring.
- Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together.
- View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
- The `AND` and `OR` Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions as shown in the example below.

  The following example filters incidents on voltage state. Using this Payload Filter, you could then configure the Basics settings of the Enrichment Configuration to set the severity and message format to all incidents that return a state value of `4` or `5`.

```
OR
  ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7
   ciaValue = 4
  AND
   ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7
   ciaValue = 5
```

NNMi evaluates the expression above as follows:

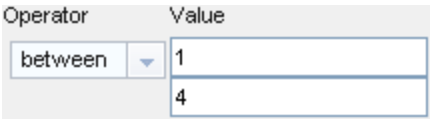
```
(ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaValue = 4) OR (ciaName
= .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 AND ciaValue = 5)
```

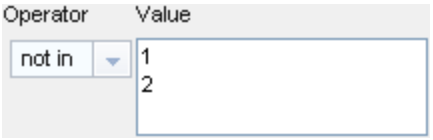
NNMi finds all incidents with a varbind value of `.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` and CIA value of **4** or **5**.

- The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Payload Filter Editor. For example, you append to, replace, or change the indentation of the expression that is selected.
- The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators.

Payload Filter Editor Components

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name on which NNMi searches. Filterable attributes include the following: • ciaName • ciaValue
Operator	Valid operators are described below. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName=.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaName!=.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` matches any incident that contains a varbind with the name value other than **1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7**. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue < 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind value less than **6**. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue <= 6` matches any incident that contains a varbind value less than or equal to **6**. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue > 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind value greater than **4**. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue >= 4` matches any incident that contains a varbind with values greater than or equal to **4**.

Attribute	Description
	• **between** Finds all traps or events that include a varbind value equal to and between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue between`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value equal to or greater than **1** and equal to or less than **4**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. • **in** Finds any match to at least one value in a list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue in`  matches any incident that contains a varbind value of either **4** or **5**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example (**4, 5**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **is not null** Finds all non-blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is not null` matches any incident with varbind values. • **is null** Finds all blank values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue is null` matches any incident with no varbind values. • **like** Finds matches using wildcard characters. Click here for more information about using wildcard characters. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Examples:

Attribute	Description
	`ciaName like \Q .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` finds all traps or events that contain varbind names that begin with **.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9** and (optionally) end with any number of characters. `ciaValue like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**. • **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not between 5 8` matches an incident that contains a varbind with the values less than **5** or greater than **8**. • **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. Click here for an example. Example: `ciaValue not in`  matches any incident that contains a varbind with values other than **1** and **2**. **Note**: As shown in the example, each value must be entered on a separate line. NNMi displays the list of attributes using comma-separated values enclosed in parentheses, for example, (**1, 2**). However, the comma-separated list is used only for display purposes. The actual delimiter is the new line. • **not like** Finds all that do not have the values specified (using wildcard strings). Click here for an example. The period asterisk (.*) characters mean *any number of characters of any type at this location*. The period (.) character means *any single character of any type at this location*. **Note**: To include literal string values in the Value attribute, enclose the string value in \Q<*literal_value*>\E as shown in the Examples listed below. Example: `ciaName not like \Q.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9\E.*` matches any incident that contains a varbind name value that does not begin with **`.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9`**. `ciaValue not like *Chicago*` finds all traps or events that do not contain a varbind value that includes the string **Chicago**.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following:

Attribute	Description
	• The values you enter are case sensitive. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `between, in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Payload Filter Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
AND <--> OR	Switches the selected Boolean Operator to either AND or OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is AND, the value is changed to OR. If the selected Boolean Operator is OR, the value is changed to AND.

Outdent	Moves a nested expression up one expression level. If your filter string includes only one nested expression, **Outdent** replaces the top-level expression. Click here for examples.
	Example 1
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3` and selecting **Outdent**, results in:
	`AND`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.3.1.6`
	`OR`
	`ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.4.1.3`
	Example 2

Button	Description
	AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7 Placing the cursor at `ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7` and selecting **Outdent**, results in: AND ciaName = .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.13.1.2.1.7
Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Payload Filter Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.

Valid Parameters for Configuring Incident Actions (Management Events)

When configuring incident actions, consider using incident information as part of the action. NNMi provides the following parameter values. Use these parameters as variables in your Jython or executable files.

Tip: See the Using the Incident Form for more information about the parameter values.

Note: NNMi stores varbind values as custom incident attributes (CIAs).

See "Lifecycle Transition Action Form" (on page 584) for more information about configuring incident actions.

Valid Parameters Visible From an Incident's Form

Parameter Value	Description
$category, $cat	Value of the Category attribute in the Incident form.
$count, $cnt	Value representing the number of Custom Incident Attributes that appear in the Incident form.
$family, $fam	Value from the Family attribute in the Incident form.
$firstOccurrenceTime, $fot	Value from the First Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form.
$lastOccurrenceTime, $lot	Value from the Last Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form.
$lifecycleState, $lcs	Value from the Lifecycle State attribute in the Incident form.
$name	Value of the Name attribute from the incident configuration.
$nature, $nat	Value from the Nature attribute in the Incident form.
$origin, $ori	Value from the Origin attribute in the Incident form.

Parameter Value	Description
$originOccurrenceTime, $oot	Value from the Origin Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form.
$priority, $pri	Value from the Priority attribute in the Incident form.
$severity, $sev	Value of the Severity attribute of the Incident form.

Valid Parameters Visible from a Node Form

Parameter Value	Description
$managementAddress, $mga	Value from the Management Address attribute of the incident's source Node's form or SNMP Agent form.
$otherSideOfConnectionManagementAddress, $oma	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this attribute is the value of the Management Address of a node on the other side of the Layer 2 connection.
$sourceNodeLongName, $sln	The fully-qualified DNS name as displayed in the Hostname attribute of the incident's source Node's form.
$sourceNodeName, $snn	Value from the Name attribute of the incident's source Node's form.
$sysContact, $sct	Value from the System Contact attribute of the incident's source Node form: General tab.
$sysLocation, $slc	Value from the System Location attribute of the incident's source Node form: General tab.

Valid Parameters Visible from an Interface Form

Parameter Value	Description
$ifAlias, $ifa	Value from the IfAlias attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifConfigDupSetting, $icd	Configured Duplex Setting on the port associated with the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifDesc, $idc	Value from the ifDesc attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifIndex, $idx	Value from the ifIndex attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifIpAddr, $iia	IP Address values associated with the interface that is the incident's source object. If multiple IPaddresses are associated with the interface, this parameter returns a comma-separated list.
$ifName, $ifn	Value from the ifName attribute for the interface that is the incident's

	source object.
$ifPhysAddr, $ipa	Value from the Physical Address attribute for the interface that is the incident's source object.
$ifSpeed, $isp	Value from the ifSpeed attribute for the interface that is the incident's souce object.
$ifType, $itp	Value from the ifType attribute for the interface that is the incident's souce object.

Valid Parameters Visible from a Layer 2 Connection Form

Parameter Value	Description
$otherSideOfConnectionConfigDupSetting, $ocd	If the incident's source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the Configured Duplex Setting on the port associated with the interface on the other side of the connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfAlias, $oia	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter is the value of the ifAlias of one of the interfaces on the other side of the Layer 2 connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfDesc, $odc	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the ifDescr attribute value for the interface on the other side of the Layer 2 connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfIndex, $odx	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the ifIndex attribute value for the interface on the other side of the connection.
$otherSideOfConnectionIfName, $ofn	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this parameter contains the ifName attribute value for the interface on the other side of the connection.

Valid Parameters Visible from a VLAN Form

Parameter Value	Description
$impVlanIds, $ivi	Value from the VLAN Id attribute associated with the interface that is the incident's source object. To access this information from an interface form, navigate to the VLAN Port tab and open the form for the VLAN of interest. If the interface is part of more than one VLAN, this parameter returns a comma-separated list.
$impVlanNames, $ivn	Value from the Global VLAN Name attribute associated with the interface that is the incident's source object. To access this information from a Node form or Interface form, navigate to the VLAN Ports tab. If the node or interface is part of more than one VLAN, this parameter returns a comma-separated list.

Valid Parameters Not Visible From a Form

Parameter Value	Description
$id	Unique Object Identifier attribute value for the incident (unique across the entire NNMi Database).
$firstOccurrenceTimeMS, $fms	Value from the First Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form, converted to millseconds (measured since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT - Greenwich Mean Time).
$lastOccurrenceTimeMS, $lms	Value from the Last Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form, converted to millseconds (measured since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT - Greenwich Mean Time).
$messageFormat, $msg	*Valid for Incident actions only*. Message text displayed for an incident when this parameter is included as an argument to an incident action.
$oid	Value of the unique object identifier (oid) for the incident configuration that originated from either an SNMP trap, Management Event, or Remote NNM 6.x or 7.x event.
$otherSideOfConnection, $osc	If the incident's Source Node is part of a Layer 2 connection, this attribute is the following combination of values for the node and one of its interfaces on the other side of the Layer 2 connection: The fully-qualified DNS name of the node appended with the interface Name in the following format: <*fully-qualified DNS name*>[*interface_name*]
$originOccurrenceTimeMS, $oms	Value from the Origin Occurrence Time attribute in the incident form, converted to millseconds (measured since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT - Greenwich Mean Time).
$sourceNodeUuid, $snu	Universally Unique Object Identifier attribute value of the source node object for the incident (unique across all databases). This identifier distinguishes the source node object instance from all other node objects.
$sourceObjectClass, $soc	Value of the object class for the object you want to include. Use this parameter when you need to request more details of a class of objects through a web service. Examples of object classes include: `com.hp.ov.nms.model.core.Interface` and `com.hp.ov.nms.model.snmp.SnmpAgent`.
$sourceObjectName, $son	Value from the Name attribute of the source object. For example, an interface object is named according to the MIB ifName. Each ifName varies according to the vendor's conventions. Using the name `4/1` as an example, `4` represents `the board number and 1` represents the port number.
$sourceObjectUuid, $sou	Universally Unique Object Identifier attribute value of the source object for the incident (unique across all databases). This identifier distinguishes the source object instance from all other similar

Parameter Value	Description
	object instances..
$uuid	Universally Unique Object Identifier attribute value of the incident (unique across all databases). This identifier distinguishes the incident object instance from all other incident objects.

Valid Parameters Established in Custom Incident Attributes

Parameter Value	Description
$<position_number>	Value of the custom incident attribute (CIA) position number for any CIA that originated from a varbind or was added by NNMi. For example, to indicate you want to use the varbind in position 1, enter: `$1` NNMi stores varbind values as Custom Incident Attributes. If you know the varbind position number, use this parameter.
$<CIA_name>	Value of the name that is used for the custom incident attribute. For example, `$mycompany.mycia`. NNMi provides CIA values for configuring Management Events. See Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi for more information about custom incident attributes.
$<CIA_oid>	Value of the object identifier for any custom incident attribute that originated as a varbind. For example, `$.1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.1`. Use this parameter when you are not certain of a custom incident attribute (varbind) position number.
$*	Used to indicate you want all of the custom incident attribute values originating as varbinds, to be passed to the action configuration. Each varbind is returned in the following format: `$<CIA_name>:<CIA_value>` in which the custom incident attribute name appears followed by the custom incident attribute value.

The function described in the following table replaces the specified numeric value with the associated text value stored in the CIA.

Note: The associated MIB must have been loaded using the nnmloadmib.ovpl command.

Functions to Generate Values Within Incident Messages

Function	Description
$text($<position_number>)	The <*position_number*> argument specifies the numeric value of the custom incident attribute (CIA) position number for any CIA that originated from a varbind or was added by NNMi. For example, to indicate you want to use the varbind in position 1, enter: `$1`. After the function runs, NNMi replaces the numeric value with the text value stored in the CIA. **Note**: If a text value is not available, NNMi returns the numeric value.
$text($<CIA_oid>)	The <CIA_oid> argument specifies the object identifier for any custom incident attribute that originated as a varbind. For example,

Function	Description
	`$.1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.1.` Use this argument to the $text function when you are not certain of a custom incident attribute (varbind) position number. After the function runs, NNMi replaces the numeric value with the text value stored in the CIA. **Note**: If a text value is not available, NNMi returns the numeric value.

Troubleshoot Incident Configurations

The NNMi **Actions** menu enables you to open an Incident Configuration from either an incident or an incident view. This feature is useful when you are monitoring incoming incidents to determine whether incidents are generated as expected. After you make any required changes, you can easily verify your changes the next time the incident occurs.

Note: Your User Account must be assigned to the **NNMi Administrators** User Group to use these actions.

Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

To open an Incident Configuration form from an incident view:

1. Navigate to the incident view of interest. (For example, select the **Incident Browsing** workspace, **Root Cause Incidents** view.)
2. In the table view, press CTRL-Click and select each row representing an incident of interest.
3. In the main toolbar, select **Actions** → **Open Incident Configuration Form**.

   NNMi opens one Incident Configuration form for each type of incident selected.

To open an Incident Configuration form from an Incident form:

1. Navigate to the incident view of interest. (For example, select the **Incident Browsing** workspace, **Root Cause Incidents** view.)
2. In the table view, press CTRL-Click and select each row representing the configuration you want to edit.
3. In the main toolbar, select **Actions** → **Open Incident Configuration Form**.

   NNMi opens the Incident Configuration form for the current incident.

9. **Note**: Any configuration changes you make to an incident apply only to future incidents.
   The NNMi **Actions**→ **Incident Configuration Report** menu also enables you to view configuration reports for the following kinds of configurations for an incident:

   - Action Results
   - Dampen Results
   - Enrichments
   - Global Manager Forwarding (*NNMi Advanced -Global Network Management*) Available on Regional Managers.
   - Suppression Results

   See "View an Incident Configuration Report" (on page 1174) for more information.

View an Incident Configuration Report

The NNMi **Actions** menu enables you to view a report of the following incident configurations:

- Action Results
- Dampen Results
- Enrichment
- Global Manager Forwarding (*NNMi Advanced - Global Network Management feature*)
- Suppression Results

Note: Your User Account must be assigned to the **NNMi Administrators** User Group to use these actions.

Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

Viewing an incident configuration report helps you determine the following:

- (*NNMi Advanced - Global Network Management feature*). On a Regional Manager, reports whether NNMi forwards occurrences of the selected incident configuration to Global Managers.
- The configuration settings (Interface, Node, or Default) NNMi is using for a selected incident.
- Whether the selected configuration (Suppression, Enrichment, or Dampening) is enabled.
- Whether NNMi found any matches for a Payload Filter for the selected configuration (Suppression, Enrichment, or Dampening).

These reports are useful when you want to change an incident configuration and need to determine which settings have been configured, and therefore which settings you might want to change, for the incident.

To view a configuration report for the selected incident:

1. Select the incident for which you want to view a configuration report.
2. Select **Actions→ Incident Configuration Reports.**
3. Select one of the following menu options to indicate the type of configuration report you want to view
   - **Action Results**
   - **Dampen Results**
   - **Report Enrichments**
   - **Global Manager Forwarding** (*NNMi Advanced*)
   - **Suppression Results**

See the Incident Configuration Actions table for a description of each incident configuration report.

Incident Configuration Actions

Action Menu Option	Information Displayed
Action Results	• If the Source Object is an interface, the Interface Group, if any, to which the Source Object belongs. If NNMi reports a matching Interface Group, this indicates it is using the Interface configuration settings for the selected incident. • The Node Group, if any, to which the Source Node belongs. If NNMi reports a matching Node Group, this indicates it is using the Node configuration settings for the selected incident. **Note**: If no matches for an Interface or Node Group are found, this indicates NNMi is using the Default configuration settings for the selected incident. • Whether the Action Configuration is enabled. • The action to be executed. • The Payload Filter, if configured for the incident and whether NNMi found any matches for the Payload Filter.
Dampen Results	• If the Source Object is an interface, the Interface Group, if any, to which the Source Object belongs. If NNMi reports a matching Interface Group, this indicates it is using the Interface configuration settings for the selected incident. • The Node Group, if any, to which the Source Node belongs. If NNMi reports a matching Node Group, this indicates it is using the Node configuration settings for the selected incident. **Note**: If no matches for an Interface or Node Group are found, this indicates NNMi is using the Default configuration settings for the selected incident. • Whether the Dampening configuration is enabled. • The Dampen Interval that is set. • The Payload Filter, if configured for the incident and whether NNMi found any matches for the Payload Filter.
Report Enrichments	• If the Source Object is an interface, the Interface Group, if any, to which the Source Object belongs. If NNMi reports a matching Interface Group, this indicates it is using the Interface configuration settings for the selected incident. • The Node Group, if any, to which the Source Node belongs. If NNMi reports a matching Node Group, this indicates it is using the Node configuration settings for the selected incident. **Note**: If no matches for an Interface or Node Group are found, this indicates NNMi is using the Default configuration settings for the selected incident. • Whether the Enrichment configuration is enabled.

Action Menu Option	Information Displayed
	• The Payload Filter, if configured for the incident and whether NNMi found any matches for the Payload Filter. • The current Severity, Priority, Message Format, and Custom Incident Attributes configuration settings for the incident.
Global Manager Forwarding	(*NNMi Advanced - Global Network Management feature*). Displays the following for each selected incident: • Whether the incident is an SNMP Trap, Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Management Event, or Management Event Configuration. • The name of the incident configuration. • Whether occurrences of the selected incident configuration will be forwarded to Global Managers in your network environment. • The Payload Filter, if configured for the incident and whether NNMi found any matches for the Payload Filter.
Suppression Results	• If the Source Object is an interface, the Interface Group, if any, to which the Source Object belongs. If NNMi reports a matching Interface Group, this indicates it is using the Interface configuration settings for the selected incident. • The Node Group, if any, to which the Source Node belongs. If NNMi reports a matching Node Group, this indicates it is using the Node configuration settings for the selected incident. **Note**: If no matches for an Interface or Node Group are found, this indicates NNMi is using the Default configuration settings for the selected incident. • Whether the Suppress Configuration is enabled. • The Payload Filter, if configured for the incident, and whether NNMi found any matches for the Payload Filter.

Related Topics

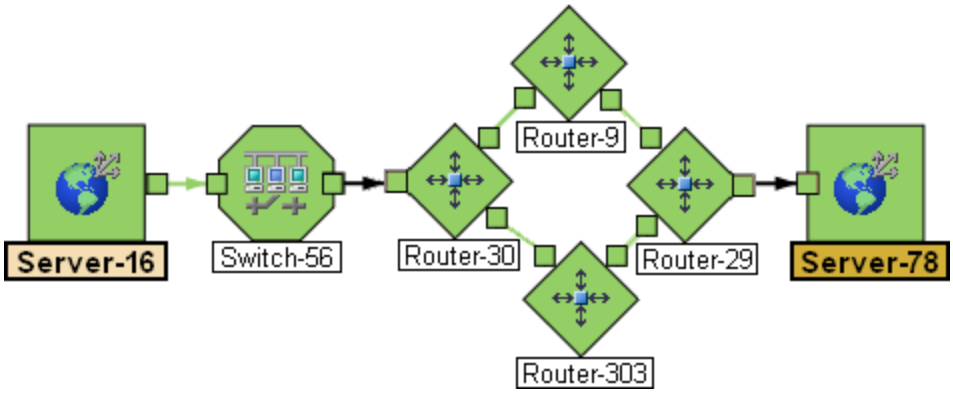
"Troubleshoot Incident Configurations" (on page 1173)

Chapter 14

Using Route Analytics Management Systems (RAMS) with NNMi Advanced

Route Analytics Management Systems (RAMS) is an IP Route Analytics tool that monitors routing protocols and builds a real-time routing topology map. You can use RAMS data to enhance NNMi.

- After configuring RAMS as described in "Configure HP Route Analytics Management Systems (NNMi Advanced)" (on page 1178), the NNMi Path View displays the following enhanced information:
  - NNMi displays the Path View map faster, because RAMS does not use data collected from SNMP MIBs to determine the routing paths (avoiding any SNMP timeout issues).
  - Path View might be more accurate than the Path View data collected from NNMi alone.
  - When RAMS data determines the router paths, NNMi ignores the `PathConnections.xml file` (see "Configure a Path View Map" (on page 363)).
- After you configure RAMS as described in "HP RAMS MPLS WAN Configuration (NNMi Advanced)" (on page 1180), NNMi provides the following additional information:
  - The Inventory workspace's MPLS WAN Clouds (RAMS) table view shows data. Additional information is provided on each MPLS WAN Cloud (RAMS) form.
  - A new NNMi map, the MPLS WAN Cloud Map view, is available from the Actions menu for participating objects (see MPLS WAN Cloud Map).
  - Path View shows all Equal Cost Multi-Paths (ECMP) rather than being limited to one route.



Note: *NNMi Advanced*. Path View works only with IPv4 addresses. The NNMi Advanced IPv6 address values are not valid choices for Path View. Any devices in your network that are configured with IPv6 addresses cannot be displayed on Path View maps.

For more information on MPLS WAN, see the *HP Route Analytics Management Software User's Guide*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`.

Related Topics

Path Between Two Nodes

Path Calculation Rules

Path View Limitations

HP RAMS MPLS WAN *(NNMi Advanced)*

HP Route Analytics Management Software (RAMS) for MPLS WAN enables you to gather network connectivity information for enterprises that have multiple sites connected by a WAN through Internet Service Providers (ISPs). These ISPs use **MPLS**[1] within their own networks. MPLS enables the ISPs to support large numbers of Virtual Private Networks (VPNs). Although RAMS does not have visibility into the routing structure within the ISP network, it displays and analyzes routing topologies that extend across the WAN.

HP RAMS MPLS WAN is integrated with NNMi and is important if your enterprise has multiple sites that are connected by a Layer 3 VPN. Each of your sites will typically have one or more Customer Edge (CE) routers that are connected to the ISP's Provider Edge (PE) routers. The ISP handles all the routing (including **BGP**[2]), as well as the VPN tunneling through its own network. With MPLS WAN, you can use RAMS to monitor all the sites and provide enterprise connectivity information. The topology view shows how an enterprise site is connected to multiple sites through an MPLS WAN cloud.

Although detailed routing through the ISP is not available, RAMS indicates whether there is connectivity between the ISP's PE routers. When one of your sites advertises **routing prefixes**[3], you can determine whether the ISP is correctly passing all the routing prefixes (not dropping any or sending additional prefixes).

For more information on MPLS WAN, see the *HP Route Analytics Management Software User's Guide*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`.

Related Topics:

"Configure HP Route Analytics Management Systems (NNMi Advanced)" (on page 1178)

"Using Route Analytics Management Systems (RAMS) with NNMi Advanced" (on page 1177)

"HP RAMS MPLS WAN Configuration"

Configure HP Route Analytics Management Systems (*NNMi Advanced*)

Route Analytics Management Systems (RAMS) is an IP Route Analytics tool that monitors routing protocols and builds a real-time routing topology map. RAMS data enhances the information available in NNMi Path View maps. See "Using Route Analytics Management Systems (RAMS) with NNMi Advanced" (on page 1177)for more information.

[1]Multiprotocol Label Switching
[2]Border Gateway Protocol
[3]A network protocol technique used to shorten or filter the amount of required routing information in each packet by declaring a prefix for an entire group of packets. This prefix also indicated the number of bits in the address.

You can also use RAMS with the HP RAMS MPLS WAN feature, which enables you to gather network connectivity data between multiple sites connected by a WAN through Internet Service Providers (ISPs). See "Using Route Analytics Management Systems (RAMS) with NNMi Advanced" (on page 1177)for more information.

Note: *NNMi Advanced*. Path View works only with IPv4 addresses. The NNMi Advanced IPv6 address values are not valid choices for Path View. Any devices in your network that are configured with IPv6 addresses cannot be displayed on Path View maps.

To enable NNMi to use RAMS data, you must use the RAMS form to configure each RAMS server you want to use. The RAMS form provides details about the RAMS appliance and the associated RAMS database to be used with NNMi.

To configure a RAMS server:

1. Navigate to the **RAMS Servers** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **RAMS Servers**.
2. Do one of the following:
   - To establish a RAMS Server configuration, click the New icon and continue.
   - To edit a RAMS Server configuration, select a row, click the Open icon, and continue.
   - To delete a RAMS server configuration, select a row and click the Delete icon.
3. Provide the required information (see Basic Attributes table).
4. Click **Save and Close** to save your changes and return to the list of configured RAMS.

Basic Attributes

Attribute	Description
Host	Hostname (*not case-sensitive*) or IP address used to identify the RAMS appliance that you want NNMi to access.
Query Password	Query password configured for the RAMS appliance.
Database Name	Name of the database that NNMi should access. This database must reside on the RAMS appliance that you have identified in the Name attribute.
Priority	Used when you configure more than one RAMS appliance. Determines the order in which NNMi attempts to access the configured RAMS appliances. The lower the number, the higher the priority. For example, the number 1 is the highest priority.

Related Topics

"Using Route Analytics Management Systems (RAMS) with NNMi Advanced" (on page 1177)

"HP RAMS MPLS WAN Configuration (NNMi Advanced)" (on page 1180)

HP RAMS MPLS WAN Configuration *(NNMi Advanced)*

For more information on MPLS WAN, see the *HP Route Analytics Management Software User's Guide*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`.

The HP NNMi – HP RAMS MPLS WAN integration provides actions for accessing several MPLS WAN tools from the NNMi console.

Enabling the HP NNMi – HP RAMS MPLS WAN Integration

This section describes the steps to enable the HP NNMi – HP RAMS MPLS WAN Integration.

Prerequisites:

- Configure the RAMS Server
- Create an NNMi Web Service Client for RAMS

To configure the connection between NNMi and the HP RAMS MPLS WAN, follow these steps:

1. In the NNMi console, open the HP NNMi – HP RAMS MPLS WAN Integration Configuration form:
   a. Select **Integration Module Configuration**
   b. Select **HP RAMS MPLS RAMS**
2. Select the **Enable Integration** check box to activate the integration fields on the form.
3. Enter the required information for connecting to the NNMi management server and to the RAMS server (see table)
4. Click **Submit**.
   The status message displays. If the status message indicates a problem connecting to the NNMi management server, click **Return**, and change the values as suggested in the message.

Changing the HP NNMi – HP RAMS MPLS WAN Integration Configuration

To change the connection between the NNMi and the HP RAMS MPLS WAN, follow these steps:

1. In the NNMi console, open the HP NNMi – HP RAMS MPLS WAN Integration Configuration form:
   a. Select **Integration Module Configuration**
   b. Select **HP RAMS MPLS RAMS**
2. Modify the configuration values as appropriate (see table)
3. Verify that the **Enable Integration** check box in the form is selected
4. Click **Submit**.
   The configuration settings are changed.

Disabling the HP NNMi – HP RAMS MPLS WAN Integration

To disable the connection between the NNMi and the HP RAMS MPLS WAN, follow these steps:

1. In the NNMi console, open the HP NNMi – HP RAMS MPLS WAN Integration Configuration form:

a. Select **Integration Module Configuration**

b. Select **HP RAMS MPLS RAMS**

2. Clear the **Enable Integration** check box
3. Click **Submit.**
   The integration fields are disabled and the changes take effect immediately.

HP NNMi – HP RAMS MPLS WAN Integration Configuration Form Reference

The HP NNMi – HP RAMS MPLS WAN Integration Configuration form contains the parameters for configuring communications between NNMi and RAMS. This form is available from the Integration Module Configuration workspace.

Note: Only NNMi users with the Administrator NNMi role can access the HP NNMi – HP RAMS MPLS WAN Integration Configuration form.

The following table lists the parameters for connecting RAMS to the NNMi management server:

Attribute	Description
NNMi Host	The fully qualified domain name of the NNMi management server. This field is pre-filled with host name that was used to access the NNMi console. Ensure that this value is the name that is returned by the `nnmofficialfqdn.ovpl -t` command run on the NNMi management server.
NNMi Port	The port for connecting to the NNMi console. This field is pre-filled with the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console, as specified in the following file: **Windows**: `%NnmDataDir%\conf\nnm\props\nms-local.properties` **UNIX**: `/var/opt/OV/conf/nnm/props/nms-local.properties` For non-SSL connections, use the value of jboss.http.port, which is 80 or 8004 by default (depending on the presence of another web server when NNMi was installed). For SSL connections, use the value of jboss.https.port, which is 443 by default.
NNMi User	The NNMi User attribute value must be NNMi Web Services Client (used *only to provide access for software* that is integrated with NNMi). For information on Configuring the NNMi user interface, see User Groups Provided in NNMi.
NNMi Password	The password for the specified NNMi user.
RAMS MPLS WAN Rediscovery Interval (hours)	The time interval in hours to run the RAMS MPLS WAN discovery process.

Related Topics:

"Configure One or More Route Analytics Management Systems (NNMi Advanced)"

"Using Route Analytics Management Systems (RAMS) with NNMi Advanced"

HP RAMS and Global Network Management *(NNMi Advanced)*

HP Route Analytics Management Systems (RAMS) integrates with HP Network Node Manager i Software (NNMi) in a Global Network Management environment to enhance the Layer 3 network management.

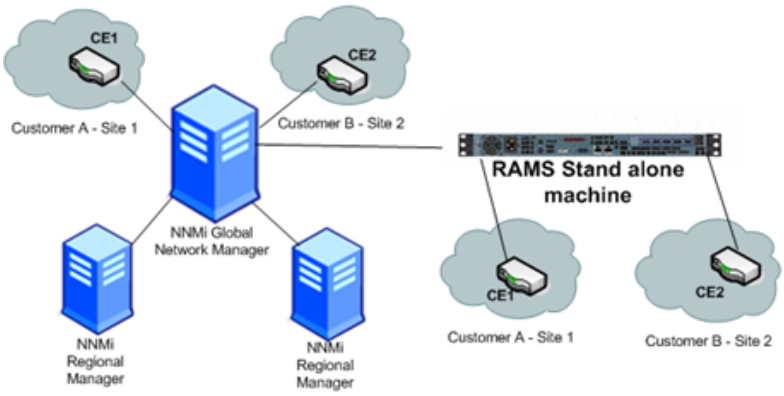
An HP RAMS device gathers the following information:

- Routes used for the data transmission
- Path computation
- Connectivity details of the geographically dispersed customer enterprises through a provider (MPLS WAN cloud)

NNMi integrates this information, resulting in a combined data view.

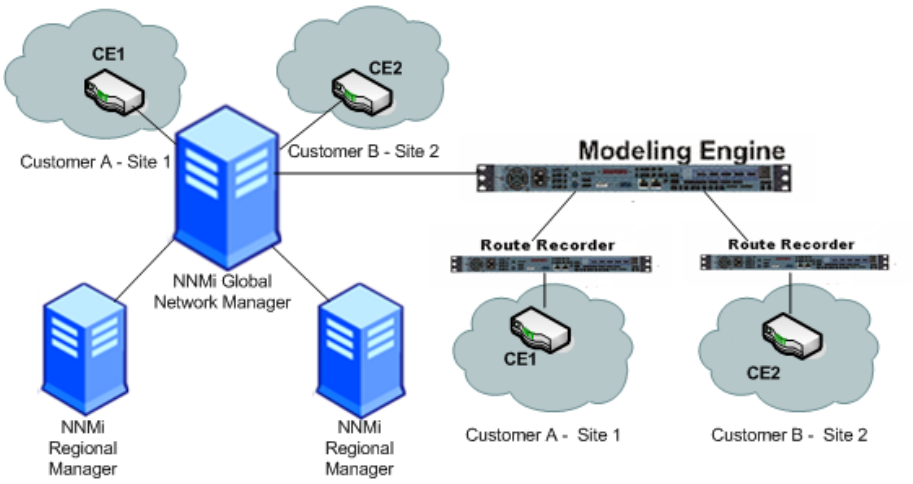
HP RAMS and NNMi integration can be setup in a Global Manger environment in one of the following three ways:

NNMi integrates with RAMS standalone



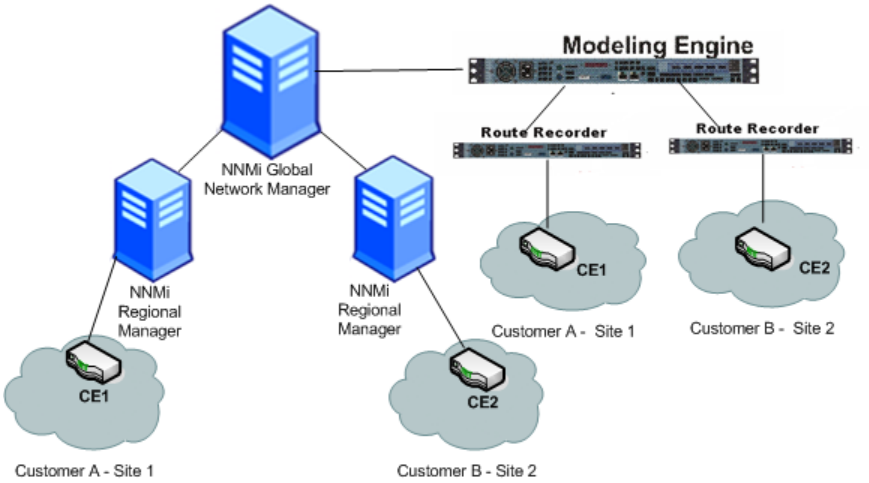
- NNMi Global Network Manager discovers CEs and displays Enhanced Virtual Private Network (EVPN) data
- NNMi receives MPLS WAN cloud information from RAMS standalone
- NNMi receives incidents from RAMS

NNMi integrates with the RAMS Modeling Engine (Distributed environment, with Customer Edges (CEs) discovered at Global Manager level)



- NNMi Global Network Manager discovers CEs and displays EVPN
- NNMi receives MPLS WAN cloud information from the RAMS Modeling Engine
- RAMS Modeling Engine receives information from different Route Recorders. Each Route Recorder discovers one CE to form the MPLS WAN cloud
- NNMi receives incidents from RAMS

NNMi integrates with the RAMS Modeling Engine (Distributed environment, with Customer Edges (CEs) discovered at Regional Manager level)



- NNMi Regional Manager discovers CEs. The complete EVPN displays at the NNMi Global Manager level
- NNMi Global Network Manager receives MPLS WAN cloud information from the RAMS Modeling Engine
- The RAMS Modeling Engine receives information from different Route Recorders. Each Route Recorder discovers one CE to form the MPLS WAN cloud
- NNMi receives incidents from RAMS

Chapter 15

Extending NNMi Capabilities

NNMi enables you to extend its capabilities in the following ways:

- You can integrate other programs into the console through the NNMi console menus. See "Configure Menu Item Basic Details" (on page 1187).
- "Configure Custom Polling" (on page 1249) so that NNMi monitors additional information using MIB expressions.
- "Add Custom Attributes to a Node or Interface Object" (on page 265)
- HP offers extended features, see "Purchase an HP Network Node Manager i Smart Plug-in" (on page 1281).

Control the NNMi Console Menus

NNMi enables you to configure the following menu items in the NNMi console menus:

- SNMP Line Graph Actions

  When you configure SNMP Line Graphs, you specify the graph appearance, including the MIB expression used to determine the values to be graphed. See "Configure SNMP Line Graph Actions" (on page 1205) for more information.

- Launch Actions

  When you configure Launch Actions, you provide access to in-house tools, Web sites, or a variety of other resources. URLs are used to configure this powerful feature of NNMi. You must follow "W3C Rules for URLs" (on page 1195). See "Configure Launch Actions" (on page 1192) for more information. The syntax used to define the URL provides variables that can incorporate real-time data from the NNMi database. Click here for a list of choices:

- Java Actions provided by NNMi. See "Configure Java Actions" (on page 1212)
- JavaScript Actions provided by NNMi. See "Configure JavaScript Actions" (on page 1211).

You control where each menu item appears in the menu structure:

- Choose an Ordering number for each menu item. See "Configure Menu Item Basic Details" (on page 1187).
- Establish a nested structure of menu items. See "Create Menu Nesting" (on page 1185).
- Control when the menu item is available. See "Configure Menu Item Context Basic Details" (on page 1189) and "Specify Optional Menu Item Enablement Filters" (on page 1213).

Behavior of the Menu Items

If you do not assign an SNMP Line Graph or Launch Action to a particular menu item, that menu item never appears in an NNMi console menu.

Some Menu Item Actions require that a particular Object Type be selected for the menu item to be available. If the required Object Type is not selected, the color of that menu item turns from black to gray to indicate it is unavailable.

If you deselect the Enabled attribute on the Menu Item form, that menu item never appears in the NNMi console menu.

Create Menu Nesting

As an NNMi administrator, you configure how menu items are nested beneath the NNMi console menus. Menus can then contain menu items or other (cascading) menus.

To configure a Menu, beneath which other menu items can be nested:

1. Navigate to the **Menus** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Click to expand **User Interface**.
   c. Select **Menus**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a new menu, click the New icon, and continue.
      - To edit an existing menu, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
      - To delete a menu, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Provide the required information to define the new Parent-level Menu Item (see basics table).
3. Click **Save and Close** to save and apply your changes.
4. Assign other menu items to appear beneath the Menu. The Menu label from step 2 is now available in the Parent Menu attribute drop-down list for Menu Items. See "Configure Menu Item Basic Details" (on page 1187).
5. To test your changes to the menu:
   a. If required, access a view or form that contains the appropriate object type.
   b. If required, select an object instance.
   c. Select the menu you configured.
   d. Verify your changes are working.

Configuration Settings for a Menu Nesting

Attribute	Description
Menu Label	The text string that appears in the submenu. Ensure that your menu label is unique and provides an accurate indication about the group of submenu items that are found beneath this menu entry. If you add two Menu Labels with the same text string but different Unique Keys, both can show up beneath the menu you configured. The maximum length is 255 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and underline characters are allowed.

Attribute	Description
Unique Key	**Caution**: This value cannot be changed after you click Save. Used as a unique identifier when exporting and importing menu definitions. To ensure that the value you enter is unique, it is recommended that you use the Java name space convention when providing this value. It is also useful to include the Menu Label value as part of the unique key as shown in the following example: `com.<company_name>.nnm.menu.<menu_label>` Type a maximum of 80 characters. Alpha-numeric and period characters are allowed. No spaces are allowed.
Author	Indicates who created or last modified the Menu nesting object. See Author form for important information. **Caution**: If the Author attribute value is **HP Network Node Manager**, any changes are at risk of being overwritten in the future. Click the Lookup icon and select Show Analysis to display details about the currently selected Author, select Quick Find to access the list of existing Author values, or click New to create one.
Parent Menu	Refine the nested location of this menu item. Click the Lookup icon next to the Parent Menu attribute, and do one of the following: • To select an existing parent-level menu item from the drop-down list (nesting the new menu item at a lower level in the menu structure), click the Quick Find icon. • To create a new parent-level menu item for nesting, click the New icon.
Ordering	A numeric value. NNMi checks for configuration settings in the order you define (lowest number first). NNMi uses the first match found to determine the placement of this menu item within the menu you configured. The Ordering numbers are calculated separately for each submenu (group of nested Actions menu items). **Tip**: It is recommended that ordering numbers are incremented by 10s or 100s to provide flexibility over time.
Prepend Separator	Used when a previous menu exists (based on the Ordering number). Inserts a separator line above the menu. Use this attribute to separate unrelated menus.
Enabled	Use to temporarily disable a Menu configuration. If enabled, the Menu appears under the menu you configured. If disabled, the Menu does not appear.

Configure Menu Item Basic Details

The **Menu Items** tab of the **User Interface Configuration** option enables you to make changes or additions to the items available in the NNMi console menus. For example, you can configure SNMP Line Graphs and provide menu items that display in-house tools, Web sites, or access a variety of other resources.

To make changes or additions to the items available in the NNMi console menus:

1. Navigate to the **Menu Items** view.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Click to expand **User Interface**.
   c. Select **Menu Items**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a new menu item, click the New icon, and continue.
      - To edit an existing menu item, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
      - To delete a menu item, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Provide the required information to define the action (see Basics tables).

   Caution: If you make changes to a Menu Item provided by NNMi, those changes are at risk of being overwritten in the future. See Author form for important information.
3. Provide the required Context details (see "Configure Menu Item Context Basic Details" (on page 1189)).
4. Click **Save and Close** to save and apply your changes.
5. To test your changes to the menu you configured:
   a. If required, access a view or form that contains the appropriate object type.
   b. If required, select an object instance.
   c. Click the menu you configured.
   d. Verify your changes are working.

Basics

Attribute	Description
Menu Item Label	The text string that appears as the menu link. Ensure that your menu label is unique and accurately reflects the intended use of the Menu Item. If you add two Menu Items with the same Menu Item Label string, both show up beneath the specified Parent Menu.
Unique Key	**Caution**: This value cannot be changed after you click the Save icon. Used as a unique identifier when exporting and importing action definitions. To

Attribute	Description
	ensure that the value you enter is unique, it is recommended that you use the Java name space convention when providing this value. It is also useful to include the Menu Item Label value as part of the unique key as shown in the following example: `com.<company_name>.nnm.menu.item.<menu_item_label>` Type a maximum of 80 characters. Alpha-numeric and period characters are allowed. Spaces and underline characters are not allowed.
Author	Indicates who created or last modified the Menu Item. See Author form for important information. **Caution**: If the Author attribute value is **HP Network Node Manager**, any changes are at risk of being overwritten in the future. Click the Lookup icon and select Show Analysis to display details about the currently selected Author, select Quick Find to access the list of existing Author values, or click New to create one.
Parent Menu	Specify where this action appears in the NNMi console: • Select any existing parent-level menu item from the drop-down list. • Create a new parent-level menu item. See "Create Menu Nesting" (on page 1185) for more information.
Ordering	Valid entries are 1 to 100. This attribute controls where your menu item shows up in the list of available actions (lowest number appears at the top of the group of Menu Items).
Prepend Separator	Used when a previous menu item exists (based on the Ordering number). Inserts a separator line above the menu item. Use this attribute to separate unrelated menu items.
Enabled	Use to temporarily disable a Menu Item configuration. If enabled, the Menu Item appears under the specified Parent Menu. If disabled, the Menu Item does not appear.

Selection

Attribute	Description
Selection Type	*Optional*. The default is Single Selection. The Menu Item is always available if you specify **No Selection** or **Any Selection**.

Attribute	Description
	• If you specify any of the following, an error message appears when the user launches the action before selecting an appropriate object or objects: ▪ **Any Selection** means zero or more selections required. ▪ **Single Selection** means exactly one selection required. ▪ **Multiple Selection** means one or more selections required. • If you specify **No Selection**, the user must launch the action without selecting any objects. An error message appears if any objects are selected.
Max Selection Count	*Only valid if Selection Type = Any Selection or Multiple Selection*. Zero means unlimited. Specify the maximum number of objects the user can select before launching this action.

Restrictions

Attribute	Description
Path View Only	If ☑ enabled, your action appears *only* in the Path View window's menu. See "Attributes per Object Type for Full URLs" (on page 1195) for additional information about Path View Full URL configuration choices. If ☐ disabled, your action can appear in the menu of multiple views.
Requires NNM 6.x/7.x Management Station	If ☑ enabled, the action appears only when NNM 6.x/7.x management stations are configured to communicate with NNMi within your environment. (See "Configure Remote NNM 6.x and 7.x Management Stations".) If ☐ disabled, the action always appears.

Description

Attribute	Description
Description	*Optional*. Provide a description of your action. Your description is visible only within this configuration form. Type a maximum of 1024 characters. Alpha-numeric, spaces, and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.

Configure Menu Item Context Basic Details

NNMi enables you to configure NNMi console menu items using the Menu Item Context form.

To make changes or additions to the items available in the NNMi console menus:

1. Navigate to the **Menu Item Contexts** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Click to expand **User Interface**.
   c. Select **Menu Items** .

d. Do one of the following:

- To create a new menu item, click the New icon, and continue.
- To edit an existing menu item, select a row, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
- To delete a menu item, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

e. Provide the Basics for this action (see "Configure Menu Item Basic Details" (on page 1187)).

Caution: If the **Author** value is **HP Network Node Manager**, any changes are at risk of being overwritten in the future. See Author form for important information.

f. Navigate to the **Menu Item Contexts** tab.

g. Do one of the following:

- To create a new Context configuration, click the New icon, and continue.
- To edit an existing Menu Item Context configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
- To delete a Context configuration, select a row, and click the Delete icon.

2. Provide the Basic details for this Context configuration. (see the Basics table).
3. *Optional*. Limit the use of the menu item to a subset of the chosen object-type instances by defining filter criteria (see "Specify Optional Menu Item Enablement Filters" (on page 1213)
4. Click **Save and Close** to save and apply your changes.
5. To test your changes to the menu you configured:
   a. If required, access a view or form that contains the appropriate object type.
   b. If required, select an object instance.
   c. Click the menu you configured.
   d. Verify your changes are working.

Basics

Attribute	Description
Menu Item Action	Click the Lookup icon next to the Menu Item Action attribute and select one of the following: • Select Open to view the current configuration. There are four types of actions: ▪ "Configure Launch Actions" (on page 1192)

Attribute	Description
	▪ "Configure SNMP Line Graph Actions" (on page 1205) ▪ "Configure JavaScript Actions" (on page 1211) ▪ "Configure Java Actions" (on page 1212) • Select * **New SNMP Line Graph Action** to create a Line Graph. See "Configure SNMP Line Graph Actions" (on page 1205) for more information. • Select * **New Launch Action** to create an Launch Action menu item (access in-house tools, Web sites, or a variety of other resources). See "Configure Launch Actions" (on page 1192) for more information.
Object Type	*Optional*. If you select **All Object Types**, your Graph Action or Launch Action is visible within the NNMi console menu in all views and forms. If you want your menu item to be available only within a view or form of a particular object type, select the desired Object Type from the drop-down menu. You can further limit the Action to a subset of object instances:
Required **NNMi Role**[1]	Specify the lowest NNMi Role allowed to access this action. From highest to lowest as follows: • Administrator • Operator Level 2 • Operator Level 1 • Guest • Web Service Client (*Only for software integrations* with NNMi. See "Integrations with Other HP Products") All User Groups associated with an NNMi Role that is a higher level than the NNMi Role you select can also access this action (see "Determine which NNMi User Group to Assign" (on page 408)). To determine the NNMi Role assigned to each User Group, in the **Configuration** workspace, expand the **Security** folder and select **User Groups**. For each User Group *provided by NNMi*, the **Description** attribute includes the NNMi Role associated with the User Group. (This setting cannot be modified in User Groups provided by NNMi.) **Caution**: Each Tools and Action menu item provided by NNMi is associated with a *default NNMi Role*. (To determine the *default NNMi Role* assigned to each Action menu item, see "Actions Provided by NNMi" (on page 39).) If you change the setting for a Menu Item provided by NNMi to a Role that is a *lower level Role* than the *default NNMi Role* assigned to the menu item, NNMi ignores that change. Any User Group with the lower level Role than the *default NNMi Role* cannot access the menu item.

[1] Determined by your membership in one of four special NNMi User Groups. This membership determines what you can see and do within the NNMi console.

Configure Launch Actions

The **Launch Actions** option enables you to configure Menu Items that are available from the NNMi console menus. These additional menu items can access in-house tools, Web sites, or a variety of other resources.

To configure Launch Actions:

1. Navigate to the **Menu Item Contexts** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Click to expand **User Interface**.
   c. Select **Menu Items**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To edit an existing Launch Action menu item, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
      - To create a new Launch Action menu item, click the New icon, and continue.
      - To delete an Launch Action menu item, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
   e. Provide the Basic details for this Menu Item (see "Configure Menu Item Basic Details" (on page 1187)).

      Caution: If the Author attribute value is **HP Network Node Manager**, any changes are at risk of being overwritten in the future. See Author form for important information.
   f. Navigate to the **Menu Item Contexts** tab.
   g. Do one of the following:
      - To edit an existing Menu Item Context, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
      - To create a new Menu Item Context, click the New icon, and continue.
      - To delete a Menu Item Context, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Locate the **Menu Item Action** attribute. Click the Lookup icon, and click the **New Launch Action** icon.
3. In the required syntax for the **Full URL** and configuration any additional configuration rules (see Launch Action Basics.
4. Click **Save and Close** to apply your changes and return to the Menu Item Context form.
5. Limit the use of the Action menu item to a subset of the chosen object-type instances by defining filter criteria (see "Specify Optional Menu Item Enablement Filters" (on page 1213))
6. Click **Save and Close** to save and apply your changes.
7. To test your changes to the NNMi console menu:

a. If required, access a view or form that contains the appropriate object type.

b. If required, select an object instance.

c. Click the menu you configured.

d. Verify your changes are working.

Troubleshooting Tip: If a specified attribute does not exist (for example, you made a mistake when typing the attribute's name), the attribute passes through literally (unresolved). For example:

A node named "mynode" is selected, and the URL is:

http://example.com?name=${name}&error=${error}

The output would be:

http://example.com?name=mynode&error=${error}

Launch Actions Basics

Attribute	Description
Name	Type a meaningful and descriptive name to help you remember the type of action.
Full URL	Add one or more definitions for the actual URL syntax. Type the full URL specification. The URL must comply with "W3C Rules for URLs" (on page 1195). Include any required machine name and port number. Include any required parameters. • You can begin with either http:// or https:// For an example, click here: http://< *serverName* >:< *portNumber* >/< *application*>?<*yourURLparameter1*>=${<*attribute*>}&<*yourURLparameter2*>=${<*attribute*>} `<serverName>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345)) `<portNumber>` = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console **Note**: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`) • You can also use other common URL protocols such as ftp://, mailto://, news://, or telnet://.

Attribute	Description
	Tip: If the application that your URL calls is installed on the NNMi management server, the syntax can be as follows: /< *application* >?<*yourURLparameter1*>=${<*Attribute*>}&<*yourURLparameter2*>=${<*Attribute*>} • The list of available parameters changes depending on which limiting factors you configure. The **&** is used as the separator between the <*yourURLparameter*> and ${<*attribute*>} pairs. For an example, click here: http://example.com/nodeReport.jsp?myNode=${hostname}&mySnmpOid=${systemObjectId} **Tip**: If the application that your URL calls is installed on the NNMi management server, the syntax can be as follows: /< *application* >?<*yourURLparameter1*>=${<*Attribute*>}&<*yourURLparameter2*>=${<*Attribute*>} ▪ "Attributes per Object Type for Full URLs" (on page 1195) (Limits the availability of the Action to a subset of one object type.) ▪ "Database Object Identifiers for Full URLs" (on page 1203) (Limits the availability of the Action to *one specific instance* of an object.) ▪ "Capability Attributes in Full URLs" (on page 1199) (Limits the availability of the Action to a subset of objects.) ▪ "Custom Attributes in Full URLs" (on page 1200) (Limits the availability of the Action to a subset of objects.) ▪ "Custom Incident Attributes (CIAs) in Full URLs" (on page 1201) (Limits the availability of the Action to a subset of Incidents.) See "Attributes per Object Type for Full URLs" (on page 1195) for more information about the valid attributes per Object Type.
Enable Cumulative Launch	If ☑ enabled, any object attribute references in the Full URL are populated with values from all selected objects. The multiple values are separated by a comma character. For example, if the attribute is "name", the URL results would be "name1,name2,name3". If ☐ disabled, the action launches a separate web page instance for each selected object. See "Attributes per Object Type for Full URLs" (on page 1195) for details about including object attributes in your Full URL.
Browser Width	*Optional*. When empty, the default browser settings are used. If the value is 1 or more, the browser is launched this number of pixels wide.
Browser Height	*Optional*. When empty, the default browser settings are used. If the value is 1 or more, the browser is launched this number of pixels high.
Add Browser Decorations	If ☑ enabled, the web browser toolbar and menus appear when a user launches your URL. If ☐ disabled, the web browser has no toolbar or menu when a user launches your URL.

W3C Rules for URLs

The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) allows only ASCII characters in URLs.

When configuring URLs, the following characters are always allowed:

- Alpha-numeric (A-Z a-z 0-9)
- - (hyphen)
- . (period)
- _ (underline)
- ~ (tilde)

Depending on the browser and the context, some characters require special formatting with Percent Encoding. A small number of possible values are shown in the quick reference table below.

You can designate the space character several ways:

- + (works in all browsers, recommended because it is easiest to read)
- %20 (Percent Encoded value, works in all browsers)
- space character (works in the browsers supported by NNMi, but is not guaranteed to work in all browsers)

RFC 3986 Characters Reserved as Delimiters
(If not specifying a delimiter, use Percent-Encoding value)

Character	:	/	?	#	[	]	@	!	$
Percent Encoded	%3A	%2F	%3F	%23	%5B	%5D	%40	%21	%24
Character	&	'	(	)	*	+	,	;	=
Percent Encoded	%26	%27	%28	%29	%2A	%2B	%2C	%3B	%3D

Additional Commonly Used Characters and Their Percent Encoding

Character	space	%	<	>
Percent **Encoded**	%20 (or + allowed)	%25	%3C	%3E

Attributes per Object Type for Full URLs

There are a variety of methods to limit Launch Actions:

${<*attribute*>} values can be included in the Full URL syntax for each Object Type. For example:

- To limit the use of an Action available only from an Interface form, include ${ifAlias} as an ${<*attribute*>} value.

- To limit the use of an Action available only from a Node form, specify hostname: http://${hostname}:<*portNumber*>/<*application*>?attributeName1=${sysContact}&attributeName2=${sysName}

The following list includes the possible ${<*attributes*>} that can be included in the Full URL for each Object Type:

Interface [parameter list for interface]

${capabilities[capability.key=<*UniqueKey*>].capability.key} <value of one specific Capability, see "Capability Attributes in Full URLs" (on page 1199) for more information>
${customAttributes[name=<*yourAttrName*>].value} <value of the matching Custom Attribute, see "Custom Attributes in Full URLs" (on page 1200) for more information>
${ifAlias} <value from the ifAlias attribute>
${ifDescr} <value from the ifDescription attribute>
${ifIndex} <value from the ifIndex attribute>
${ifName} <value from the ifName attribute>
${ifType.label} <value from the ifType attribute>
${journal.notes} <value from the Notes attribute>
${managementMode} <value from the Management Mode attribute>
${name} <value from the Name attribute>
${overallStatus.lastChange} <value from the Status Last Modified attribute>
${overallStatus.status} <value from the Status attribute>
${physicalAddress} <value from the Physical Address attribute>
${speed} <value from the ifSpeed attribute>
Access any attribute on the related Node form, for example:
${hostedOn.hostname} <value from the Hosted On attribute, source Node's Hostname attribute>
${hostedOn.name} <value from the source Node's Name attribute>
Access an attribute on the related Node's Device Profile form:
${deviceProfile.devCategoryInterface}<value from the Category attribute's Label value>
${deviceProfile.devFamilyInterface}<value from the Family attribute's Label value>
${deviceProfile.devVendorInterface}<value from the Vendor attribute's Label>
Access an attribute on the related SNMP Agent form:
${hostedOn.snmpAgent.id} <value from the source Node's SNMP Agent Id attribute>${hostedOn.snmpAgent.agentSettings.agentEnabled} <value from the source Node's SNMP Agent Enabled attribute>

Interface Group [parameter list for interfaceGroup]

${name} <value from the Name attribute>
${notes} <value from the Notes attribute>
${nodeGroup.name} <value from the Node Group attribute>

Node [parameter list for node]

${capabilities[capability.key=<*UniqueKey*>].capability.key} <value of one specific Capability, see "Capability Attributes in Full URLs" (on page 1199)for more information>
${customAttributes[name=<*yourAttrName*>].value} <value of the matching Custom Attribute, see "Custom Attributes in Full URLs" (on page 1200) for more information>
${hostname} <value from the Hostname attribute>
${journal.notes} <value from the Notes attribute>
${managementMode} <value from the Management Mode attribute>
${name} <value from the Name attribute>
${overallStatus.lastChange} <value from the Status Last Modified attribute>

${overallStatus.status} <value from the Status attribute>
${systemContact} <value from the System Contact attribute>
${systemDescription} <value from the System Description attribute>
${systemLocation} <value from the System Location attribute, the current value of the sysLocation MIB variable>
${systemName} <value from the System Name attribute>
${systemObjectId} <value from the System Object ID attribute>
Access an attribute on the related Device Profile form:
${deviceProfile.deviceModel} <value from the Device Model attribute>
${deviceProfile.SNMPObjectID}<value from the SNMP Object ID attribute>
${deviceProfile.devCategoryNode}<value from the Category attribute's Label value>
${deviceProfile.devFamilyNode}<value from the Family attribute's Label value>
${deviceProfile.devVendorNode}<value from the Vendor attribute's Label value>
Access an attribute on the related SNMP Agent form:
${snmpAgent.id} <value from the Id attribute>
${snmpAgent.agentSettings.managementAddress} <value from the Management Address attribute>
${snmpAgent.agentSettings.agentEnabled} <value from the Agent Enabled attribute>
Access an attribute on the related Security Group form:
${securityGroup.name} <value from the Name attribute>
${securityGroup.uuid} <value from the UUID attribute>
Access an attribute on the related Tenant form:
${tenant.name} <value from the Name attribute>
${tenant.uuid} <value from the UUID attribute>

Node Group [parameter list for nodeGroup]

${name} <value from the Name attribute>
${notes} <value from the Notes attribute>
${overallStatus.lastChange} <value from the Status Last Modified attribute>
${overallStatus.status} <value from the Status attribute>

Incident [parameter list for incident]

${category.label} <value from the Category attribute>
${cias[name=<*cia.name*>].value} <value of one specific Custom Incident Attribute, see "Custom Incident Attributes (CIAs) in Full URLs" (on page 1201) for more information>
${duplicateCount} <value from the Duplicate Count attribute>
${family.label} <value from the Family attribute>
${formattedMessage} <value from the Message attribute>
${getAttrOrName(<*attribute*>)} <value of the specified attribute of the Node associated with the Incident (if the Node exists in the database) or the *sourceNodeName* attribute of the Incident (if the Node was deleted from the database or never existed in the database). For example, ${getAttrOrName(hostname)}>
${journal.notes} <value from the Notes attribute>
${lifecycleState.label} <value from the Lifecycle State attribute>
${nature} <value from the Correlation Nature attribute>
${nodeUuid} <value of the uuid for the Source Node, see "Database Object Identifiers for Full URLs" (on page 1203) >
${nodeUuid.id} <value of the id for the Source Node, see "Database Object Identifiers for Full URLs" (on page 1203) >
${notes} <value from the Correlation Notes attribute>
${origin} <value from the Origin attribute>

${priority.label} <value from the Priority attribute>
${registration.created} <value from Created attribute>
${registration.modified} <value from the Last Modified attribute>
${severity} <value from the Severity attribute>
${sourceName} <value from Name attribute of the source object>
${sourceNodeName} <value from the Name attribute of the source object>
${sourceUuid} <value of the uuid for the Source Object, see "Database Object Identifiers for Full URLs" (on page 1203) >
${sourceUuid.id} <value of the source object's id attribute>
Access an attribute on the related source object form:
${sourceUuid.name} <value of the source object's Name attribute>
Access an attribute on the related Node form:
${nodeUuid.hostname} <<value from the source Node's Hostname attribute or IP address if no hostname is available>
${nodeUuid.name} <value of the Name attribute of the Source Node>

Layer 2 Connection [parameter list for layer2Connection]

${journal.notes} <value from the Notes attribute>
${name} <value from the Name attribute of the connection>
${source} <value of the Topology Source attribute, the protocol used to create the connection>

IP Address [parameter list for address]

${capabilities[capability.key=<*UniqueKey*>].capability.key} <value of one specific Capability, see "Capability Attributes in Full URLs" (on page 1199) for more information>
${journal.notes} <value from the Notes attribute>
${managementMode} <value from the Direct Management Mode attribute>
${name} <value from the Name attribute>
${overallStatus.lastChange} <value from the Status Last Modified attribute>
${overallStatus.status} <value from the Status attribute>
${prefixLength} <value from the Prefix Length attribute>
${value} <value from the Address attribute>

IPSubnet [parameter list for subnet]

${journal.notes} <value from the Notes attribute>
${name} <value from the Name attribute>
${prefix} <value from the Prefix attribute>
${prefixLength} <value from the Prefix Length attribute>

Card [parameter list for subnet]

${capabilities[*CAPABILITY_NAME*]} <value of one specific Capability, see "Capability Attributes in Full URLs" (on page 1199) for more information>
${capabilities[capability.key=<*UniqueKey*>].capability.key} <value of one specific Capability, see "Capability Attributes in Full URLs" (on page 1199) for more information>
${entityPhysicalIndex} <value from the Physical Index attribute>
${firmwareVersion} <value from the Firmware Version attribute>
${hardwareVersion} <value from the Hardware Version attribute>
${hostingCard.name} <value from the Hosted On Card attribute>
${index} <value from the Index attribute>
${journal.notes} <value from the Notes attribute>
${managementMode} <value from the Management Mode attribute>
${modelName} <value from the Model Name attribute>

${monitoredAttributes.operationalState} <value from the Operational State attribute>
${overallStatus.status} <value from the Status attribute>
${overallStatus.lastChange} <value from the Status Last Modified attribute>
${redundantGroup.name} <value from the Redundant Group attribute>
${serialNumber} ${softwareVersion} <value from the Serial Number attribute>
${type} <value from the Type attribute>

Port [parameter list for subnet]

${associatedInterface.name} <value from the Associated Interface attribute>
${configuredDuplexSetting}<value from the Configured Duplex Setting attribute>
${index} <value from the Index attribute>
${journal.notes} <value from the Notes attribute>
${speed} <value from the Speed attribute>
${type} <value from the Type attribute>

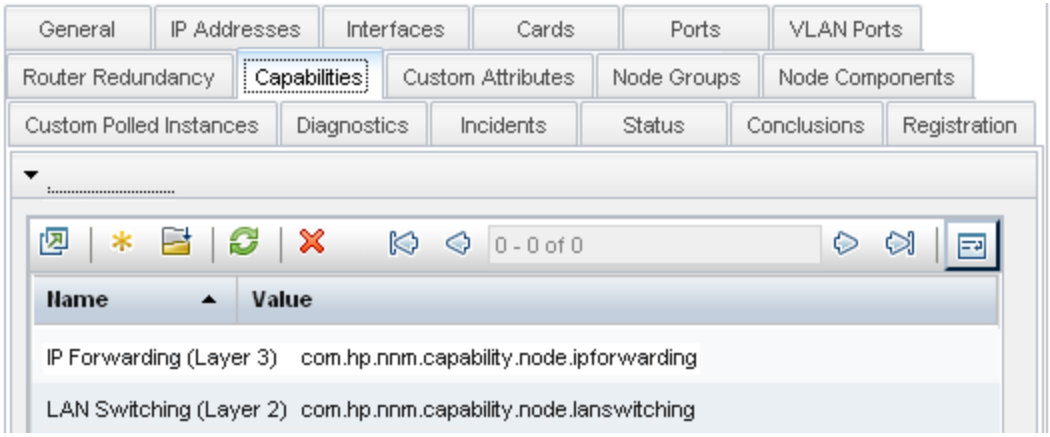
Capability Attributes in Full URLs

There are a variety of methods to limit Launch Actions:

NNMi node, interface, IP address, and card objects can have capability attributes:

Capabilities can be provided from HP Network Node Manager i Software Smart Plug-ins (iSPIs) or from integrations with other programs. See the documentation that came with any NNM iSPIs installed in your network environment.

To determine which group of capabilities are available for a specific object, navigate to a view for the object, select an instance of the object. Click the Open icon and navigate to the Capabilities tab. The items listed in the table are the Capabilities for that particular object instance. For example, the following illustration shows a Node form with three capability entries.



To pass Capability data within the Full URL, type (or copy and paste) the exact text string *from the object form, Capability tab*, **Unique Key** *attribute value*:

${**capabilities[capability.key=<*UniqueKeyValue*>].capability.key**}

Place the Capability into a location in the Full URL that enables the result your want:

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP*

Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

http://<
serverName
>:<
portNumber>/<*application*>?<*yourURLparameter1*>=${capabilities[capability.key=<*UniqueKey_*1>].capability.key}&<*yourURLparameter2*>=${capabilities[capability.key=<*UniqueKey_*2>].capability.key}

`<serverName>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

`<portNumber>` = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

Note: If the Capability that you request in the Full URL does not exist for the selected Node or Interface, the resulting URL passes an empty string.

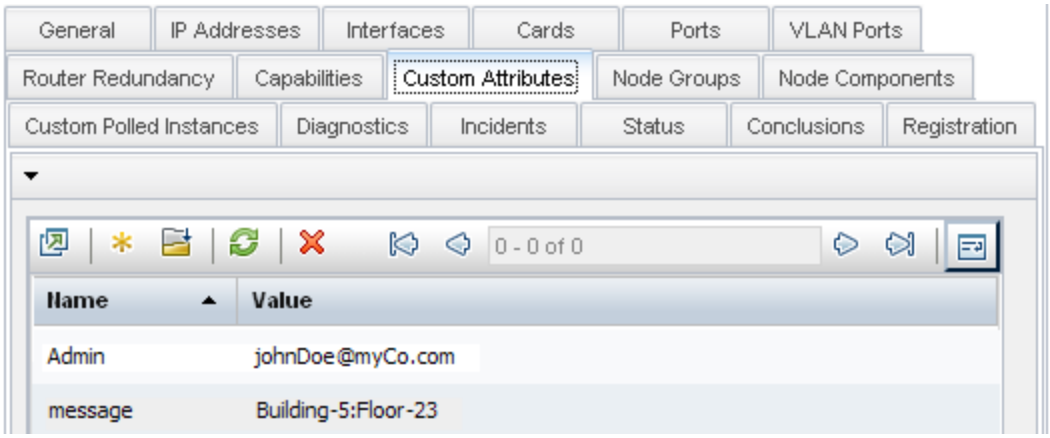
Custom Attributes in Full URLs

There are a variety of methods to limit Launch Actions:

Custom Attributes enable an NNMi administrator to add information to the Node object or Interface object. Custom Attributes can also be set by external applications that have been integrated with NNMi.

The Node form: Custom Attributes tab and Incident form: Custom Attributes tab display a table view of any Custom Attributes that have been added to the selected object. See "Add Custom Attributes to a Node or Interface Object" (on page 265).

To determine which group of Custom Attributes are available for a specific Node or Interface, navigate to a Node view or Interface view, select an instance of the object, click the Open icon and navigate to the Custom Attributes tab. The items listed in the table are the Custom Attributes for that particular node or interface. For example, the following illustration shows a Node form with two Custom Attribute entries.



To pass Custom Attribute data within the Full URL, type (or copy and paste) the exact text string *from the Node or Interface form, Custom Attributes tab*:

${**customAttributes[name=<*yourAttrName*>].value**}

Place the Custom Attribute into a location in the Full URL that enables the result you want:

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

http://<
serverName
>:<
portNumber
>/<
application
>?
<*yourURLparameter1*>
=${customAttributes[value=<
yourAttrValue
>].name}&<*yourURLparameter2*>=${customAttributes[name=<*yourAttrName*>].value}

<*serverName*> = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

<*portNumber*> = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

- Example 1:

  mailto:${customAttributes[name=Admin].value}?subject=URGENT Action Required&body=${customAttributes[name=message].value}&${hostname} router needs attention.

  Resulting URL:

  mailto:JohnDoe@myCompany.com?subject=URGENT Action Required&body=Building-5:Floor-23.&cisco4.myCo.com router needs attention.

- Example 2:

  http://myCo.com/emailAdmin.jsp?name= ${hostname}&contact= ${customAttributes[name=Admin].value}&body= ${customAttributes[name=message].value}

  Resulting URL:

  http://myCo.com/emailAdmin.jsp?name= cisco4.myCo.com&contact= johnDoe@myCo.com&body= Building-5:Floor-23

Note: If the Custom Attribute that you request in the Full URL does not exist for the selected Node or Interface, the resulting URL passes an empty string.

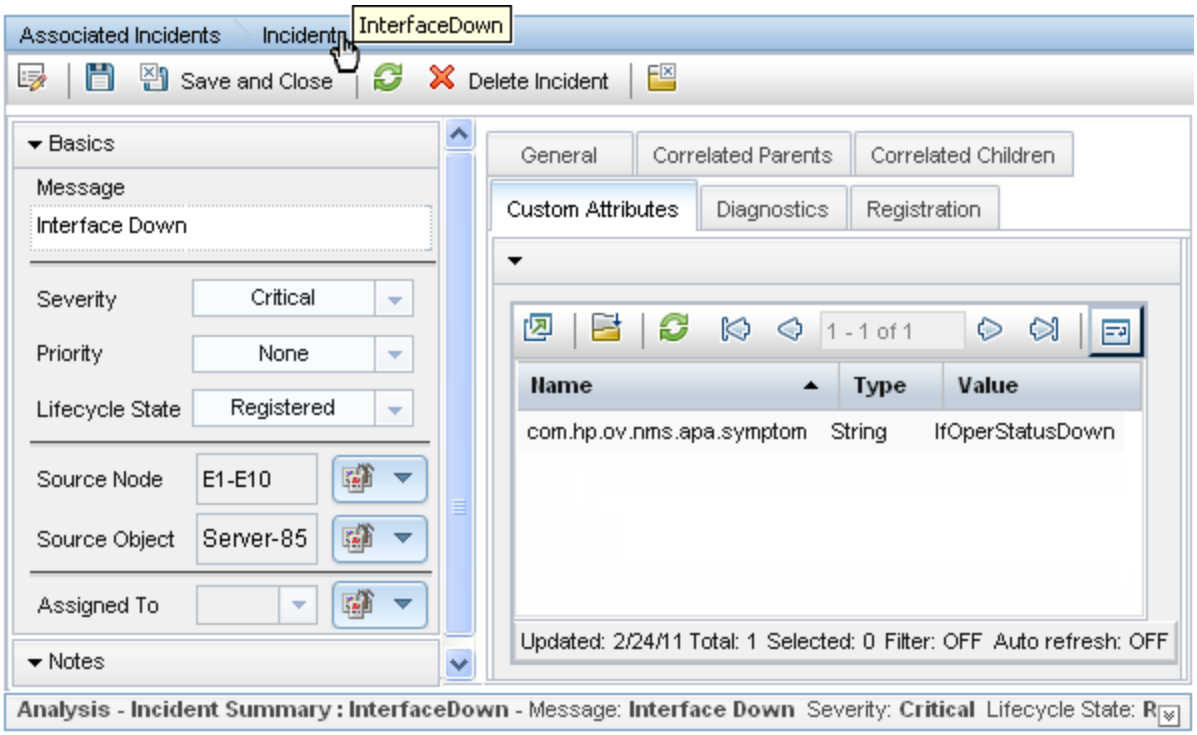
Custom Incident Attributes (CIAs) in Full URLs

There are a variety of methods to limit Launch Actions:

Custom Incident Attributes (CIAs) are used to provide the following types of information within incidents:

- SNMP trap varbinds identified by the Abstract Syntax Notation value, ASN.1 (Name = the MIB varbind identifier, Type = asn_*)
- Custom attributes provided by NNMi (Name = cia.*, Type=String). See "Custom Incident Attributes Provided by NNMi (for Administrators)" (on page 466).

To determine which group of CIAs is available for a specific incident-type (for example, CiscoLinkDown), navigate to an Incident view, select an instance of that incident-type, click the Open icon and navigate to the Custom Attributes tab. The items listed in the table are the CIAs for that particular incident-type. For example, all CiscoLinkDown incidents would have the same group of CIAs shown in the illustration below.



To pass CIA data within the Full URL, type (or copy and paste) the exact text string *from the Incident form, Custom Attribute tab*, **Name** *attribute value*:

${**cias[name=<*cia_name*>].value**}

Place the CIA into a location in the Full URL that enables the result your want:

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

http://<*serverName*>:<*portNumber*>/<*application*>?<*yourURLparameter1*>=${cias[name=<*cia_name_1*>].value}&<*yourURLparameter2*>=${cias[name=<*cia_name_2*>].value}

<*serverName*> = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

<*portNumber*> = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

Note: If the CIA that you request in the Full URL does not exist for the selected Incident, the resulting URL passes an empty string.

Database Object Identifiers for Full URLs

There are a variety of methods to limit Launch Actions:

If you need the Full URL to identify one specific record in the NNMi database, and find that it is not possible to provide a unique set of attribute values that distinguish that object instance from all other similar object instances, the *database unique identifiers* are valuable parameters.

The ID and UUID attributes are valid for all object types. NNMi displays the ID and UUID attribute values on the object form's Registration tab:

- `${uuid}` Universally Unique Object Identifier -Unique across all databases.
- `${id}` Unique Object Identifier - Unique across the Entire NNMi Database.

For example, the user can select an Interface object in the console, and use this Action to open the form of the Node in which the Interface resides:

```
/nnm/launch?cmd=showForm&objtype=Node&objid=${hostedOn.id}
```

Path View Attributes for Full URLs

There are a variety of methods to limit Launch Actions:

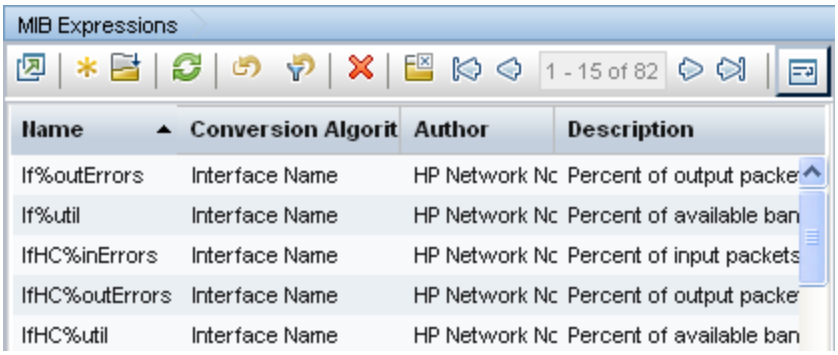
If you specified that a Launch Action appears only in the Path View menu, additional parameters are available:

${pathStartNodeName} <value of the Source attribute>
${pathEndNodeName} <value of the Destination attribute>
${pathList} <list of objects traversed along the path, separated by commas>
${pathCalculationDate} <date and time the path was calculated>

MIB Expressions in Full URLs

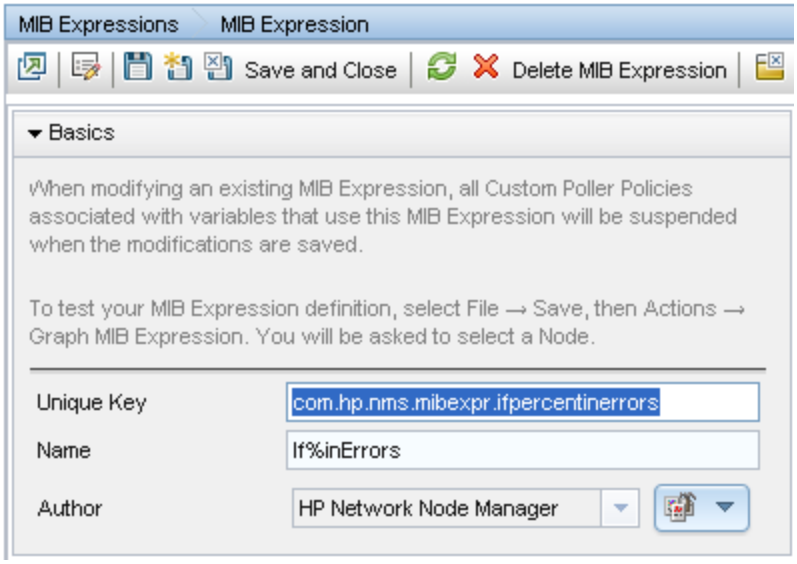
MIB Expressions enable an NNMi administrator to add SNMP MIB Expression information to a Graph.

To determine the MIB Expressions available, navigate to the **MIB Expressions** option in the **Configuration** workspace. The items listed in the table are the MIB Expressions that have been created as shown in the following example:



When using MIB Expressions in Graphs, you need to provide the Unique Key value for the MIB Expression you want to use. To determine the Unique Key value, select the row containing the MIB Expression of interest, and click the Open icon. Look for the Unique Key value.

The following illustration shows the Basics section of a MIB Expression form with a Unique Key value provided by NNMi.



To pass MIB Expression data within your Full URL, type (or copy and paste) the exact text string *from the Unique Key attribute* into the `expr=` parameter.

Place the `expr=[value]` into a location in your URL that enables the result you want as shown in the following example.

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

The following example displays a Line Graph of the percentage of input packets with errors for a selected interface.

Note: The Unique Key value appears in bold. Replace space characters with "+" or %20 (see "W3C Rules for URLs" (on page 1195)).

http://<*serverName*>:<*portNumber*>\

/nnm/launch?cmd=showLineGraph&init=ifindex=${ifIndex};**expr=com.mycompany.ifInerrors**;\

label=Input+Errors;&title=Graph+SNMP+Interface+Input+Errors\

&objtype=SnmpAgent&objidlist=${hostedOn.snmpAgent.id}

<serverName> = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

<portNumber> = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

See "Attributes per Object Type for Full URLs" (on page 1195) for more information.

Configure SNMP Line Graph Actions

The **User Interface Configuration** option enables you to configure Line Graphs that are available from the Actions menu. These graphs display real-time SNMP data for a selected node or interface. This feature is useful when you want to monitor a numeric MIB or MIB Expression value for a node or interface over a specified time interval. For example, you might want to monitor network traffic using the ifOutOctets MIB variable for a specified node. Or you might want to graph a MIB variable, such as Interface ifInOctets, to verify that a problem has been fixed for a specified interface before closing an incident.

Note: The node for which you want to display information must support SNMPv1, SNMPv2c, or SNMPv3.

NNMi provides a set of Line Graphs for nodes and for interfaces. See "s Provided by NNMi" for more information.

To configure additional Line Graphs:

1. Navigate to the **Menu Items** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Click to expand **User Interface**.
   c. Select **Menu Items**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a Graph Action, click the New icon, and continue.
      - To edit an existing Graph Action, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
      - To delete a Graph Action, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
   e. Provide the Basic details for this menu item (see "Configure Menu Item Basic Details" (on page 1187)).

      Caution: If the **Author** value is **HP Network Node Manager**, any changes are at risk of being overwritten in the future. See Author form for important information.
2. Select **Menu Item Contexts**.

3. Do one of the following:
   a. To create a Menu Item Context, click the New icon, and continue.
   b. To edit an existing Menu Item Context, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
   c. To delete a Menu Item Context, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
4. Provide the graph details for this Graph (see Basics table).
5. Provide the MIB Specification information (see "MIB Specification Form" (on page 1207)).
6. Click **Save and Close** to save and apply your changes and return to the Menu Item Context form.
7. Limit the use of the Action menu item:
   - By object type (see "Configure Menu Item Basic Details" (on page 1187)).
   - By NNMi user role (see "Configure Menu Item Basic Details" (on page 1187)).
   - By defining a filter for a subset of the chosen object-type instances (see "Specify Optional Menu Item Enablement Filters" (on page 1213)).
8. Click **Save and Close** to save and apply your changes.

To test your changes to the Actions menu:

a. If required, access a view or form that contains the appropriate object type.
b. If required, select an object instance.
c. Click the **Actions** menu.
d. Verify your Graph is working.

Basics

Attribute	Description
Graph Title	Type a meaningful and descriptive title to display above the graph. The maximum length is 255 characters. Alpha-numeric characters, spaces, and periods are allowed.
Y-axis Label	Enter the text string to describe the Y-axis data displayed. NNMi displays this label vertically along the left-side of the Y axis. The maximum length is 255 characters. Alpha-numeric characters, spaces, and periods are allowed. If you do not want to display a label for the Y-axis, leave this attribute blank.
Number of Lines	Specify the number of lines that will be initially displayed on the graph. An operator can display additional lines when viewing the Line Graph. To use the Default value specified in the User Interface Configuration, leave this attribute value blank. The default value that NNMi provides is 15.

Attribute	Description
Maximum Time Range (Hours)	The maximum time period in hours in which to retain the Line Graph data point sets. When the Maximum Time Range number is reached, NNMi discards the oldest data point sets so that it can display the most recent data for the time range you specify. For example, if you enter 24 hours, when 24 hours has passed, NNMi removes data starting with the initial data point set so that it can display data for the most recent 24-hour interval. Enter a decimal number indicating the maximum number of hours in which to retain the Line Graph data. If you specify 0 (zero), NNMi determines the best setting for the Maximum Time Range based on the Poling Interval specified.
Update Interval (Seconds)	The Update Interval in seconds to be used for collecting data to be displayed on the graph. **Note**: You can change the Update Interval for the current session when NNMi displays the graph. To use the Default value specified in the User Interface Configuration, leave this attribute value blank.
Fast Start	Select Fast Start when you want to increase the initial Polling Interval so that the initial data appears more quickly on the graph. When you select this option, NNMi increases the initial Polling Interval and then gradually decreases the Polling Interval until it reaches the Polling Interval configured for the graph.
Enable Cumulative Launch	If enabled, any object attribute references in the Full URL are populated with values from all selected objects. The multiple values are separated by a comma character. For example, if the attribute is "name", the URL results would be "name1,name2,name3". If disabled, the action launches a separate web page instance for each selected object. See "Attributes per Object Type for Full URLs" (on page 1195) for details about including object attributes in your Full URL.
Browser Width	*Optional*. When empty, the default browser settings are used. If the value is 1 or more, the browser is launched with this number of pixels wide.
Browser Height	*Optional*. When empty, the default browser settings are used. If the value is 1 or more, the browser is launched with this number of pixels high.
Add Browser Decorations	If enabled, the web browser toolbar and menus appear when a user launches your URL. If disabled, the web browser has no toolbar or menu when a user launches your URL.

MIB Specification Form

The MIB Specification form enables you to indicate the following:

- The label to be displayed for each line that appears in the Line Graph Legend.
- The MIB Expression NNMi uses to gather the data shown in the graph.

To specify the Line Label and MIB Expression for an SNMP Line Graph Action:

1. Navigate to the **MIB Specification** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Click to expand User Interface.
   c. Select **Menu Items**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a new menu, click the New icon.
      - To edit a menu, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
   e. Navigate to the **Menu Item Contexts** tab.
   f. Do one of the following:
      - To create a new Context configuration, click the New icon.
      - To edit an existing Context configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
   g. In the **Menu Item Context** form, locate the **Action** attribute.
   h. Click the Lookup icon next to the **Action** attribute, and do one of the following:
      - To create a new Line Graph, click the **New SNMP Line Graph Action** icon.
      - To edit the Line Graph associated with the Graph Action name displayed, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
   i. Provide the Basic details for this Graph Action (see the "Configure SNMP Line Graph Actions" (on page 1205)).
   j. Navigate to the **MIB Specifications** tab.
   k. Do one of the following:
      - To create a new MIB Specification configuration, click the New icon.
      - To edit an existing MIB Specification configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
2. Provide the Basic details for this MIB Specification configuration. (see the MIB Specification Basics table).
3. Click **Save and Close** to save and apply your changes.

MIB Specification Basics

Attribute	Description
Line Label	Enter the label that you want to be displayed for each line that appears in the Graph legend.

Attribute	Description
	Type a maximum of 50 characters. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed. **Note**: When graphing multiple instances, the <*instance_string*> is appended to this value. See "MIB Expression Form (Line Graph)" (on page 1240) for more information.
MIB Expression	Use this attribute to specify the MIB information that you want NNMi to poll. A MIB expression must include at least one MIB Variable. It can also include one or more of the following: • Constant • Arithmetic operator (+, -, *, /) If the MIB Expression does not include any arithmetic operators, valid types for any MIB Variable in the MIB Expression include the following: • Integer • Unsigned Integer • Octet String • Counter • Counter32 • Counter64 • Gauge • Time_Ticks If the MIB Expression contains any constants or arithmetic operators, the MIB Expression must evaluate to a numeric type. **Note**: If the MIB Expression is collecting a single MIB variable of type Time_Ticks, NNMi evaluates the return value as an Integer. Otherwise, it is treated as type Counter. When evaluating MIB expressions that include MIB variables of type Counter (Counter, Counter32, Counter64, or Time_Ticks), NNMi evaluates the MIB Variable using the difference in value between the most recent poll and the poll before it. If you want NNMi to calculate a rate over time in seconds, divide the MIB Expression by sysUptime. For example: `(((ifInOctets+ifOutOctets)*8/ifSpeed)*100)/sysUpTime*0.01` **Tip**: The sysUpTime variable is a value of hundredths of a second. When you want the rate in seconds, use `sysUpTime*0.01` in the MIB expression as shown in the previous example. **Note**: If you use a MIB variable of type Counter (Counter, Counter32, Counter64, or Time_Ticks) in the MIB Expression, NNMi automatically collects sysUpTime

Attribute	Description
	values if sysUpTime is not already in the MIB Expression. NNMi uses the sysUptime value to detect a system reboot. Any time a system reboot is detected, NNMi cannot determine the difference in values between polls for any Counter MIB variable and therefore does not calculate the MIB Expression for that poll. ***For Line Graphs only*. If you select a MIB Variable from an Interface Table** to include in the MIB Expression, note the following: • When evaluating MIB Expressions that include MIB variables of type Counter or Counter64, NNMi requests both the high capacity and low capacity counter variable for any interface instance. If the high capacity counter (Counter 64) is enabled for any given interface instance, NNMi uses the high capacity counter. • When evaluating MIB Expressions that include MIB variables of type Counter32, NNMi requests only the low capacity counter information for any interface instance. You create a MIB Expression by using the MIB Expression form. To access the MIB Expression form, click the Lookup icon and do one of the following: • Select **Quick Find** to select an existing MIB expression. • Select **Open** to edit the current MIB expression. • Select **New** to create a MIB expression. See "MIB Expression Form (Line Graph)" (on page 1240) for information about using the MIB Expression form.
Instance Selection Algorithm	Used to specify how you want NNMi to handle instance discovery for Line Graphs that display multiple instances. Possible values are: • **All** - Use when you want NNMi to graph each instance of the object selected by the user. Note the following: ▪ When a node is selected, NNMi discovers all instances for that node, including the interfaces. When an interface is selected, NNMi graphs all selected interfaces. ▪ NNMi ignores any values entered in the Instance List attribute. ▪ When the Line Graph menu item is launched, NNMI populates `${snmpAgent.id}` and ${hostedOn.snmpAgent.id} with the ID values from the selected objects. The multiple values are separated by a comma character. ▪ NNMi displays a maximum of 100 instances. NNMi determines which 100 instances to display using the following calculation: 100 instances/(number of nodes selected)*(number of MIB expressions for the Action)

Attribute	Description
	• **Instance List** - Use when you want to specify the instances to be included in the Line Graph **Note**: You must specify the Instance List when using this option.
Instance List (Comma Separated)	Used to identify the instances to be graphed for an object. If your Menu Item Context is Node and you want to specify which nodes should be included on this Line Graph, enter the instance number for each of the node instances to be included on this Line Graph. For example, to graph CPU values, enter the instance number representing each CPU on the node, separated by commas. If your Menu Item Context is an Interface and you want to specify the selected interfaces to be included on this Line Graph, enter the `${ifIndex}` value for each of the interfaces to be included in this Line Graph. See "Attributes per Object Type for Full URLs" (on page 1195) for more information about ${<*attribute*>} values.

Configure JavaScript Actions

NNMi provides a set menu items implemented with JavaScript. These menu items do not generate a new browser window.

Do not make any changes to these other than:

- Hide the menu item from the NNMi console (see the Enabled attribute "Configure Menu Item Basic Details" (on page 1187)).
- Change the Required Role setting (see "Configure Menu Item Context Basic Details" (on page 1189)).

Caution: If you make changes to a Menu Item provided by NNMi, those changes are at risk of being overwritten in the future. See Author form for important information.

To view the settings for a JavaScript Action:

1. Navigate to the **JavaScript Action** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Click to expand **User Interface**.
   c. Select **Menu Items** .
   d. Double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
   e. In the Menu Item form, navigate to the **Menu Item Contexts** tab.
   f. Double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
   g. Locate the **Menu Item Action** attribute. Click the Lookup icon next to the Action attribute, and click the **Open** icon.
2. For an explanation of the JavaScript Action attributes, see the Basics table.

3. Click **Close**to return to the Menu Item Context form.

   Tip: You can change the Required Role setting here.

4. Click **Close** to return to the Menu Item form.

   Tip: You can change the Enabled attribute here.

Java Script Basics

Attribute	Description
Name	The name that NNMi assigned to this menu item.
JavaScript	The actual JavaScript code that NNMi provided for this menu item

Configure Java Actions

NNMi provides a set of menu items implemented as Java classes. These menu items launch a new browser window.

Do not make any changes to these other than:

- Hide the menu item from the NNMi console (see the Enabled attribute "Configure Menu Item Basic Details" (on page 1187)).
- Change the Required Role setting (see "Configure Menu Item Context Basic Details" (on page 1189)).
- Change the width / height of the displayed window (see below).
- Enable / disable browser decorations for the displayed browser window (see below).

Caution: If you make changes to a Menu Item provided by NNMi, those changes are at risk of being overwritten in the future. See Author form for important information.

To view the settings for a Java Action:

1. Navigate to the **Java Action** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Click to expand **User Interface**.
   c. Select **Menu Items**.
   d. Double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
   e. In the Menu Item form, navigate to the **Menu Item Contexts** tab.
   f. Double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
   g. Locate the **Menu Item Action** attribute. Click the Lookup icon next to the Action attribute, and click the **Open** icon.
2. For an explanation of the Java Action attributes, see the Basics table.
3. Click **Close** to return to the Menu Item Context form.

   Tip: You can change the Required Role setting here.

4. Click **Close** to return to the Menu Item form.

   Tip: You can change the Enabled attribute here.

Java Action Basics

Attribute	Description
Name	The name that NNMi assigned to this menu item.
Java Class	The Java class that NNMi implemented for this menu item
Parameters (Optional)	The list of any parameters used by the menu item.
Browser Width	Indicates the expected behavior of the menu item.
Browser Height	Indicates the expected behavior of the menu item.
Add Browser Decorations	Indicates the expected behavior of the menu item.

Specify Optional Menu Item Enablement Filters

If your SNMP Graph Action or Launch Action applies to Nodes, Interfaces, or Incidents, you can use the Filters Editor to create expressions that further define the context in which this Graph Action or Launch Action is available within NNMi. A Menu Enablement Filter limits the use of the Menu Item which uses this context. The Menu Item is disabled unless the selected object passes this filter.

Design complex Filters on paper as a Boolean expression first to minimize errors when entering your expressions using this Filters editor.

To create any Filter expressions:

1. Navigate to the **Menu Item Context** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Click to expand **User Interface**
   c. Select **Menu Items**.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a Menu Item definition, click the New icon.
      - To edit a Menu Item definition, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
   e. Navigate to the **Menu Item Contexts** tab.
   f. Do one of the following:
      - To create a Context configuration, click the New icon.
      - To edit a Context configuration, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
2. Navigate to the **Menu Item Enablement Filter** tab.
3. Establish the appropriate settings for the filter you want to create. (See the Custom Filter Editor

Components table.)

When creating any filters, note the following:

- Boolean Attributes begin with "is" and must contain the value `true` or `false`.
- Each set of expressions associated with a Boolean Operator is treated as if it were enclosed in parentheses and evaluated together. View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
- The AND Boolean Operators must contain at least two expressions.

- The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is important when performing operations using the Additional Filters Editor. For example, you append to or replace, the expression that is selected.
- The placement of your cursor and the subsequent text that is selected is especially important when adding your Boolean operators. See "Add Boolean Operators in the Additional Filters Editor" (on page 244) for more information.
- You can drag any of the following items to a new location in the Filter String:
  - Filter Editor Options: AND, OR, NOT, EXISTS, NOT EXISTS
  - Filter Expression (Attribute, Operator and Value)
- When moving items in the Filter String, note the following:
  - Click the item you want to move before dragging it to a new location.
  - As you drag a selected item, an underline indicates the target location.
  - If you are moving the selection up, NNMi places the item above the target location.
  - If you are moving the selection down, NNMi places the item below the target location.
  - If you attempt to move the selection to an invalid target location, NNMi displays an error message.

4. Click **Save and Close** to save and apply your changes.

Custom Filter Editor Components

Attribute	Description
Attribute	The attribute name NNMi should use as the filter criteria. Possible attributes include the following: **Note**: Boolean Attributes begins with "is" and must contain the value `true` or `false`. Interface [click here for a list of attribute values] **Unique Keys from the Interface Form: Capabilities Tab**: • capability (Unique Key of the Capability) **Values from the Interface Form: Custom Attributes Tab**: • customAttrName (Custom Attribute Name) • customAttrValue (Custom Attribute Value)

Attribute	Description
	Node [click here for a list of attribute values] **Values from the Basics information on the Node Form**: • isSnmpNode (Agent Enabled) • isSnmpInterface (Agent Enabled) • isNnmSystemLocal (NNMi Management Server) **Values from the Node Form: General Tab**: • sysOidNode (System Object ID) • sysOidInterface (System Object ID) **Unique Keys from the Node Form: Capabilities Tab**: • capability (Unique Key of the Capability) **Values from the Node Form: Custom Attributes Tab**: • customAttrName (Custom Attribute Name) • customAttrValue (Custom Attribute Value) **Values from the Basics information on the Device Profile Form**: • devVendorNode (Device Vendor) • devFamilyNode (Device Family) • devVendorInterface (Device Vendor) • devFamilyInterface (Device Family) Incident [click here for a list of attribute values] **Values from the Incident Form: Custom Attributes Tab**: • customAttrName (Custom Attribute Name) • customAttrValue (Custom Attribute Value)
Operator	The standard query language (SQL) operations to be used for the search. Valid operators are described below. **Note**: Only the `is null` Operator returns null values in its search. • **=** Finds all values equal to the value specified. • **!=** Finds all values not equal to the value specified. • **<** Finds all values less than the value specified. • **<=** Finds all values less than or equal to the value specified. • **>** Finds all values greater than the value specified. • **>=** Finds all values greater than or equal to the value specified.

Attribute	Description
	• **between** Finds all values equal to and between the two values specified. • **in** Searches for a match in at least one of a series of values. • **is not null** Searches for all non-blank values. • **is null** Searches for all blank values. • **like** Enables you to find matches using the asterisk (*) and question mark (?) as wildcard characters. Question mark character means "any single character of any type at this location". Asterisk character means "any number of characters of any type at this location". • **not between** Finds all values except those between the two values specified. • **not in** Finds all values except those included in the list of values. • **not like** Finds all values except those included in the value specified. The not like operator enables you to use the asterisk (*) and question mark (?) as wildcard characters.
Value	The value for which you want NNMi to search. Note the following: • The values you enter are case sensitive. **Note**: When entering the Boolean values, `true` or `false`, use all lowercase. • NNMi displays a variable number of value fields depending on the Operator selected. For example, the `between` Operator causes two value fields to be displayed. • The `in` and `not in` operators require that each value be entered on a separate line.

Additional Filters Editor Buttons

Button	Description
Append	Appends the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) to the selected expression already included in the filter string.
Insert	Inserts the current expression (Attribute, Operator,and Value) in front of the cursor location within the Filter String.
Replace	Replaces the selected expression with the expression displayed in the Attribute, Operator, and Value fields.
AND	Inserts the AND Boolean Operator in the selected cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the expression as it is created.
OR	Inserts the OR Boolean Operator in the current cursor location. **Note**: View the expression displayed under **Filter String** to see the logic of the

Button	Description
	expression as it is created.
NOT	Can be used in any part of the Filter String to specify that NNMi should exclude nodes with values that pass the expression that immediately follows the NOT. For example, when evaluating the following Filter String, NNMi includes all nodes that have SNMP enabled and excludes any nodes with a Device Profile attribute value that includes **Cisco** as the Vendor value: `(isSysName = true AND NOT (devVendorNode=Cisco))`
EXISTS	Used for filters that include Capabilities or Custom Attribute names and values in the Filer String. Indicates that you want NNMi to consider nodes that do not have any Capabilities or Custom Attributes when evaluating the Filter String. For example, when evaluating the following Filter String, NNMi includes all nodes with a Capability having the Unique Value of **com.hp.nnm.capability.metric.cse** and ImportantRouters value of **Building5**: `(capability = com.hp.nnm.capability.card.cisco.c2900 AND EXISTS (customAttrName=ImportantRouters AND customAttrValue=Building5))`
NOT EXISTS	Used for filters that include Capabilities or Custom Attribute names and values in the Filer String. Indicates that you want NNMi to consider interfaces that do not have any Capabilities or Custom Attributes when evaluating the Filter String, but exclude the objects that match the expression that follows the NOT EXISTS. For example, when evaluating the following Filter String, NNMi includes all nodes with a hostname that includes **router**, followed by any number of characters, followed by **hp.com** and excludes any nodes with a Custom Attribute named **ImportantRouters** with the value of **Building5**: `(hostname like router*.hp.com AND NOT EXISTS (customAttrName=ImportantRouters AND customAttrValue=Building5))`
Delete	Deletes the selected expression. **Note**: If the Boolean Operator is selected, the Additional Filters Editor deletes all expressions associated with the Boolean Operator.

Examine Available MIBs and MIB Variables

NNMi enables you to take a proactive approach to network management by using MIB Expressions to specify additional information that NNMi should poll. See "Configure MIB Expressions" (on page 1239) for more information.

Note: The MIB files that define the MIB variables included in the MIB Expression that you want NNMi to poll must be loaded on the NNMi management server.

Before you create your MIB Expressions, examine the available MIBs and MIB variables using the following methods:

- "Loaded MIBs View" (on page 1221)
- MIB Browser

Determine the MIBs Supported for a Node (for Administrators)

Tip: See MIB Browser Keyboard Navigation for a description of the keyboard navigation you can use in the MIB Browser.

To view the MIBs (Management Information Base) supported by a selected Node, use the **Tools** → **List Supported MIBs** option from the MIB Browser. This option is useful when configuring MIB Expressions so that you can determine the MIBs and associated MIB variables available for use. It can also help you to determine what additional MIBs you might want to load on the NNMi management server. See "Loaded MIBs View" (on page 1221) for more information.

Note: You can also select a Node or Incident from an Inventory view and use the **Actions** → **List Supported MIBs** option to view the MIBs supported for a Node without accessing the MIB Browser.

Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

To view the MIBs supported for a Node from the MIB Browser:

Note: Users can view MIB variable information for those nodes to which they have access or for which they provide a valid community string.

1. Do one of the following:
   - Select **Tools** → **MIB Browser**.
   - Open a MIB Variable, MIB Notifcation, Table Index, or Enumerated Value form from the Loaded MIBs view and select **Actions** → **MIB Information** → **Browse MIB**.

     Note: You can also access the MIB Browser from a Node or Incident view or form. See Determine a Node's MIB Variable Values (MIB Browser) for more information.

     NNMi displays the MIB Browser.
2. In the **Node** attribute, enter the Node Name or IP address of the Node for which you want to view the MIB Variable values.
3. *Optional*. In the **Community String** attribute, enter a valid SNMPv1 *read community string* for the Node. If you provide a *read community string*, NNMi uses SNMPv1 communication protocol. If none is provided, NNMi checks the NNMi database for any configured SNMP read community string for that Node.
4. Select **Tools** → **List Supported MIBs**.

   NNMi displays the textual representation of the OID (Object Identifier) for each MIB that is supported by the Node's SNMP Agent. NNMi also lists any MIB tables that reside in each MIB. When displaying the list, NNMi indicates the MIBs that are supported, but not loaded.

   To access the MIB form for a supported MIB, click the MIB name, for example `ENTITY-MIB`.

To view the MIBs supported for a Node without accessing the MIB Browser:

1. Do one of the following:
   - Select a Node from an Inventory view.
   - Select an Incident from an Incident view.
   - Open a Node or Incident form.

     Note: NNMi uses the Incident's Source Node as the selected Node.
2. Select **Actions** → **MIB Information** → **List Supported MIBs**.

   NNMi displays the textual representation of the OID (Object Identifier) for each MIB that is supported by the Node's SNMP Agent. NNMi also lists any MIB tables that reside in each MIB. When displaying the list, NNMi indicates the MIBs that are supported, but not loaded.

   To access the MIB form for a supported MIB, click the MIB name, for example `ENTITY-MIB`.

Related Topics

"Display a MIB Table (MIB Browser)"

"Display a MIB File's Contents (Administrators)" (on page 1234)

"Determine the MIB Variables Supported for a Node (for Administrators)" (on page 1232)

Check SNMP Support for a Node (MIB Browser)

Find an Entry in the MIB Browser Output

Export MIB Browser Output

Copy MIB Browser Output (MIB Browser)

Print SNMP MIB Browser Output (MIB Browser)

Display a MIB Table (MIB Browser)

To view the MIB table for a selected MIB variable, use the **Tools** → **MIB Table** menu option from the SNMP MIB Browser. This option is useful for determining all of the attributes and associated values for each instance of the MIB variable in a MIB table.

To view MIB table information for a selected MIB variable:

Note: Users can view MIB variable information for those nodes to which they have access or for which they provide a valid community string.

1. Access the SNMP MIB Browser.

   Do one of the following:
   - Select **Tools** → **MIB Browser**.
   - Open a MIB variable form from the Loaded MIBs view and select **Actions** → **MIB Information** → **Browse MIB**.

     Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

Note: You can also access the SNMP MIB Browser from a node or incident view or form. See Determine MIB Variable Values for more information.

NNMi displays the MIB Browser.

2. In the **Node** attribute, enter the Node Name or IP address of the Node for which you want to view the MIB Variable values.
3. *Optional*. In the **Community String** attribute, enter a valid SNMPv1 *read community string* for the Node. If you provide a *read community string*, NNMi uses SNMPv1 communication protocol. If none is provided, NNMi checks the NNMi database for any configured SNMP read community string for that Node.
4. In the **OID** attribute, enter the textual or numeric representation of the Object Identifier for the MIB variable to be used as a starting point for viewing the MIB variable values supported on the specified node.

   Note the following:

   - If you accessed the MIB Browser from a MIB variable form, NNMi provides the OID attribute value using the selected MIB variable.
   - You can obtain a MIB variable OID value using the **Loaded MIBs** view. See "Loaded MIBs View" (on page 1221) for more information.
5. Click **Walk**.

   NNMi displays the numeric representation of the OID (Object Identifier) for the MIB variable as well as its associated value.
6. Select the MIB variable of interest.

   Note: The MIB variable must have multiple instances. For example: `interfaces.ifTable.ifEntry.ifIndex.1`
7. Select **Tools** → **MIB Table**.

   NNMi displays the MIB table that is associated with the selected MIB variable. The MIB table includes all of the attributes and associated values for each instance in the MIB table.

Related Topics

Display a MIB File's Contents (SNMP MIB Browser)

"Determine the MIBs Supported for a Node (for Administrators)" (on page 1218)

"Determine the MIB Variables Supported for a Node (for Administrators)" (on page 1232)

View the MIBs Loaded on the NNMi Management Server

To view the MIBs stored in the NNMi Database, do either of the following:

Use the "Loaded MIBs View" (on page 1221)

Use the nnmloadmib.ovpl command. Also see"Load MIBs from the Command Line" (on page 1239) for more information.

After a MIB is loaded from the NNMi management server, you can also view the MIB when creating a Custom Poller Collection. See "Create a Policy" (on page 1275) for more information.

Loaded MIBs View

Use the **Loaded MIBs** option of the **Configuration** workspace to determine the MIBs loaded on the NNMi management server.

Note: The MIB containing a variable you want to use in a MIB Expression must be loaded on the NNMi management server.

To view the MIBs Loaded on the NNMi management server:

1. Navigate to the **Configuration** workspace.
2. Expand **MIBs**.
3. Select **Loaded MIBs**.

   NNMi displays the Name of the MIB and the relative MIB file name for each of the MIBs available.

See "Load MIBs" (on page 1236) for information about how to load MIBs.

See nnmloadmibs.ovpl for information about how to unload MIBs.

Loaded MIBs Form

The MIB form provides details about the selected MIB that is loaded on the NNMi management server.

For information about each tab:

MIB Basics Attributes

Attribute	Description
Name	Name from the DEFINITIONS clause in the MIB file.
MIB File	Relative location of the MIB file.

.

MIB Variable Form (for Administrators)

The MIB Variable form enables you to view more detailed information about the MIB variables available from a MIB that is loaded on the NNMi management server.

For information about each tab:

To view MIB variable information for a MIB that is loaded on the NNMi management server:

1. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
2. Expand **MIBs**.
3. Select **Loaded MIBs**.

4. Double-click the row representing the MIB.
5. View the Basic attributes (see the MIB Variable Basic Attributes table)

MIB Variable Basic Attributes

Attribute	Description

Name	The Name value that is stored in the MIB definition for the selected MIB variable. In the following example, `ifAdminStatus` is the Name of the MIB variable :
	`ifAdminStatus` `OBJECT-TYPE`
	`SYNTAX INTEGER {`
	`up(1), -- ready to pass packets`
	`down(2),`
	`testing(3) -- in some test mode`
	`}`
	`ACCESS read-write`
	`STATUS mandatory`
	`DESCRIPTION`
	`"The desired state of the interface. The testing(3) state indicates that no operational packets can be passed."`
	`::= { ifEntry 7 }`

OID (Numeric)	The numeric representation of the OID (Object Identification) value for the selected MIB variable.
OID (Text)	The textual representation of the OID for the selected MIB variable.

Attribute	Description
Syntax	The SYTNAX value for the MIB variable. Valid values for MIB variable that can be included in a MIB Expression include the following: . • Integer • Unsigned Integer • Octet String • Counter • Counter32 • Counter64 • Gauge • Textual Convention • Time_Ticks For more information, click here. • When evaluating MIB expressions that include MIB variables of type Counter (Counter, Counter32, Counter64, or Time_Ticks), NNMi evaluates the MIB Variable using the difference in value between the most recent poll and the poll before it. If you want NNMi to calculate a rate over time in seconds, divide the MIB Expression by sysUptime. For example: `(((ifInOctets+ifOutOctets)*8/ifSpeed)*100)/sysUpTime*0.01` **Tip**: The sysUpTime variable is a value of hundredths of a second. When you want the rate in seconds, use `sysUpTime*0.01` in the MIB expression as shown in the previous example. • If you use a MIB variable of type Counter (Counter, Counter32, Counter64, or Time_Ticks) in the MIB Expression, NNMi automatically collects sysUpTime values if sysUpTime is not already in the MIB Expression. NNMi uses the sysUptime value to detect a system reboot. Any time a system reboot is detected, NNMi cannot determine the difference in values between polls for any Counter MIB variable and therefore does not calculate the MIB Expression for that poll.
Textual Convention	Defines the format rules to be used when displaying the MIB value. See "MIB Textual Conventions Form" (on page 1231)for more information.
MIB	The name value that is stored at the beginning of the MIB definitions to identify the MIB. In the following example, RFC1213-MIB is the name of the MIB: `RFC1213-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN`
Description	The Description that is stored in the MIB for the selected MIB variable. The following example includes the description for `ifAdminStatus` in the `RFC1213-MIB`: `ifAdminStatus OBJECT-TYPE`

Attribute	Description

	SYNTAX INTEGER {
	up(1), -- ready to pass packets
	down(2),
	testing(3) -- in some test mode
	}
	ACCESS read-write
	STATUS mandatory
	DESCRIPTION
	"The desired state of the interface. The testing(3) state indicates that no operational packets can be passed."
	::= { ifEntry 7 }

Enumerated Values Form (for Administrators)

The Enumerated Values form enables you to view each enumerated value pair, if any, for a selected MIB variable. For example, the `ifAdminStatus` MIB variable, includes enumerated values for status as shown in the following example:

```
ifAdminStatus OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX INTEGER {
up(1), -- ready to pass packets
down(2),
testing(3) -- in some test mode
 }
 ACCESS read-write
 STATUS mandatory
 DESCRIPTION
"The desired state of the interface. The testing(3) state
 indicates that no operational packets can be passed."
 ::= { ifEntry 7 }
```

The enumerated values are included in the following table:

Enumerated Values for ifAdminStatus

String Value	Numeric Value
ready to pass packets	1
in some test mode	3

For information about each tab:

To view the enumerated values for a selected MIB variable:

1. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
2. Expand **MIBs**.
3. Select **Loaded MIBs**.
4. Double-click the row representing the MIB.
5. Select the **MIB Variables** tab.
6. Double-click the row representing the MIB Variable.
7. Select the **Enumerated Values** tab.

   NNMi displays the string and numeric value for each enumeration, if any, specified for the selected MIB variable.
8. To view more details about an enumerated value pair, double-click the row representing the value pair.
9. View the Basics information for the selected Enumerated Value (see the Enumerated Value Basic Attributes table).

Enumerated Value Basic Attributes

Attribute	Description
String Value	The text value that is associated with the Numeric Value for the selected MIB variable.
Numeric Value	The numeric value that is associated with the String Value for the selected MIB variable.
MIB Variable	The name of the selected MIB variable that contains enumerated values. For example, `ifAdminStatus` is a MIB Variable that contains enumerated values.
MIB	The name value that is stored at the beginning of the MIB definitions to identify the MIB. In the following example, `RFC1213-MIB` is the name of the MIB: `RFC1213-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN`

Table Indices Form (for Administrators)

The Table Index form enables you to view the index values, if any, for a selected MIB variable. Table indices are identified using the INDEX keyword as shown in the following example for the `atEntry` MIB variable:

```
atEntry OBJECT-TYPE
 SYNTAX AtEntry
 ACCESS not-accessible
 STATUS deprecated
 DESCRIPTION
 "Each entry contains one NetworkAddress to
 `physical' address equivalence."
 INDEX { atIfIndex,
atNetAddress }
 ::= { atTable 1 }
```

In the example, `atIfIndex` and `atNetAddress` are table indices for the `atEntry` MIB variable.

Table indices are used to store multiple values for a single MIB variable.

For information about each tab:

To view the table index values for a selected MIB variable:

1. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
2. Expand **MIBs**.
3. Select **Loaded MIBs**.
4. Double-click the row representing the MIB.
5. Select the **MIB Variables** tab.
6. Double-click the row representing the MIB Variable.
7. Select the **Table Indices** tab.

   NNMi displays the Position and Name for each of the Table Indices, if any, specified for the selected MIB variable.
8. To view more details about a specific Table Index entry, double-click the row representing the Table Index entry.
9. View the Basics information for the selected Table Index (see the Table Index Basic Attributes table).

Table Index Basic Attributes

Attribute	Description
Position	The position number of the MIB variable that is used as a Table Index object. In the following example, `atIfIndex` and `atNetAddress` are MIB Variables used as Table Index objects. `atIfIndex` is position 0 and `atNetAddress` is position 1: `INDEX { atIfIndex,`

Attribute	Description
	atNetAddress }
MIB Variable	The name of the selected MIB variable that is used as a Table Index object. Table indices are used for storing multiple values for a MIB variable.
Table Definition	The name of the MIB variable used to define the MIB table. In the following example, atEntry is the MIB variable that defines the MIB table: **atEntry** OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX AtEntry ACCESS not-accessible STATUS deprecated DESCRIPTION "Each entry contains one NetworkAddress to `physical' address equivalence." INDEX { atIfIndex, atNetAddress } ::= { atTable 1 }
MIB Name	The name value that is stored at the beginning of the MIB definitions to identify the MIB. In the following example, RFC1213-MIB is the name of the MIB: RFC1213-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN

MIB Notification Form (for Adminstrators)

The MIB Notification form enables you to view the SNMP trap information, if any, that is defined by the selected MIB.

For information about each tab:

To view the MIB Notification information for a selected MIB:

1. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
2. Expand **MIBs**.
3. Select **Loaded MIBs**.
4. Double-click the row of interest.
5. Select the **MIB Notifications** tab.
6. View the Basics information for the selected MIB Notification (see the MIB Notification Basic Attributes table).

MIB Notification Basic Attributes

Attribute	Description
Name	The Name value that is stored in the MIB definition for the selected MIB notification. In the following example, linkDown is the Name of the MIB variable : **linkDown** NOTIFICATION-TYPE

Attribute	Description
	OBJECTS { **ifIndex, ifAdminStatus, ifOperStatus** } STATUS current DESCRIPTION "A linkDown trap signifies that the SNMP entity, acting in an agent role, has detected that the ifOperStatus object for one of its communication links is about to enter the down state from some other state (but not from the notPresent state). This other state is indicated by the included value of ifOperStatus." ::= { snmpTraps 3 }
OID (Numeric)	The numeric representation of the OID (Object Identification) value for the selected MIB notification.
OID (Text)	The textual representation of the OID for the selected MIB variable.
MIB	The name value that is stored at the beginning of the MIB definitions to identify the MIB. In the following example, `IF-MIB` is the name of the MIB: `IF-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN`
Description	SNMP Trap Description that is stored in the MIB.
Type	*Optional*. SNMP Trap --#TYPE value that is stored in the MIB.
Summary	*Optional*. The-- #SUMMARY value that is stored in the MIB for the SNMP Trap.
Arguments	*Optional*. Number of arguments for the SNMP Trap.
Severity	*Optional*. The --#SEVERITY value that is stored in the MIB for the SNMP Trap.
Generic	*Optional*. The --#GENERIC value that is stored in the MIB for the SNMP Trap.
Category	*Optional*. The --#CATEGORY value that is stored in the MIB for the SNMP Trap.
Source ID	*Optional*. The --#SOURCE ID value that is stored in the MIB for the SNMP Trap.
State	*Optional*. The --#STATE value that is stored in the MIB for the SNMP Trap.

Notification Variables Form (for Administrators)

The Notification Variables form enables you to view the SNMP trap information, if any, that can be sent by the selected MIB variable. In the following example `linkDown` is the MIB variable that defines the SNMP trap. `ifIindex`, `ifAdminStatus`, and `ifOperStatus` are the MIB variables that have information that will be included in the SNMP trap:

```
linkDown NOTIFICATION-TYPE
 OBJECTS { ifIndex, ifAdminStatus, ifOperStatus }
 STATUS current
 DESCRIPTION
 "A linkDown trap signifies that the SNMP entity, acting in
 an agent role, has detected that the ifOperStatus object for
 one of its communication links is about to enter the down
 state from some other state (but not from the notPresent
 state). This other state is indicated by the included value
 of ifOperStatus."
 ::= { snmpTraps 3 }
```

For information about each tab:

To view the Notification Variable information for a selected MIB variable:

1. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
2. Expand **MIBs**.
3. Select **Loaded MIBs**.
4. Double-click the row representing the MIB.
5. Select the **MIB Notifications** tab.
6. Double-click the row representing the MIB Notification.
7. Navigate to the **Notification Variables** tab.
8. Double-click the row representing the Notification Variable.
9. View the Basics information for the selected MIB Notification (see the Notification Variable Basic Attributes table).

MIB Notification Basic Attributes

Attribute	Description
Position	The position number of the MIB variable that is used as a Notification Variable object. The Notification Variable identifies information that is included in the SNMP trap. In the following example, `atIfIndex`, `ifAdminStatus`, and `ifOperStatus` are Notification Variables. `atIfIndex` is position 1, `ifAdminStatus` is position 2, and `ifOperStatus` is position 3: **linkDown** NOTIFICATION-TYPE OBJECTS {**ifIndex, ifAdminStatus, ifOperStatus**}
MIB Variable	The name of the selected MIB variable that is used as a Notification Variable

Attribute	Description

	object. In the following example `ifIndex`, `ifAdminStatus`, and `ifOperStatus` are Notification Variables:
	`linkDown NOTIFICATION-TYPE`
	` OBJECTS { ifIndex, ifAdminStatus, ifOperStatus }`

Trap Definition	The name of the MIB notification used to define the SNMP trap . In the following example, `linkDown` is the MIB notification that describes the SNMP trap definition:
	`linkDown NOTIFICATION-TYPE`
	` OBJECTS { ifIndex, ifAdminStatus, ifOperStatus }`
	` STATUS current`
	` DESCRIPTION`
	` "A linkDown trap signifies that the SNMP entity, acting in`
	` an agent role, has detected that the ifOperStatus object for`
	` one of its communication links is about to enter the down`
	` state from some other state (but not from the notPresent`
	` state). This other state is indicated by the included value`
	` of ifOperStatus."`
	` ::= { snmpTraps 3 }`

MIB	The name value that is stored at the beginning of the MIB definitions to identify the MIB. In the following example, `IF-MIB` is the name of the MIB: `IF-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN`

MIB Textual Conventions Form

The MIB Textual Convention form enables you to view the format rules for the selected Textual Convention that are defined in the MIB. NNMi uses these MIB format rules to determine how to display any associated MIB variable values of type Octet String.

For information about each tab:

To view the format rules for a Textual Convention:

1. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
2. Expand **MIBs**.
3. Select **Textual Conventions**.

   Note: You can also access Textual Conventions for a Loaded MIB, using the **Loaded MIBs** option that appears under the **MIBs** folder.
4. Double-click the row representing the textual convention.
5. View the Basic attributes (see the Textual Conventions Basic Attributes table)

Textual Conventions Basic Attributes

Attribute	Description
Name	The Name value that is stored in the MIB definition for the selected textual convention.
Status	The Status value that is stored in the MIB definition for the selected textual convention. Possible values are: • current • deprecated • obsolete
Display Hint	Format rule used with the Value Constraint and Primitive Type to help determine the format when displaying the associated MIB value. For example, to display the MAC Address, the DISPLAY-HINT is `"1x:"` to indicate the value must consist of a one-byte hex string or two-hex digits, such as `01` or `AB`.
Value Constraint	Format rule used with the Display Hint and Primitive Type to help determine the format when displaying the associated MIB variable value. For example, the value constraint under SYNTAX for the MAC Address is `(SIZE (6))` to indicate the format must include six one-byte hex strings, such as `0A:BC:1D:2E:3F:40`.
Primitive Type	Defines the base type to be used when determining the format for displaying the associated MIB variable value. For example, the MAC Address Primitive Type is `OCTET STRING`. Valid values include the following: • Integer • Unsigned Integer • Octet String • Counter • Counter32 • Counter64 • Gauge • Time_Ticks
MIB	The name value that is stored at the beginning of the MIB definitions to identify the MIB. Click the Lookup icon, and select Open to access the associated MIB that is loaded on the NNMi management server.
Description	The Description that is stored in the MIB for the selected Textual Convention.

Determine the MIB Variables Supported for a Node (for Administrators)

To view the MIB Variables supported for a node, use the **Tools** → **MIB Browser** menu option. This option is useful for determining the following:

- What is possible to graph for a specified node. For example, you might want to determine whether a Node supports MIB Variables in the RMON2-MIB so that you can decide whether to configure a Line Graph using one or more of the RMON2-MIB's Variables.
- How often the MIB Variable values change. This information helps to determine whether a Line Graph would be a useful tool for monitoring the MIB Variable's values.
- Determine MIB Variables to use for Custom Polling. See "Configure Custom Polling" (on page 1249) for more information.

To view the MIB Variables supported for a specified node:

Note: Users can view MIB variable information for those nodes to which they have access or for which they provide a valid community string.

1. Do one of the following:
   - Select **Tools** → **MIB Browser**.
   - Open a MIB Variable form from the Loaded MIBs view and select **Actions** → **MIB Information** →**Browse MIB**.

     Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

     Note: You can also access the MIB Browser from a Node or Incident view or form. See Determine a Node's MIB Variable Values for more information.

     NNMi displays the MIB Browser.
2. In the **Node** attribute, enter the Node Name or IP address of the Node for which you want to view the MIB Variable values.
3. *Optional*. In the **Community String** attribute, enter a valid SNMPv1 *read community string* for the Node. If you provide a *read community string*, NNMi uses SNMPv1 communication protocol. If none is provided, NNMi checks the NNMi database for any configured SNMP read community string for that Node.
4. If you accessed the MIB Browser from a MIB Variable form, NNMi provides the OID attribute value using the selected MIB Variable. Otherwise, NNMi provides `mib-2.system` (the root of the MIB-2 branch). To change the OID:
   - Type additional numbers or text strings for a specific MIB-2 area.
   - Replace the default OID numbers to issue an SNMP getNext request for another area in the Internet MIB tree.

   Click here for more information. Note the following:
   - You can obtain a MIB Variable OID value using the **Loaded MIBs** view. See "Loaded MIBs View" (on page 1221) for more information.
   - The OID must begin with a dot (.).
   - NNMi automatically completes the OID name for you. The name you begin to enter must be one of the following:

- A valid textual or numeric OID.
- An OID alias provided by NNMi. To obtain a list of valid OID aliases, use the **Tools** → **OID Aliases** option from the SNMP MIB Browser.

  Note: If you begin with a space, NNMi displays the list of possible values.

5. Press `Enter`. NNMi does the following:

   If the associated MIB file is loaded on the NNMi management server, NNMi displays the textual representation of the OID (Object Identifier) for the MIB Variable as well as its associated value. If the associated MIB file is not loaded on the NNMi management server, NNMi displays the numeric representation of the OID.

   Note: You can also click the Walk button to display MIB Browser output.

6. To expand a MIB or MIB Variable entry, do one of the following:
   - Click the Expand icon that precedes the entry you want to expand.
   - Click **Expand All**.
7. To collapse a MIB or MIB Variable entry, do one of the following:
   - Click the Collapse icon that precedes the entry you want to collapse.
   - Click **Collapse All**.
8. To stop gathering the MIB Variable information before NNMi reaches the end of the Internet MIB tree, click the Stop button.

   When all available MIB Variable values are displayed, the Stop button is disabled.

Related Topics

"Display a MIB Table (MIB Browser)"

"Display a MIB File's Contents (Administrators)" (on page 1234)

"Determine the MIBs Supported for a Node (for Administrators)" (on page 1218)

Check SNMP Support for a Node (MIB Browser)

Find an Entry in the MIB Browser Output

Export SNMP MIB Browser Output

Copy MIB Browser Output (MIB Browser)

Print MIB Browser Output (MIB Browser)

Display a MIB File's Contents (Administrators)

To view a MIB file's contents, use the **Actions** → **Display MIB File** menu option. This option is useful for examining the contents of an entire MIB file to determine all of the MIB Variables and associated values contained in a MIB. You might want to use this option to familiarize yourself with a MIB before creating a MIB expression.

Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

To view a MIB file's contents:

1. Do one of the following:
   - Select a MIB from the **Configuration** → **Loaded MIBs** view.
   - Open a MIB form.

     Note: You can also access a MIB form using **Tools** → **List Supported MIBs** from the MIB Browser.
   - Open a MIB Variable form.
2. Select **Actions** → **MIB Information** → **Display MIB File**.

   NNMi displays the MIB file's contents.

You can also view a MIB file's contents from the MIB Browser. See Display a MIB File's Contents (MIB Browser) for more information.

Related Topics

"Display a MIB Table (MIB Browser)" (on page 1219)

"Determine the MIBs Supported for a Node (for Administrators)" (on page 1218)

"Determine the MIB Variables Supported for a Node (for Administrators)" (on page 1232)

Check SNMP Support for a Node (MIB Browser)

Find an Entry in the MIB Browser Output

Export MIB Browser Output

Copy MIB Browser Output (MIB Browser)

Print MIB Browser Output (MIB Browser)

Upload MIB Files from the Console

To upload local MIBs files so they are available to load into the NNMi database, use the **Tools** → **Upload Local MIB File** menu. The **Upload Local MIB File** enables you to browse to a vendor's site and upload the specified MIB for subsequent MIB loading.

See "Load MIBs from the Console" (on page 1236) for more information about loading MIBs from the NNMi console.

You can also use the **Tools** → **Load MIB..** to load any incident configuration associated with the MIB. See "Load SNMP Trap Incident Configurations using the Console" (on page 603) for more information.

To upload local MIB files from the NNMi console:

1. Do one of the following:
   a. Navigate to the MIB view or form. For example, select **Configuration** → **Loaded MIBs**.
   b. Navigate to the MIB Variable view or form. For example, select **Inventory** → **MIB Variables**.
2. Select **Tools** → **Upload Local MIB File**.
3. Click **Browse** to locate the MIB file you want to upload.

4. Click **Upload** to upload the MIB file to the following directory:

   Windows:
   `%NnmDataDir%\shared\nnm\user-snmp-mibs`

   UNIX:
   `/var/opt/OV/shared/nnm/user-snmp-mibs`

5. NNMi displays the following information:
   - The full path to the MIB file.
   - Instructions for loading and listing MIB files.

Load MIBs

NNMi requires that a MIB be loaded on the NNMi management server before you can specify that you want to poll a MIB Expression that includes one of that MIB's variables.

You might also want to load MIBs when creating Graphs.

NNMi automatically stores a set of MIB files on the NNMi management server during installation. These files are located in the following directory:

Windows

`%NnmInstallDir%\misc\nnm\snmp-mibs`

UNIX

`/opt/OV/misc/nnm/snmp-mibs`

To view the MIBs loaded on the NNMi management server, see "View the MIBs Loaded on the NNMi Management Server" (on page 1220)

To load additional MIBs, do one or more of the following:

- In the console, load MIBs
- "In a command line, load MIBs"

If you are using MIBs with Custom Poller, see "Enable or Disable Custom Poller" (on page 1250) and "Create a Custom Poller Collection" (on page 1251)

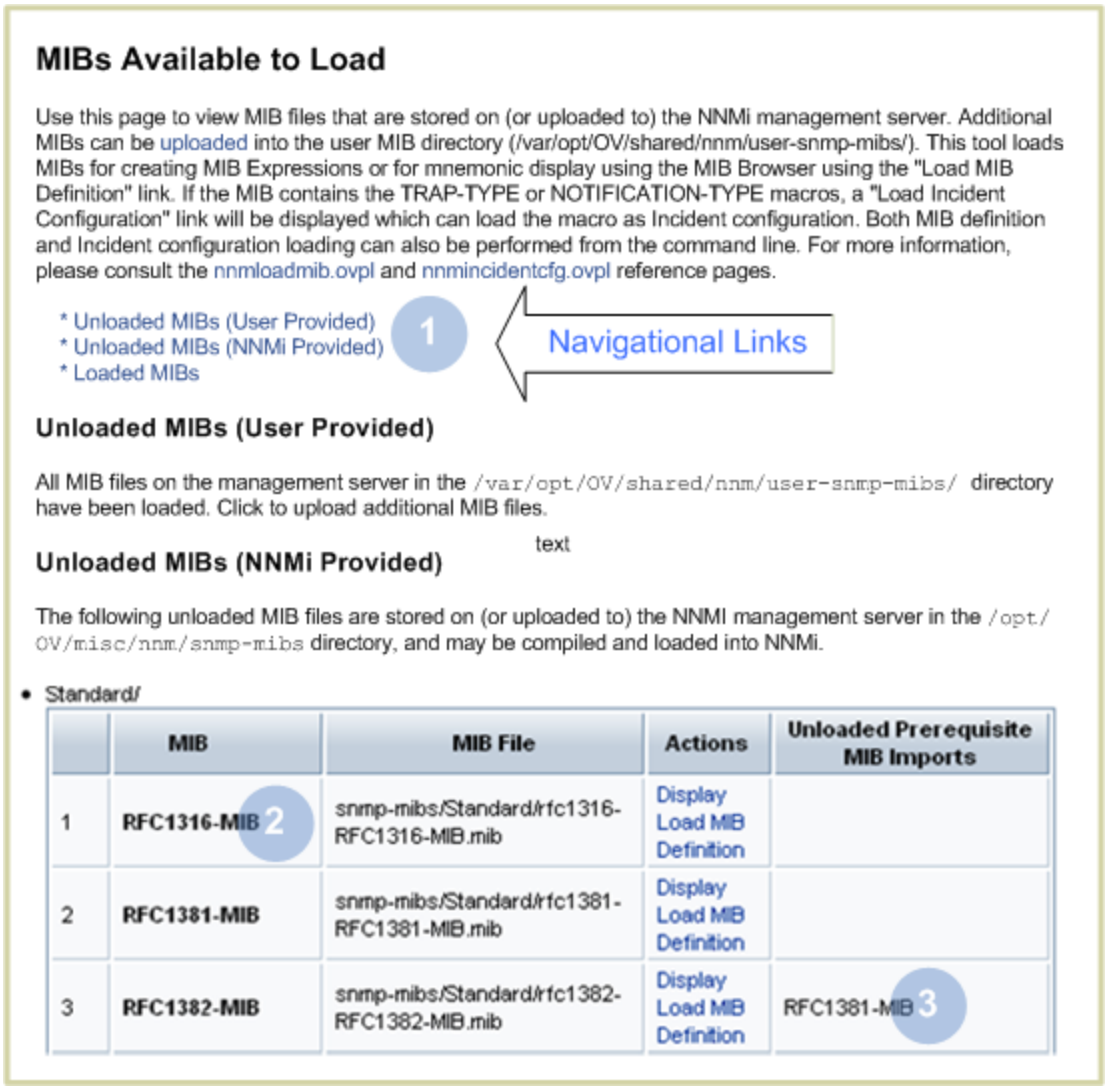
If you are using MIBs to create Graphs, see "Configure SNMP Line Graph Actions" (on page 1205)

To unload a MIB file, see the nnmloadmib.ovpl command.

Load MIBs from the Console

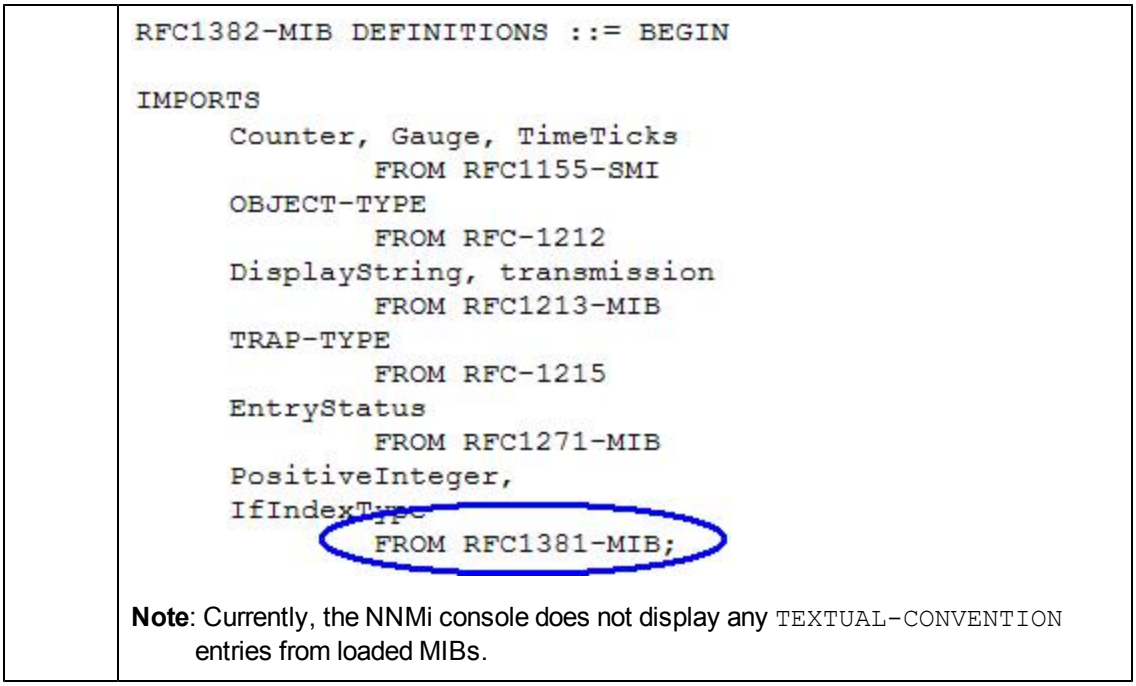
To load additional MIBs from the NNMi console, select the **MIB Variables** view in the **Configuration** workspace.Then, use the **Tools** → **Load MIB** menu. The **Load MIBs** option also enables you to view the MIBs that are available to load.

Click here for details.



Load MIBs Web Page

Feature	Description
1	If any MIBs are stored on the NNMi management server (available for loading or already loaded), click the link to display the appropriate table.
2	If any MIB includes a conforming SNMPv2c SMI *MODULE-IDENTITY*, a text string displays that describes the MODULE-IDENTITY. For example, the MODULE-IDENTITY in row 1 is `ianaifType`
3	This column displays any MIBs that are "prerequisites" for the listed MIB, and still need to be manually loaded before you can load the listed MIB. These dependencies are gathered from the MIB's IMPORTS statement. For example:



```
RFC1382-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN

IMPORTS
      Counter, Gauge, TimeTicks
              FROM RFC1155-SMI
      OBJECT-TYPE
              FROM RFC-1212
      DisplayString, transmission
              FROM RFC1213-MIB
      TRAP-TYPE
              FROM RFC-1215
      EntryStatus
              FROM RFC1271-MIB
      PositiveInteger,
      IfIndexType
              FROM RFC1381-MIB;
```

Note: Currently, the NNMi console does not display any `TEXTUAL-CONVENTION` entries from loaded MIBs.

You can also use the **Tools** → **Load MIB** to load any incident configuration associated with the MIB. See "Load SNMP Trap Incident Configurations using the Console" (on page 603) for more information.

To load additional MIBs from the NNMi console:

1. Do one of the following:
   a. Navigate to the MIB view or form. For example, Select **Configuration** → **Loaded MIBs**.
   b. Navigate to the MIB Variable view or form. For example, Select **Inventory** → **MIB Variables**.
2. Select **Tools** → **Load MIB**.

   NNMi displays the following information:

   - Unloaded MIBs (user provided) that are stored on the NNMi management server and that were provided by the NNMi administrator.
   - Unloaded MIBs (NNMi provided) that NNMi has stored on the NNMi management server during installation.
   - MIBs that are loaded in the NNMi database.

     See Click here for more details for more information.
3. Navigate to the Unloaded MIB view of interest. For example, **Unloaded MIBs (NNMi Provided)**.
4. In the MIB colum, find the MIB you want to load. For example, **RFC1381-MIB**.
5. To view the MIB before loading, in the Actions column, click **Display**.

   NNMi displays the MIB file contents.

6. To load the MIB, in the Actions column, click **Load MIB Definition**.

   NNMi displays the MIB File load progress including the following:

   - The MIB root object identification (OID) number
   - Number of MIBs, MIB variables, enumerated values, table indices, and parent/child hierarchies created
   - Whether the MIB successfully loaded

To upload a local MIB file so that it is stored on the NNMi management server and available for loading, see "Upload MIB Files from the Console" (on page 1235).

To unload a MIB file, see the nnmloadmib.ovpl command.

Load MIBs from the Command Line

To load additional MIBs from the command line, use the nnmloadmib.ovpl command.

Note: You can also use the nnmloadmib.ovpl command with the `-list` option to view the list of MIBs stored in the NNMi database.

To load additional MIBs from the command line:

1. Locate the MIB file you want to use.

   Note: You can use the device vendor's website to locate the MIBs available for your devices.

2. Copy the MIB file to the location of your choice. In the example used in the next step, the MIB file is copied to a `/temp` directory.

3. Use the nnmloadmib.ovpl command to load the MIB on the NNMi management server.

   For example, to load the HOST-RESOURCES-MIB that was copied to the `/temp` directory, you would enter a command similar to the following:

   If you do not want to enter an NNMi User Name attribute value and an NNMi Password attribute value at the command line, you can use the nnmsetcmduserpw.ovpl command to specify the valid user name and password (instead of `-u` and `-p`). The credentials set using the `nnmsetcmduserpw.ovpl` command are valid for command execution by the same user. See "Set Up Command Line Access to NNMi" (on page 433) for more information.

   ```
   nnmloadmib.ovpl -u <NNMiadminUsername> -p <NNMiadminPassword> -load
   /temp/HostResources.mib
   ```

If you are using MIBs to create MIB Expressions for Custom Poller, also see "Enable or Disable Custom Poller" (on page 1250)and "Create a Custom Poller Collection" (on page 1251)

If you are using MIBs to create Graphs, see "Configure SNMP Line Graph Actions" (on page 1205)

To unload a MIB, use the nnmloadmib.ovpl command.

Configure MIB Expressions

NNMi enables you to take a proactive approach to network management by using SNMP MIB Expressions to specify additional information that NNMi should poll. After you create the MIB Expression, you can display this information in Graphs or use it with the NNMi Custom Poller feature.

To specify a MIB Expression, provide the required information within one of the following contexts:

"MIB Expressions Form (Custom Poller)" (on page 1259)

"MIB Expression Form (Line Graph)" (on page 1240)

See "MIB Expressions in Full URLs" (on page 1203) for more information about using MIB Expressions in Graphs.

See "Configure Custom Polling" (on page 1249) for more information about using MIB Expressions with Custom Poller.

The MIB Expressions view in the Configuration workspace includes the MIB Expressions provided by NNMi. See "MIB Expressions View" (on page 1240) for more information.

MIB Expressions View

Use the MIB Expressions view to determine the MIB Expressions available for use. You can use MIB Expressions when configuring Custom Poller and Graph Actions. See and "MIB Expressions Form (Custom Poller)" (on page 1259) and "MIB Expression Form (Line Graph)" (on page 1240) for more information.

Note: All MIB Expressions provided by NNMi use the Author value **HP Network Node Manager.**

To view the MIB Expressions available:

1. Navigate to the **Configuration** workspace.
2. Select **MIB Expressions**.

   The columns in this table view show the Name, Author, and Description for each available MIB Expression.

MIB Expression Form (Line Graph)

You can access the MIB Expression form in either of the following ways:

- From the **Configuration** workspace, **MIB Expressions** view.
- From the **Configuration** workspace, **Custom Poller Configuration** form.
- From the **MIB Specification** form. (Used when configuring SNMP Graph actions.)

When you want to create a MIB Expression to be used in Line Graphs, use the **MIB Expressions** view. See "Configure MIB Expressions" (on page 1239) for more information about configuring Line Graph. See "MIB Expressions Form (Custom Poller)" (on page 1259) for more information about using the **Custom Poller Configuration** form.

Note: You can re-use any MIB Expression that you create for NNMi Line Graphs or for Custom Poller. Use "MIB Expressions View" (on page 1240) to see a list of the available MIB Expressions. Use the "Loaded MIBs View" (on page 1221) to see a list of the MIBs loaded on the NNMi management server.

To create a MIB Expression using the MIB Expression form:

1. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
2. Select **MIB Expressions**.
3. Do one of the following:

- To create a MIB Expression, click the **New** icon.
- To edit a MIB Expression, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.

4. Provide the required basic settings (see the MIB Expression Basic Attributes table).
5. *Only for Multiple Instance MIB Expressions*. Line Graphs that display multiple instances use the following syntax for the line label that appears in the Graph legend:

   <node_name> <Line_Label>.<instance_string>

   In this instance, *<Line_Label>* is the Line Label value specified when using the MIB Specification for.

   Use the **Instance Display Configuration** section of the MIB Expression form to specify the configuration for the *<instance_string>* values (see the Instance Display Configuration table).

   See "Use the MIB Expression Editor (Line Graph)" (on page 1245) for more information about multiple instance MIB Expressions.

6. Click **Save and Close**.
7. To test your MIB Expression, select **Actions** → **Graph MIB Expression**. See "Test a MIB Expression (Line Graph)" (on page 1244) for more information.

   Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

   Note: You must save the MIB Expression before you use **Actions** → **Graph MIB Expression**.

MIB Expression Basic Attributes

Attribute	Description
Unique Key	Used as a unique identifier when exporting and importing MIB Expression definitions. To ensure that the value you enter is unique, it is recommended that you use the Java name space convention when providing this value. It is also useful to include the label value as part of the unique key as shown in the following example: `com.<your_company_name>.nnm.mibexp.<mib_expression_name>` The maximum length is 80 characters. **Note**: Unlike the Unique Key attributes associated with other objects, you can change the MIB Expression configuration's Unique Key value at any time.
Name	The name you want to use for the MIB information being polled. This name can be the same name as a MIB Variable used in the MIB Expression, or you can enter a name of your choice. Type a maximum of 50 characters. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+) are allowed. No spaces are allowed.
Author	Indicates who created or last modified the MIB Expression. See Author form for important information.

Attribute	Description
	Caution: If the Author attribute value is **HP Network Node Manager**, any changes are at risk of being overwritten in the future. Click the Lookup icon and select Show Analysis to display details about the currently selected Author, select Quick Find to access the list of existing Author values, or click New to create one.
Expression	Click the button to access the MIB Expression editor. See "Use the MIB Expression Editor (Line Graph)" (on page 1245) for information about using the MIB Expression editor. **Note**: The MIB containing the variable must be loaded on the NNMi management server.
Display numeric MIB OIDs in the Expression	Enables you to display the MIB object identifier (OID) rather than the MIB variable name in the MIB Expression. Select **Display MIB OIDs in the Expression** to replace any MIB variable name with the MIB OID value in the MIB Expression. Clear **Display MIB OIDs in the Expression** to display the MIB variable names rather than the MIB OIDs within the MIB Expression.
Description	NNMi provides the Description attribute to help you further identify the current MIB Expression configuration. Use the description field to provide additional information that you would like to store about the current MIB expression configuration. Type a maximum of 2000 characters. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.

Instance Display Configuration

Attribute	Description
Conversion Algorithm	Used to determine the format in which the instance portion (<*instance_string*>) of the line label appears in the Line Graph legend. Line labels in a Line Graph use the following syntax: <*node_name*> <*Line_Label*>.<*instance_string*> In this instance, <*Line_Label*> is the Line Label value specified when using the MIB Specification form. Possible Conversion Algorithms are: • **Numeric** - Use this option to display the instance number returned by the SNMP query as the <*instance_string*> value. This format is useful when no meaningful name is available in the MIB. For example, Line Graphs that display CPU information might use this format.

Attribute	Description
	• **MIB Variable** - Use this option to display the value that is stored in the MIB variable you specify. To obtain each MIB variable value, NNMi appends the instance number to the MIB variable specified. The result from the SNMP query is converted to a text string and displayed as the <*instance_string*> value of the line label in the Line Graph legend. • **Alphabetic** - Use this option to display information for legacy Cisco Arrow Point load balancers. When using this algorithm, each instance number returned by the SNMP query is treated as a set of ASCII characters instead of numbers. For example, the instance 101.120.97.109.112.108.101 would be displayed as 'example' in the <*instance_string*> of the line label.. • **Interface Name** - Use this option to display the interface name as the <*instance_string*> in the Line Graph legend. **Note**: The Interface Name option is only valid when an IfIndex value is returned as the instance number. The ifIndex value is then used to determine the Interface Name value. • **Interface Name Indirect** - Use this option to display the Interface Name value obtained from an indirect reference in the MIB table. For example, if the MIB variable you specify resides in an RMON MIB table, use this algorithm. **Note:** The **Interface Name Indirect** option is only valid when an OID is returned from an SNMP query that, when queried, returns an ifIndex value. The ifIndex value is then used to determine the Interface Name value using the "Interface Name" algorithm.
Display Variable	Select the MIB variable you want to display as the <*instance_string*> value in the line label of the Line Graph legend. NNMi uses the Conversion Algorithm you specify to determine how to obtain the <*instance_string*> value.
Display Filter	When you display the Line Graph, the data displayed in the Line Graph is filtered based on the criteria you provide here. Enter a valid regular expression that specifies the pattern you want NNMi to match when determining the values to display in the <*instance_string*> value of each line label. **Note**: NNMi uses the syntax defined for java regular expressions (java.util.regex Pattern class). NNMi finds the first character sequence that matches the Display Filter expression. If NNMi does not find a match for the Display Filter, it returns the Display Variable name. For example, if you have several interfaces with an ifDescr set to "FastEthernet" followed by a unique set of numbers for each interface (such as FastEthernet0/1, FastEthernet0/2, FastEthernet0/3, and so on), you can use the following Display Filter to display "Ethernet" followed by the unique set of numbers:

Attribute	Description
	`(Ethernet.*[0-9]+){1}` In the example, the following matches occur: • `Ethernet` matches Ethernet • The `.*` matches 0/ • The `[0-9]+` matches any sequence of numbers • The `{1}` specifies to match the expression exactly one time

Test a MIB Expression (Line Graph)

The Actions menu enables you to test the results of a MIB Expression using a Line Graph.

Note: You must save the MIB Expression before you use **Actions** → **Graph MIB Expression**.

Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

To graph the results for a MIB Expression:

1. Navigate to the **MIB Expression** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **MIB Expressions**.

      Note: You can also access the MIB Expression form when creating Line Graphs and when creating Custom Poller Collections. See "MIB Expression Form (Line Graph)" (on page 1240) and "MIB Expressions Form (Custom Poller)" (on page 1259) for more information.
2. Select the row representing the MIB Expression you want to graph.
3. Select **Actions** → **Graph MIB Expression**.

   The dialog for selecting a node appears.
4. Click the **Lookup** icon and select **Quick Find**.
5. Select the node you want to use to test your MIB Expression results.

   NNMi displays a Line Graph using the selected node and calculating the results for the MIB Expression you selected.

   Note the following:

   - When evaluating MIB Expressions that include MIB variables of type Counter or Counter64, NNMi requests both the high capacity and low capacity counter variable for any interface instance. If the high capacity counter (Counter 64) is enabled for any given interface instance, NNMi uses the high capacity counter.
   - When evaluating MIB Expressions that include MIB variables of type Counter32, NNMi requests only the low capacity counter information for any interface instance.

Use the MIB Expression Editor (Line Graph)

Use the MIB Expression Editor to specify the MIB Variables and any Constant values or arithmetic operators you want to include in your MIB Expression.

For example, disk utilization could be calculated and polled using a MIB Expression similar to the following:

`(hrStorageAllocationUnits * hrStorageSize) / (hrStorageUsed * hrStorageAllocation)`

See the MIB Expression Editor Options table for a description of each of the MIB Expression Editor options.

When using the MIB Expression Editor, note the following:

- As a general guideline, begin by writing out the MIB Expression. Then in the MIB Expression Editor, begin creating your MIB Expression by selecting your arithmetic operators (+, -, *, or /) from the outermost parenthesis to the innermost parenthesis. Each time you specify an arithmetic operator (+, -, *, or /), NNMi creates a set of parenthesis to specify the ordering of the mathematical calculation.
- When adding arithmetic operators (+, -, *, or /) to a MIB Expression, first click to select the location in the MIB Expression at which you want to add the arithmetic operator.
- Click to select the arithmetic operator (for example +) in the MIB Expression, before selecting the MIB variable or Constant value that you want to add, subtract, multiply or divide.

  You can also use the following key bindings to add arithmetic operators:

  - ALT+ (plus button)
  - ALT- (minus button)
  - ALT/ (divide button)
  - ALT* (multiply button)
- NNMi inserts arithmetic operators, MIB Expressions, and Constant values from the left to right.
- To replace an arithmetic operator use the <> (Change Operator) button (see table).
- To replace a MIB Variable or Constant value, click to select the existing value in the MIB Expression and then select the new MIB variable or enter the new Constant value.

  Note: You can replace a MIB Variable with another MIB Variable or with a Constant value. You can replace a Constant value with a MIB Variable or Constant value.
- You can drag any of the following items to a new location in the MIB Expression:
  - MIB variable
  - Constant value
  - An operation, such as **(ifInOctets + ifOutOctets)**

Click here for more information about moving items in the MIB Expression to a new location.

When moving items in the MIB Expression, note the following:

- To move an arithmetic operation (for example, **(ifInOctets + ifOutOctets)**), click the arithmetic operator before dragging it to a new location.
- To move a MIB Variable or Constant Value, click the MIB Variable or Constant Value you want to move before dragging it to a new location.
- If you are moving the selected item to the right, NNMi places the item to the right of the new location.
- If you are moving the selected item to the left, NNMi places the item to the left of the new location.
- As you drag a selected item, an underline indicates the current target location.
- If you drag a selected item past the outermost parenthesis, it is deleted. If desired, you can re-enter the value in the new location.

MIB Expression Example

To create a MIB Expression that calculates the percentage of available bandwidth on a half-duplex interface, you might create the following MIB Expression:

((((ifInOctets + ifOutOctets) * 8) / ifSpeed) * 100)

See Creating a MIB Expression Animation for an animated demonstration of creating the MIB Expression above.

Click here for a step-by-step textual example of creating the same MIB Expression:

To create a MIB Expression that calculates the percentage of available bandwidth on a half-duplex interface, you might create the following MIB Expression:

((((ifInOctets + ifOutOctets) * 8) / ifSpeed) * 100)

To create the expression above, begin by specifying each arithmetic operator from the outermost parenthesis to the innermost parenthesis.

1. Click * (multiply).
2. Click / (divide).

   Now that you have multiple entries in your MIB Expression, you need to click to select the location in the MIB Expression to which you want to add each remaining arithmetic operators.
3. In the MIB Expression, click / (divide).

   The divide (/) arithmetic operator and its surrounding parenthesis should appear highlighted. Because NNMi inserts arithmetic operators, MIB variables, and Constant values from left to right, selecting / (divide) places the next arithmetic operator to the left of the divide arithmetic operator.
4. Click * (multiply).

   The multiply (*) arithmetic operator and its parenthesis should appear to the left of the divide arithmetic operator you previously selected.
5. In the MIB Expression, click the leftmost * (multiply).

The multiply (*) arithmetic operator and its surrounding parenthesis should appear highlighted.

6. Click (+) (add).

   The add (+) arithmetic operator and its parenthesis should appear to the left of the multiply (*) arithmetic operator you previously selected.

   Now that you have specified the arithmetic operators, you are ready to add the MIB variables and Constant values. Begin by selecting the arithmetic operator in the MIB Expression to which you will add MIB variables, Constant values, or both. We will begin with the leftmost arithmetic operation.

   Note: As you add your MIB variables or Constant values, make sure you first select the corresponding arithmetic operator within the MIB Expression.

7. In the MIB Expression attribute, click + (add).
8. Select the ifInOctets MIB Variable:
   a. Click  to open the MIB Variable Tree.
   b. Navigate to **ifInOctets**.
   c. Select **ifInOctets**.
   d. Click **OK**.

      The ifInOctets MIB variable should appear to the left of the add (+) arithmetic operator.
9. Select the ifOutOctets MIB Variable:
   a. Click  to open the MIB Variable Tree.
   b. Navigate to **ifOutOctets**.
   c. Select **ifOutOctets**.
   d. Click **OK**.

      The ifOutOctets MIB variable should appear to the right of the add (+) arithmetic operator.

      You are ready to specify the Constant value 8 that corresponds with the leftmost multiply (*) arithmetic operator.
10. Click the leftmost * multiply.
11. In the Constant attribute, enter 8 and click Enter.

    The value 8 should appear to the right of the multiply (*) arithmetic operator that you previously selected.
12. In the MIB Expression, click divide (/).
13. Select the IfSpeed MIB Variable:
    a. Click  to open the MIB Variable Tree.
    b. Navigate to ifSpeed.

c. Double-click ifSpeed.

d. Click **OK**.

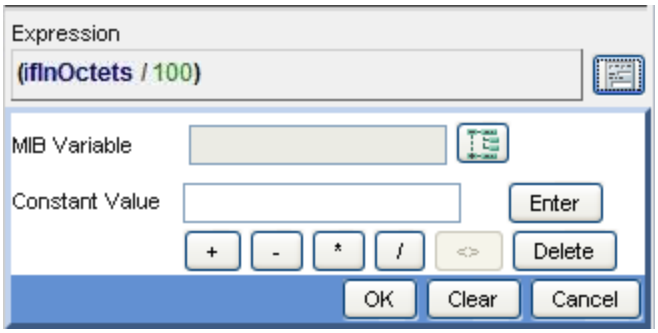
The ifSpeed MIB Variable name should appear to the right of the divide (/) arithmetic operator you previously selected.

14. Click the rightmost * (multiply)
15. The Constant value 100 should appear to the right of the divide (/) arithmetic operator you previously selected.
16. In the Constant attribute, enter 100 and then click Enter.
17. Click **OK** to save your MIB Expression.

The following table describes each of the MIB Expression Editor options.

MIB Expression Editor Options

Attribute	Description
MIB Expression	Displays the MIB Expression as it is created. You can place the cursor in the MIB Expression field to specify where you want to add or replace an entry.
MIB Variable	You must select a MIB Variable using the MIB tree. Click the  icon to access the MIB tree and navigate to the MIB variable of interest. **Note**: If you do not see a MIB that you recently loaded, close the Custom Poller Collection form, wait 1 minute for NNMi to cache the new MIB information, and then open the MIB tree again. After you select a MIB Variable, NNMi displays the MIB Variable's name. If you choose a MIB Variable that has multiple instances, you MUST specify a MIB Filter Variable and MIB Filter. For example, because a node can have multiple interfaces, MIB Variables containing interface information have multiple instances, one for each interface. You are required to provide a MIB Filter value to select the interfaces you want NNMi to poll. If you do not specify a MIB Filter Variable and MIB Filter, NNMi assumes the MIB variable is non-repeating. Click here for more information. For example, if you want to always gather additional HOST-RESOURCES-MIB status information about COM (communication) port devices, you would define the following: • MIB Expression: `hrDeviceStatus` • MIB Filter Variable: `hrDeviceDescr` • MIB Filter: `COM*` See "Create a Policy" (on page 1275) for more information about the MIB Filter.
Constant Value	A numeric value to be used in the calculation for the MIB Expression. For example, you might want to include 100 as a constant when calculating percentages.

Attribute	Description
Enter	Includes the Constant Value in the MIB Expression.
+	Adds the results.
-	Subtracts the results.
*	Multiplies the results.
/	Divides the results.
<>	Changes the selected operator (+, -, *, and /) to the operator that appears next in sequence (from left to right) in the MIB Expression Editor. (The example below shows the operator sequence in the MIB Expression Editor.) For example, if you place your cursor at an add (+) operator in the MIB Expression, the MIB Expression Editor changes the add (+) operator to the minus (-) operator. If you place your cursor at the divide (/) operator in the MIB Expression as shown in the example below, the MIB Expression Editor changes the operator to the add (+) operator.  When using the <> (Change Operator) button, note the following: • You must select an operator in the MIB Expression before using the Change Operator (<>) button. • You can replace a MIB Variable with another MIB Variable or with a Constant. You can replace a Constant value with a MIB Variable or Constant.
Delete	Deletes the entry that is selected. If no entry is selected, NNMi deletes the last entry in the MIB Expression.
OK	Closes the MIB Expression Editor and saves your changes.
Clear	Removes any entries in the MIB Expression.
Cancel	Closes the MIB Expression Editor without saving your changes.

Configure Custom Polling

The Custom Poller feature enables you to take a proactive approach to network management by using SNMP MIB Expressions to specify additional information that NNMi should poll. You can

also specify States that should be assigned to polled MIB Expression values, including any thresholds that should be set and monitored.

For example, if you have the HOST-RESOURCES-MIB loaded on your NNMi management server, you might want to monitor additional information using a single MIB variable, such as `hrDeviceStatus`, so that you can monitor information about a COM (communication) port, Loopback interface, or Ethernet Adapter Status (hrDeviceStatus). You might also want to monitor additional information using multiple MIB variables. For example, disk utilization could be calculated and polled using a MIB Expression similar to the following:(`hrStorageAllocationUnits` * `hrStorageSize`) / (`hrStorageUsed` * `hrStorageAllocation`)

Note the following:

- The MIB variables included in the MIB Expression that you want NNMi to poll must be loaded on the NNMi management server.
- A Custom Poller Policy is applied to the selected node or all the nodes in its specified Node Group as follows:
  - At the time the Policy Active State attribute is set to **Active**. See "Create a Policy" (on page 1275) for more information.
  - Each time the network is rediscovered as specified by the **Rediscovery Interval**. See "Adjust the Rediscovery Interval" (on page 174) for more information.
  - Each time you select **Actions** → **Polling** → **Configuration Poll** from the NNMi console.

As an Administrator, to configure Custom Polling you want to perform the following tasks:

"Load MIBs" (on page 1236)

"Enable or Disable Custom Poller" (on page 1250)

"Create a Custom Poller Collection" (on page 1251)

"Configure Basic Settings for a Custom Poller Collection" (on page 1253)

"Specify the MIB Variable Information for a Custom Poller Collection" (on page 1258)

"Configure Threshold Information for a Custom Poller Collection" (on page 1269)

"Configure Comparison Maps for a Custom Poller Collection" (on page 1273)

"Create a Policy" (on page 1275)

"Create a Report Group (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 1278)

Refer to "Using Custom Poller by Example" , which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`, for more details about configuring `Custom Poller`.

Enable or Disable Custom Poller

The Custom Poller Configuration form enables you to enable or disable your Custom Poller Collections. You can also view the Custom Poller Collections and Policies that have been created.

Note: Custom Poller is not enabled by default. When Custom Polling is disabled, the State of Polled Instances retain the most recent value before Custom Poller was disabled.

To enable Custom Poller:

1. Navigate to the **Configuration** workspace.
2. Select **Custom Poller Configuration**.
3. Click **Enable Custom Poller** .
4. Click the **Save** icon.

   To verify that Custom Poller is working as expected, see the report on the Custom Poller tab in **Help → System Information**.

To disable Custom Poller:

1. Navigate to the **Configuration** workspace.
2. Select **Custom Poller Configuration**.
3. Click to clear **Enable Custom Poller** .
4. Click the **Save** icon.

   To verify that Custom Poller is working as expected, see the report on the Custom Poller tab in **Help → System Information**.

The Custom Poller Collections tab enables you to create a Custom Poller Collection. See "Create a Custom Poller Collection" (on page 1251) for more information.

The Policies tab enables you to create one or more policies for a Collection. See "Create a Policy" (on page 1275) for more information.

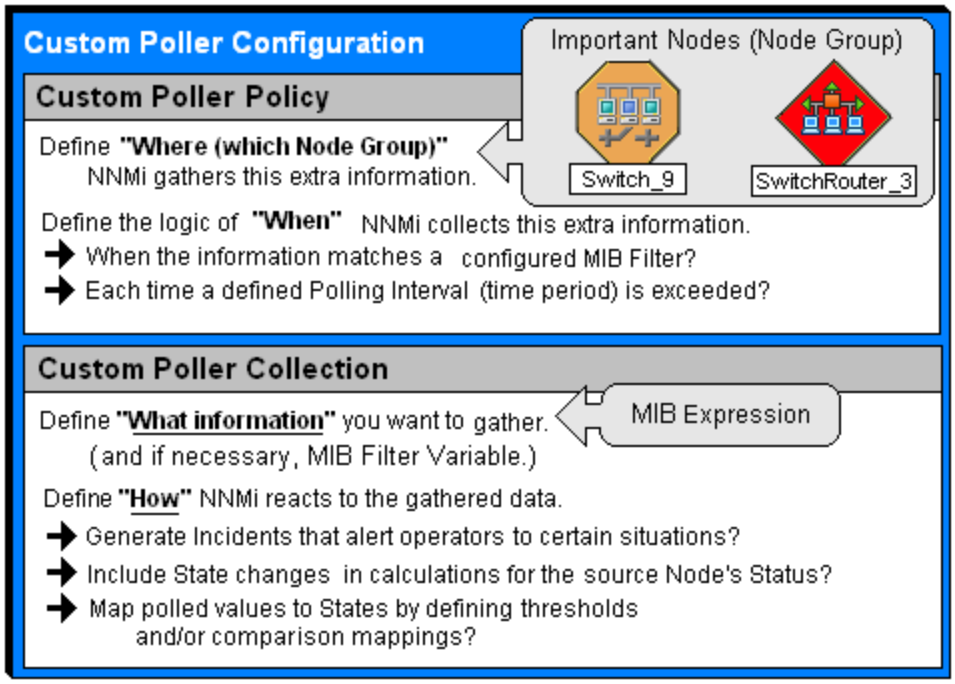
Create a Custom Poller Collection

A Custom Poller Collection defines the information you want to gather (poll) as well as how NNMi reacts to the gathered data. For example, you can specify whether you want to do either of the following:

- Configure Thresholds or Comparison Maps that map polled MIB Expression values to States and optionally causes incidents to be generated
- Include State changes in calculations for the source Node's Status.

Each Custom Poller Collection can have one or more Policies. Each Policy specifies the Node Group from which you want to gather the additional information. The first time a MIB Expression is validated with discovery information, the results appear in a Polled Instance object. The Polled Instance object is updated whenever a change in State occurs and includes the most recent polled value that caused the State to change.

Click here for a diagram that describes Custom Poller Collections and their associated Policies:



To create a Custom Poller Collection, do the following:

1. Navigate to the Custom Poller**Collections** tab.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select Custom Poller**Configuration**.
   c. Select the Custom Poller**Collections** tab.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a Custom Poller Collection, click the New icon.
      - To edit a Custom Poller Collection, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
2. Make your configuration choices (see table).
3. Click **Save and Close**.

   Note: When you save a Collection configuration, each Policy for that Collection changes to Active State**Suspended**. When you are finished making your Custom Poller Configuration changes, set the Active State to **Active** for each of the policies in the Custom Poller Collection that you want to be in use. To make a Policy active, access the Custom Poller Configuration: Policy tab, open each associated Policy, and change the Active State to **Active**. See "Create a Policy" (on page 1275) for more information.

   To verify that Custom Poller is working as expected, see the report on the Custom Poller tab in **Help → System Information**.

Custom Poller Collection Configuration Tasks

Task	How
"Configure Basic	Provide the basic information for a Custom Poller Collection

Task	How
Settings for a Custom Poller Collection" (on page 1253)	configuration.
"Specify the MIB Variable Information for a Custom Poller Collection" (on page 1258)	You specify the MIB Expression you want to poll. Use the MIB Expression editor to specify the MIB Variable and any constant or arithmetic operator you want to use in the MIB Expression. Navigate the MIB tree to select each MIB Variable.
"Configure Threshold Information for a Custom Poller Collection" (on page 1269)	*Optional*. Specify minimum and maximum threshold values for the MIB Expression results and assign these thresholds to States.
"Configure Comparison Maps for a Custom Poller Collection" (on page 1273)	*Optional*. Use Comparison Maps to assign a State value to a potential polled value of a MIB Expression.

Note: Thresholds and Comparison Maps contribute to State calculations. If you configure both Thresholds and Comparison Maps, NNMi first checks Threshold settings to determine State values. If the Threshold evaluates to non-Normal, NNMi uses the Threshold settings to determine State values. If the Threshold evaluates to Normal, NNMi checks for a non-Normal State using any Comparison Maps configuration.

Configure Basic Settings for a Custom Poller Collection

The Basic settings for a Custom Poller Collection include the Name of the Custom Poller Collection as well as whether to have this Collection affect a Node's Status or generate incidents under specified conditions. You also use the Basic settings to configure whether NNMi exports Custom Poller Collection metrics to a comma-separated values (CSV) file for use in other applications.

To configure the Basic settings for a Custom Poller Collection:

1. Navigate to the Custom Poller**Collection** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Custom Poller Configuration**.
   c. Locate the **Custom PollerCollections** tab.
   d. Do one of the following:

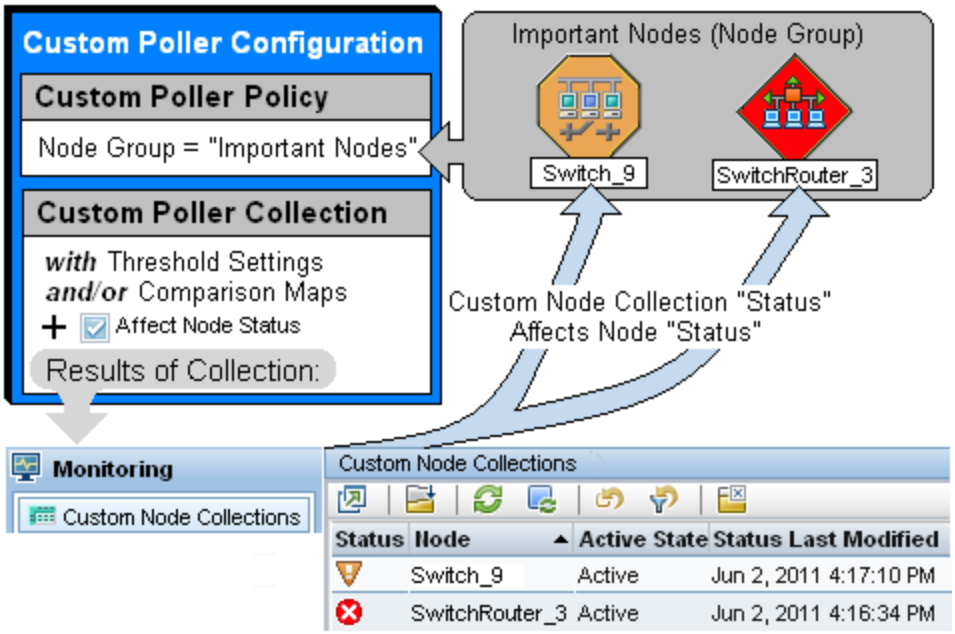
- To create a Collection, click the New icon.
- To edit a Collection, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.

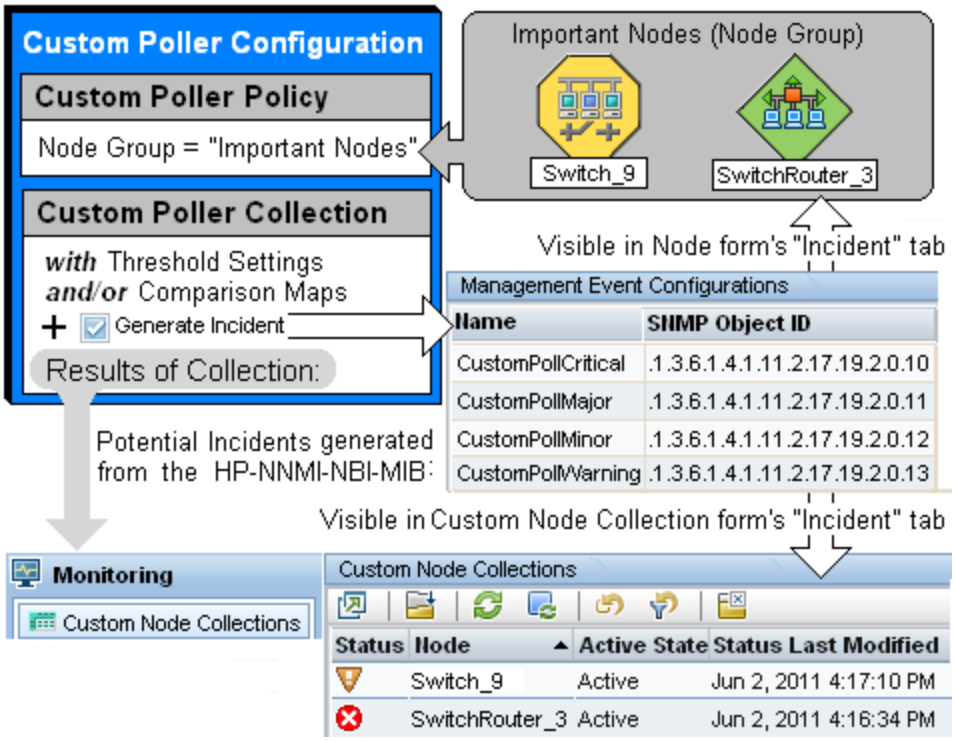
2. Provide the required basic settings (see the Basics for this Custom Polling Collection table).
3. Complete the configuration for this Custom Poller Collection configuration, if you have not already done so:
4. Click **Save and Close** to return to the **Custom Poller Configuration** form.

   To verify that Custom Poller is working as expected, see the report on the Custom Poller tab in **Help → System Information**.

Basics for this Custom Poller Collection

Attribute	Description
Name	The name for the Custom Poller Collection configuration. The name can be up to 255 alphanumeric characters. Spaces are allowed. The following special characters (<, >, ", ', &, \, \, #) are not allowed. **Note**: The Custom Poller Collection name appears in any incidents generated as a result of the collection. Specify a name that will help you to identify the MIB information being polled.
Affect Node Status	If enabled, NNMi uses the Status of a Custom Node Collection to affect the associated topology Node's Status. To understand how the topology Node Status is affected, you must understand the relationship between a Custom Node Collection and a topology Node. Click here for more information: As shown in the following diagram, a Custom Node Collection identifies each topology node that has at least one associated Custom Poller Collection and Custom Poller Policy pair.

Attribute	Description
	
Generate Incident	If enabled ☑, NNMi generates an incident when a Threshold (defined on the Thresholds tab) is reached or exceeded, or when a specified MIB returns a value that causes the Node's *State* to be other than **Normal** (defined on the Comparison Maps tab). To understand how incidents are generated, you must first understand the relationship between a Custom Poller Policy and a Custom Poller Collection. Click here for more information: • Each Custom Poller Collection is associated with a Custom Poller Policy that identifies the Node Group to which the policy and collection apply. • The results of each Custom Poller Collection and Custom Poller Policy pair appear in one row of the **Monitoring** workspace's Custom Node Collection view. A Custom Node Collection identifies each topology node that has at least one associated Custom Poller Collection and Custom Poller Policy pair. Multiple Custom Poller Collection and Custom Poller Policy pairs can be associated with the same Node Group. Results appear as multiple rows for each Node Group member in the Custom Node Collection view. • Click here to view a diagram of this relationship.

Attribute	Description
	 Note the following: • If a Custom Node Collection meets or exceeds a configured threshold, an incident is generated for the associated Custom Node Collection. • If multiple Custom Node Collections have the same Node value and more than one of them meets or exceeds a threshold , NNMi generates only one incident using the details for the highest severity instance. • If multiple Custom Node Collections have the same Node value and more than one of them has the highest severity, NNMi selects one of the Custom Node Collection entries to generate the incident. • The most severe incident status is then propagated from the Custom Node Collection to the corresponding node object. • If the Custom Node Collection with the most severe status returns to normal, NNMi closes the corresponding incident. If another instance in the Custom Poller Collection has a status other than normal, NNMi generates a new incident using the next highest severity.
Export Custom Poller Collection	If enabled ☑, NNMi exports the Custom Poller Collection to a comma-separated values (CSV) file that is written to the following directory: **Windows:** `%NnmDataDir%\shared\nnm\databases\custompoller\export\final` **Unix:**

Attribute	Description
	`$NnmDataDir/shared/nnm/databases/custompoller/export/final` When exporting Custom Poller Collections, note the following: • NNMi includes the following information in the CSV file: ▪ Node UUID ▪ IP address ▪ Node Name ▪ The MIB expression or the numeric Object Identifier of the MIB variable ▪ Time stamp (in milliseconds) ▪ Poll interval (in milliseconds) ▪ MIB Instance (number used to identify the row in the MIB table) ▪ Metric value ▪ Display Attribute (See "MIB Expressions Form (Custom Poller)" (on page 1259)for more information) ▪ Filter Value (See "MIB Expressions Form (Custom Poller)" (on page 1259) for more information) • By default, NNMi accumulates the data and writes the metrics to the CSV file, one metric per Custom Poller Collection instance, every 5 minutes. • NNMi names each CSV file using the Custom Poller Collection name, appended with the timestamp (yyyymmddHHmmssSSS). • NNMi monitors the `custompoller` directory to ensure that the Custom Poller metrics do not fill the disk. By default, after the custompoller directory has consumed more than one gigabyte of disk space, NNMi removes the oldest metric files as it writes new files to the disk. • See the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference for information about how to change default values, including the directory name, disk size, and the interval at which NNMi accumulates the data before writing the metric files to the disk. • If you have a High Availability (HA) environment, NNMi places the CSV files on the shared disk. • If you are using Application Failover, NNMi replicates these files to the failover system. See the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Referencefor more information about HA and Application Failover. • If you change the name of a Custom Poller Collection or the MIB Expression associated with a Custom Poller Collection that is exported, NNMi removes all of the historical data for that Custom Poller Collection. If disabled  , NNMi does not export the Custom Poller Collection information.

Attribute	Description
Compress Export File	If enabled, NNMi exports the Custom Poller Collection in compressed format and appends .gz to the .csv file suffix. If you have more than one Custom Poller Collection with the same name, note the following: • If at least one of those Custom Poller Collections has Compress Export File enabled, NNMi compresses all of the exported Custom Poller Collections with the same name. • NNMi writes the Custom Poller Collection information to the same CSV file. If disabled, NNMi does not compress the CSV file.

See "Specify the MIB Variable Information for a Custom Poller Collection" (on page 1258) for information about the Variable attributes.

See "Configure Threshold Information for a Custom Poller Collection" (on page 1269) for information about configuring Thresholds.

Specify the MIB Variable Information for a Custom Poller Collection

When specifying the MIB variable information, note the following:

- Each MIB Variable included in the MIB Expression must be loaded on the NNMi management server.
- You specify only one MIB Expression per Custom Poller Collection.
- You navigate the MIB tree to select a MIB Variable to include in a MIB Expression.

Variable Attributes

Attribute	Description
MIB Expression	You create a MIB Expression by using the MIB Expression form. If your NNMi Security configuration permits, to access the MIB Expression form, click the Lookup icon and do one of the following: • Select **Quick Find** to select an existing MIB expression. • Select **Open** to edit the current MIB expression. • Select **New** to create a MIB expression. See "MIB Expressions Form (Custom Poller)" (on page 1259) for more information.
MIB Filter Variable	The MIB Filter Variable is the MIB variable value you want to use as a filter to determine which instances of the MIB expression to Custom Poll. If you specify a MIB Filter Variable, you must also specify a MIB Filter (value). For example, because a node can have multiple interfaces, MIB expressions containing interface information have multiple instances and require you to use a MIB Filter Variable and MIB Filter (value) to specify which interfaces you want NNMi to poll. You might use a MIB Filter Variable of `ifIndex` and a MIB Filter (value) of `1`. In this example,

Attribute	Description
	NNMi creates a Polled Instance for each interface with an (interface index) ifIndex value of 1 in the Node Group or Interface Group specified by the associated Custom Poller Policy. See "Create a Policy" for more information about Custom Poller Policies. Valid types for MIB Filter Variables include the following: • Integer • Unsigned Integer • Gauge • Octet String • IpAddress (IPv4 only) **Note**: The MIB Filter Variable must also be a MIB variable that has multiple instances (Table Entry MIB). Click the  icon to open the MIB tree and select the MIB variable you want to use. When using MIB Filter Variables, note the following: • If you do not see a MIB that you recently loaded, close the Custom Poller Collection form, wait 1 minute for NNMi to cache the new MIB information, then open the MIB tree again. • To remove an unwanted MIB Filter Variable: a. Delete any MIB Filter Values from all Policies associated with the Custom Poller Collection. b. Edit the Custom Poller Collection to remove the MIB Filter Variable.

To specify Threshold information for the Custom Poller Collection, see "Configure Threshold Information for a Custom Poller Collection" (on page 1269)

MIB Expressions Form (Custom Poller)

You can access the MIB Expression form in either of the following ways:

- From the **Configuration** workspace, **MIB Expressions** view.
- From the **Configuration** workspace, **Custom Poller Configuration** form.
- From the **MIB Specification** form. (Used when configuring SNMP Graph actions.)

When you want to create a MIB Expression to be used in Graphs, use the **MIB Expressions** view. See "MIB Expression Form (Line Graph)" (on page 1240) for more information.

When you want to create a MIB Expression to be used in a Custom Poll, use the **Custom Poller Configuration** form.

Note: You can re-use any MIB Expression that you create for NNMi graphs or for Custom Poller. Use "MIB Expressions View" (on page 1240) to see a list of the available MIB Expressions. Use the "Loaded MIBs View" (on page 1221) to see a list of the MIBs loaded on the NNMi management server.

To create a MIB Expression using the Custom Poller Configuration form:

1. Navigate to the **Custom Poller Collection** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Custom Poller Configuration**.
   c. Locate the **Custom Poller Collections** tab.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a Collection, click the **New** icon.
      - To edit a Collection, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
2. In the MIB Expression attribute, click the **Lookup** icon and do one of the following:
   - Select **Quick Find t**o select and edit an existing MIB expression.
   - Select **Open** to edit the current MIB expression.
   - Select **New** to create a MIB expression.
3. Provide the required basic settings (see the MIB Expression Basic Attributes table).
4. Click **Save and Close** to return to the **Custom Poller Configuration** form.
5. To test your MIB Expression, select **Actions** → **Graph MIB Expression**. See "Test a MIB Expression (Custom Poller)" (on page 1264) for more information.

   Note: You must save the MIB Expression before you use **Actions** → **Graph MIB Expression**.

Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

MIB Expression Basic Attributes

Attribute	Description
Unique Key	Used as a unique identifier when exporting and importing MIB Expression definitions. To ensure that the value you enter is unique, it is recommended that you use the Java name space convention when providing this value. It is also useful to include the label value as part of the unique key as shown in the following example: `com.<your_company_name>.nnm.mibexp.<mib_expression_name>` The maximum length is 80 characters. **Note**: Unlike the Unique Key attributes associated with other objects, you can change the MIB Expression configuration's Unique Key value at any time.
Name	The name you want to use for the MIB information being polled. This name can be

Attribute	Description
	the same name as a MIB Variable used in the MIB Expression, or you can enter a name of your choice. Type a maximum of 50 characters. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+) are allowed. No spaces are allowed.
Author	Indicates who created or last modified the MIB Expression. See Author form for important information. **Caution**: If the Author attribute value is **HP Network Node Manager**, any changes are at risk of being overwritten in the future. Click the Lookup icon and select Show Analysis to display details about the currently selected Author, select Quick Find to access the list of existing Author values, or click New to create one.
Expression	Click the button to access the MIB Expression editor. See "Use the MIB Expression Editor (Custom Poller)" (on page 1264) for information about using the MIB Expression editor. Note the following: • The MIB containing the variable must be loaded on the NNMi management server. • If a MIB Expression includes more than one MIB Variable that has multiple instances (Table Entry MIB), select a MIB Filter and MIB Filter Variable that can be consistently applied to each Table Entry MIB in the expression. • Although it is strongly discouraged, to configure Custom Polling for all instances of a repeating MIB, you can use the same MIB variable for both the MIB Expression and the MIB Filter Variable. • If your MIB Expression contains an invalid MIB Variable, NNMi is not able to create an associated Polled Instance. If Polled Instances are not created as expected, check the Custom Node Collection view for Discovery State and Discovery State Information values. • If Polled Instances are created, but errors occur while processing the MIB Expression data from a device's SNMP Agent, information is logged to the analysis.0.0.log file. Examples of possible errors include divide by zero (0) or data unavailable. See "Verify that NNMi Services are Running" (on page 67)for more information about log files. • When evaluating MIB expressions that include MIB variables of type Counter (Counter, Counter32, Counter64, or Time_Ticks), NNMi evaluates the MIB Variable using the difference in value between the most recent poll and the poll before it. If you want NNMi to calculate a rate over time in seconds, divide the MIB Expression by sysUptime. For example:

Attribute	Description
	`(((ifInOctets+ifOutOctets)*8/ifSpeed)*100)/sysUpTime*0.01` **Tip**: The sysUpTime variable is a value of hundredths of a second. When you want the rate in seconds, use `sysUpTime*0.01` in the MIB expression as shown in the previous example. • If you use a MIB variable of type Counter (Counter, Counter32, Counter64, or Time_Ticks) in the MIB Expression, NNMi automatically collects sysUpTime values if sysUpTime is not already in the MIB Expression. NNMi uses the sysUptime value to detect a system reboot. Any time a system reboot is detected, NNMi cannot determine the difference in values between polls for any Counter MIB variable and therefore does not calculate the MIB Expression for that poll.
Display numeric MIB OIDs in the Expression	Enables you to display the MIB object identifier (OID) rather than the MIB variable name in the MIB Expression. Select **Display MIB OIDs in the Expression** ☑ to replace any MIB variable name with the MIB OID value in the MIB Expression. Clear **Display MIB OIDs in the Expression** ☐ to display the MIB variable names rather than the MIB OIDs within the MIB Expression.
Description	NNMi provides the Description attribute to help you further identify the current MIB Expression configuration. Use the description field to provide additional information that you would like to store about the current MIB expression configuration. Type a maximum of 2000 characters. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed.

Instance Display Configuration

Attribute	Description
Conversion Algorithm	Used to determine the format in which the value contained in the Display Variable appears in the NNMi console. **Note**: NNMi applies the Display Filter to each Display Variable to determine the value to display. Possible Conversion Algorithms are: • **Numeric** - Use this option to display the instance number returned by the SNMP query. This format is useful when no meaningful name is available in the MIB. For example, you might use this format to display CPU information. • **MIB Variable** - Use this option to display the value that is stored in the MIB variable you specify. To obtain each MIB variable value, NNMi appends the instance number to the MIB variable specified. The result from the SNMP query is converted to a text string and displayed.

Attribute	Description
	• **Alphabetic** - Use this option to display information for legacy Cisco Arrow Point load balancers. When using this algorithm, each instance number returned by the SNMP query is treated as a set of ASCII characters instead of numbers. For example, the instance 101.120.97.109.112.108.101 would be displayed as 'example'. • **Interface Name** - Use this option to display the interface name. **Note**: The Interface Name option is only valid when an IfIndex value is returned as the instance number. The ifIndex value is then used to determine the Interface Name value. • **Interface Name Indirect** - Use this option to display the Interface Name value obtained from an indirect reference in the MIB table. For example, if the MIB variable you specify resides in an RMON MIB table, use this algorithm. **Note:** The **Interface Name Indirect** option is only valid when an OID is returned from an SNMP query that, when queried, returns an ifIndex value. The ifIndex value is then used to determine the Interface Name value using the "Interface Name" algorithm.
Display Variable	Select the MIB variable you want to display. NNMi uses the Conversion Algorithm you specify to determine how to obtain the Display Variable's value.
Display Filter	The value that NNMi displays for the Display Variable is determined by the criteria you provide here. This value is indicated as **Display Attribute** in the NNMi console. Enter a valid regular expression that specifies the pattern you want NNMi to match when determining the values to display. **Note**: NNMi uses the syntax defined for java regular expressions (java.util.regex Pattern class). NNMi finds the first character sequence that matches the Display Filter expression. If NNMi does not find a match for the Display Filter, it returns the Display Variable name. For example, if you have several interfaces with an ifDescr set to "FastEthernet" followed by a unique set of numbers for each interface (such as FastEthernet0/1, FastEthernet0/2, FastEthernet0/3, and so on), you can use the following Display Filter to display "Ethernet" followed by the unique set of numbers: `(Ethernet.*[0-9]+){1}` In the example, the following matches occur: • `Ethernet` matches Ethernet • The `.*` matches 0/ • The `[0-9]+` matches any sequence of numbers • The `{1}` specifies to match the expression exactly one time

Test a MIB Expression (Custom Poller)

The Actions menu enables you to test the results of a MIB Expression using a Line Graph.

Note: You must save the MIB Expression before you use **Actions** → **Graph MIB Expression**.

Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.

To graph the results for a MIB Expression:

1. Navigate to the **MIB Expression** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **MIB Expressions**.

      Note: You can also access the MIB Expressions form when creating Line Graphs and when creating Custom Poller Collections. See "MIB Expression Form (Line Graph)" (on page 1240) and "MIB Expressions Form (Custom Poller)" (on page 1259) for more information.
2. Select the row representing the MIB Expression you want to graph.
3. Select **Actions** → **Graph MIB Expression**.

   The dialog for selecting a node apears.
4. Click the **Lookup** icon and select **Quick Find**.
5. Select the node you want to use to test your MIB Expression results.

   NNMi displays a Line Graph using the selected node and calculating the results for the MIB Expression you selected.

   Note the following:

   - When evaluating MIB Expressions that include MIB variables of type Counter or Counter64, NNMi requests both the high capacity and low capacity counter variable for any interface instance. If the high capacity counter (Counter 64) is enabled for any given interface instance, NNMi uses the high capacity counter.
   - When evaluating MIB Expressions that include MIB variables of type Counter32, NNMi requests only the low capacity counter information for any interface instance.

Use the MIB Expression Editor (Custom Poller)

Use the MIB Expression Editor to specify MIB Variables and any Constant values or arithmetic operators in your MIB Expression.

- For a description of each MIB Expression Editor option, see the table below.
- Before you start, review the MIB Expression Editor guidelines, click here.
  - As a general guideline, begin by writing out the MIB Expression. Then in the MIB Expression Editor, begin creating your MIB Expression by selecting your arithmetic operators (+, -, *, or /) from the outermost parenthesis to the innermost parenthesis. Each time you specify an arithmetic operator (+, -, *, or /), NNMi creates a set of parenthesis to specify the ordering of

the mathematical calculation.

- When adding arithmetic operators (+, -, *, or /) to a MIB Expression, first click to select the location in the MIB Expression at which you want to add the arithmetic operator.
- Click to select the arithmetic operator (for example +) in the MIB Expression, before selecting the MIB variable or Constant value that you want to add, subtract, multiply or divide.
- NNMi inserts arithmetic operators, MIB Expressions, and Constant values from the left to right.
- To replace an arithmetic operator use the <> (Change Operator) button (see table).
- To replace a MIB Variable or Constant value, click to select the existing value in the MIB Expression and then select the new MIB variable or enter the new Constant value.

  Note: You can replace a MIB Variable with another MIB Variable or with a Constant value. You can replace a Constant value with a MIB Variable or Constant value.
- You can drag any of the following items to a new location in the MIB Expression:
  - MIB variable
  - Constant value
  - An operation, such as **(IfInOctets + IfOutOctets)**

- For information about moving items to a new location within your MIB Expression, click here.
  - To move an arithmetic operation (for example, **(IfInOctets + IfOutOctets)**), click the arithmetic operator before dragging it to a new location.
  - To move a MIB Variable or Constant Value, click the MIB Variable or Constant Value you want to move before dragging it to a new location.
  - If you are moving the selected item to the right, NNMi places the item to the right of the new location.
  - If you are moving the selected item to the left, NNMi places the item to the left of the new location.
  - As you drag a selected item, an underline indicates the current target location.
  - If you drag a selected item past the outermost parenthesis, it is deleted. If desired, you can re-enter the value in the new location.

MIB Expression Example

To poll or graph a MIB Expression that calculates the percentage of available bandwidth on a half-duplex interface, create the following MIB Expression:

((((ifInOctets + ifOutOctets) * 8) / ifSpeed) * 100)

For an animated demonstration of creating this MIB Expression, click here.

For step-by-step instructions about creating this MIB Expression, click here.

To create the expression above, begin by specifying each arithmetic operator from the outermost parenthesis to the innermost parenthesis.

1. Click . (multiply).
2. Click (divide).

   Now that you have multiple entries in your MIB Expression, you need to click to select the location in the MIB Expression to which you want to add each remaining arithmetic operators.

3. In the MIB Expression, click **/** (divide).

   The divide (/) arithmetic operator and its surrounding parenthesis should appear highlighted. Because NNMi inserts arithmetic operators, MIB variables, and Constant values from left to right, selecting / (divide) places the next arithmetic operator to the left of the divide arithmetic operator.

4. Click (multiply).

   The multiply (*) arithmetic operator and its parenthesis should appear to the left of the divide arithmetic operator you previously selected.

5. In the MIB Expression, click the leftmost ***** (multiply).

   The multiply (*) arithmetic operator and its surrounding parenthesis should appear highlighted.

6. Click (add).

   The add (+) arithmetic operator and its parenthesis should appear to the left of the multiply (*) arithmetic operator you previously selected.

   Now that you have specified the arithmetic operators, you are ready to add the MIB variables and Constant values. Begin by selecting the arithmetic operator in the MIB Expression to which you will add MIB variables, Constant values, or both. We will begin with the leftmost arithmetic operation.

   Note: As you add your MIB variables or Constant values, make sure you first select the corresponding arithmetic operator within the MIB Expression.

7. In the MIB Expression attribute, click + (add).
8. Select the IfInOctets MIB Variable:
   a. Click to open the MIB Variable Tree.
   b. Navigate to **ifInOctets**.
   c. Select **ifInOctets**.
   d. Click **OK**.

      The ifInOctets MIB variable should appear to the left of the add (+) arithmetic operator.

9. Select the IfOutOctets MIB Variable:
   a. Click to open the MIB Variable Tree.
   b. Navigate to **ifOutOctets**.
   c. Select **ifOutOctets**.

d. Click **OK**.

The ifOutOctets MIB variable should appear to the right of the add (+) arithmetic operator.

You are ready to specify the Constant value 8 that corresponds with the leftmost multiply (*) arithmetic operator.

10. Click the leftmost * multiply.
11. In the Constant attribute, enter 8 and click Enter.

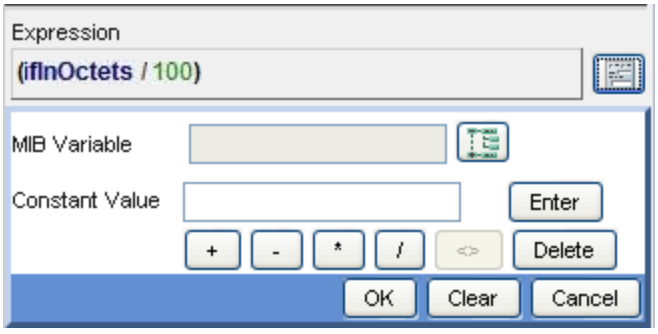
    The value 8 should appear to the right of the multiply (*) arithmetic operator that you previously selected.
12. In the MIB Expression, click divide (/).
13. Select the IfSpeed MIB Variable:
    a. Click  to open the MIB Variable Tree.
    b. Navigate to ifSpeed.
    c. Double-click ifSpeed.
    d. Click **OK**.

    The ifSpeed MIB Variable name should appear to the right of the divide (/) arithmetic operator you previously selected.
14. Click the rightmost * (multiply)
15. In the Constant attribute, enter 100 and then click Enter.
16. The Constant value 100 should appear to the right of the divide (/) arithmetic operator you previously selected.
17. Click **OK** to save your MIB Expression.

The following table describes each of the MIB Expression Editor options.

MIB Expression Editor Options

Attribute	Description
MIB Expression	Displays the MIB Expression as it is created. You can place the cursor in the MIB Expression field to specify where you want to add or replace an entry.
MIB Variable	You must select a MIB Variable using the MIB tree. Click the  icon to access the MIB tree and navigate to the MIB variable of interest. **Note**: If you do not see a MIB that you recently loaded, close the Custom PollerCollection form, wait 1 minute for NNMi to cache the new MIB information, and then open the MIB tree again. After you select a MIB Variable, NNMi displays the MIB Variable's name. If you choose a MIB Variable that has multiple instances, you MUST specify a MIB

Attribute	Description
	Filter Variable and MIB Filter. For example, because a node can have multiple interfaces, MIB Variables containing interface information have multiple instances, one for each interface. You are required to provide a MIB Filter value to select the interfaces you want NNMi to poll. If you do not specify a MIB Filter Variable and MIB Filter, NNMi assumes the MIB variable is non-repeating. Click here for more information. For example, if you want to always gather additional HOST-RESOURCES-MIB status information about COM (communication) port devices, you would define the following: • MIB Expression: `hrDeviceStatus` • MIB Filter Variable: `hrDeviceDescr` • MIB Filter: `COM*` See "Create a Policy" (on page 1275) for more information about the MIB Filter.
Constant Value	A numeric value to be used in the calculation for the MIB Expression. For example, you might want to include 100 as a constant when calculating percentages.
Enter	Includes the Constant Value in the MIB Expression.
+	Adds the results.
−	Subtracts the results.
*	Multiplies the results.
/	Divides the results.
<>	Changes the selected operator (+, -, *, and /) to the operator that appears next in sequence (from left to right) in the MIB Expression Editor. (The example below shows the operator sequence in the MIB Expression Editor.) For example, if you place your cursor at an add (+) operator in the MIB Expression, the MIB Expression Editor changes the add (+) operator to the minus (-) operator. If you place your cursor at the divide (/) operator in the MIB Expression as shown in the example below, the MIB Expression Editor changes the operator to the add (+) operator.  When using the <> (Change Operator) button, note the following:

Attribute	Description
	• You must select an operator in the MIB Expression before using the Change Operator (<>) button. • You can replace a MIB Variable with another MIB Variable or with a Constant. You can replace a Constant value with a MIB Variable or Constant.
Delete	Deletes the entry that is selected. If no entry is selected, NNMi deletes the last entry in the MIB Expression.
OK	Closes the MIB Expression Editor and saves your changes.
Clear	Removes any entries in the MIB Expression.
Cancel	Closes the MIB Expression Editor without saving your changes.

Configure Threshold Information for a Custom Poller Collection

Prerequisite: You must have specified the MIB Expression you want to poll. See "Specify the MIB Variable Information for a Custom Poller Collection" (on page 1258) for more information.

Thresholds specify high and low values for the MIB Expression that is polled. These values are used to determine when to generate an incident as well as the State of the Polled Instance.

When configuring Threshold settings, note the following:

- If a polled value is between the high range and the low range, the Polled Instance state is Normal.
- You can configure Comparison Maps, which also contribute to State calculations. If you configure both Thresholds and Comparison Maps, NNMi first checks the Threshold settings to determine State values. If the threshold evaluates to non-Normal, NNMi uses the Threshold settings to determine State values. if the Threshold evaluates to Normal, NNMi checks for a non-Normal State using any Comparison Map configuration. See "Configure Comparison Maps for a Custom Poller Collection" (on page 1273) for more information about configuring Comparison Maps.
- The MIB Expression must evaluate to a numeric type. (OCTET STRING type is not supported.)
- When evaluating Threshold configurations with MIB Expressions that include one or more MIB Variables of type Counter or Counter64, NNMi evaluates the MIB Variable value using the difference in value between the most recent poll and the poll before it.

To configure thresholds for a MIB Variable:

1. Navigate to the Custom Poller Collection form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Custom Poller Configuration**.
   c. Navigate to the Custom Poller Collections tab.
   d. Do one of the following:

- To create a collection, click the New icon.
- To edit a collection, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.

a. Locate the **Thresholds** section of the form.

2. Make your configuration choices (see table).
3. Click **Save and Close** to close the **Custom Poller Collection** form.
4. Complete the configuration for this Custom Poller Collection configuration, if you have not already done so:
5. Click **Save and Close** to close the **Custom Poller Configuration** form.

   To verify that Custom Poller is working as expected, see the report on the Custom Poller tab in **Help → System Information**.

Threshold Attributes for a Custom Polled Instance

Attribute	Description
Threshold Setting Type	Select **Time** to configure time-based thresholds. Time-based threshold settings enable you to determine whether a threshold is reached for a particular duration of time (for example, the bandwidth utilization for an interface is above 90 percent for 20 out of 30 minutes). Select **Count** to configure count-based thresholds. Count-based threshold settings enable you to determine as soon as a threshold is reached (for example, an interface is dropping data or an Ethernet interface and getting overloaded). See "Examples of Count-Based Threshold Monitoring (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 300) for more information.
High State	The Polled Instance State when NNMi returns a value that exceeds a specified High Value. Possible values are: • Normal • Warning • Minor • Major • Critical
High Value	Required only for thresholds with a High **State** setting. Designate the percentage above which would indicate a value in the High range. Valid entries are 0.00 through 100.00 and include 1E notation (for example IE-15). When exceeded, NNMi changes to the **High State**. **Note**: If you use the maximum possible value, the threshold is disabled because it cannot be crossed.
High Value Rearm	Applies only for thresholds with a High **State** setting.

Attribute	Description
	Designate the percentage that when reached would indicate the end of a high threshold situation. Valid entries are 0.00 through 100.00 and include 1E notation (for example IE-15). The default value is the High Value. **Note**: The High Value Rearm must be less than or equal to the High Value and greater than the Low Value Rearm. The High Rearm Value is used to indicate the end of a high threshold situation only after the specified High Value is reached the number of times specified by the High Trigger Count. If an associated incident was generated, NNMi closes the incident when the High Value Rearm is reached.
High Trigger Count	***Count*** *Threshold Setting Type only*. Applies only for thresholds with a High **State** setting. The number of consecutive times the returned value must exceed the specified High Value to transition to the High State. The default value is 1.
High Duration	***Time*** *Threshold Setting Type only.* Applies only for thresholds with a High **State** setting. Designate the minimum time within which the value must remain in the High range before the threshold state changes to High and (optionally) an incident is generated. **Note**: The polling interval should be less than or equal to the High Duration. The High Duration should be a multiple of the polling interval. For example, if the polling interval is 5 minutes, use multiples of 5 (10, 15, or 20).
High Duration Window	***Time*** *Threshold Setting Type only.* Applies only for thresholds with a High **State** setting. Designate the window of time in which the High Duration criteria must be met. **Note**: The value must be greater than 0 (zero) or equal to the High Duration value. NNMi uses a sliding window, meaning that each time the High Window Duration is reached, NNMi drops the oldest polling cycle and adds the most recent. See "Examples of Count-Based Threshold Monitoring (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 300) for more information.

Attribute	Description
Low State	Value used to define the low threshold. Possible values are: • Normal • Warning • Minor • Major • Critical
Low Value	Required only for thresholds with a Low **State** setting. Designate the percentage below which would indicate a value in the low range. Valid entries are 0.00 through 100.00 and include 1E notation (for example IE-15). When below this value, NNMi changes to the **Low State**. **Note**: If you use the minimum possible value, the threshold is disabled because it cannot be crossed. The Low Value must be less than or equal to the High Value.
Low Value Rearm	Applies only for thresholds with a Low **State** setting. Designate the percentage that when reached would indicate the end of a low threshold situation. Valid entries are 0.00 through 100.00 and include 1E notation (for example IE-15). **Note**: The Low Value Rearm must be greater than or equal to the Low Value and less than the High Rearm Value. The Low Rearm Value is used to indicate the end of a low threshold situation only after the specified Low Value is reached the number of times sepcified by the Low Trigger Count. If an associated incident is generated, NNMi closes the incident when the Low Value Rearm is reached.
Low Trigger Count	***Count** Threshold Setting Type only*. Applies only for thresholds with a Low **State** setting. The number of consecutive times the returned value must exceed the specified Low Value to transition to the Low State. The default value is 1.
Low Duration	***Time** Threshold Setting Type only*. Applies only for thresholds with a Low **State** setting. Designate the minimum time within which the value must remain in the Low range before the threshold state changes to Low and (optionally) an incident is generated. **Note**: The polling interval should be less than or equal to the Low Duration. The Low Duration should be a multiple of the polling interval. For example, if the polling interval is 5 minutes, use multiples of 5 (10, 15, or 20).
Low Duration	***Time** Threshold Setting Type only.*

Attribute	Description
Window	Applies only for thresholds with a Low **State** setting. Designate the window of time in which the Low Duration criteria must be met. **Note**: The value must be greater than 0 (zero) or equal to the Low Duration value. NNMi uses a sliding window, meaning that each time the Low Window Duration is reached, NNMi drops the oldest polling cycle and adds the most recent. See "Examples of Count-Based Threshold Monitoring (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 300) for more information.

Configure Comparison Maps for a Custom Poller Collection

Prerequisite: You must know the valid values that might be returned when the MIB Expression is polled.

Custom Poller enables you to map the returned value of a MIB Expression to a Custom Poller Polled Instance State. These values are used to determine when to generate an incident, as well as the State of the Polled Instance. For example, you might want the hrDeviceStatus value of **5** (down) to be mapped to a **Critical** State. This means that NNMi changes the State of the Polled Collection Instance to **Critical** each time the hrDeviceStatus returns a value of **5** when polled.

When configuring Comparison Maps, note the following:

- NNMi applies the Comparison Maps according to the Ordering number defined. The first comparison criteria met defines the State for the Polled Instance.
- You can configure Thresholds, which also contribute to State calculations. If you configure both Thresholds and Comparison Maps, NNMi first checks the Threshold settings to determine State values. If the threshold evaluates to non-Normal, NNMi uses the Threshold settings to determine State values. if the Threshold evaluates to Normal, NNMi checks for a non-Normal State using any Comparison Map configuration. See "Configure Threshold Information for a Custom Poller Collection" (on page 1269) for more information about configuring thresholds.
- When evaluating Threshold configurations with MIB Expressions that include one or more MIB Variables of type Counter or Counter64, NNMi evaluates the MIB Variable value using the difference in value between the most recent poll and the poll before it.

To configure Comparison Maps for a MIB Expression:

1. Navigate to the **Custom Poller Collection** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Custom Poller Configuration**.
   c. Navigate to the **Custom Poller Collections** tab.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a collection, click the New icon.
      - To edit a collection, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
2. Locate the **Comparison Maps** tab.

3. Do one of the following:
   - To create a Comparison Map, click the * New icon.
   - To edit a Comparison Map, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
4. Make your configuration choices (see table).
5. Click **Save and Close** to close the **Custom Poller Collection** form.
6. Complete the configuration for this Custom Poller Collection configuration, if you have not already done so:
7. Click **Save and Close** to close the **Custom Poller Configuration** form.

   Note: Each time you save a Comparison Maps configuration, NNMi suspends Custom Polling for the Custom Poller Collection. When you finish making your Comparison Mapping changes, set the Active State to **Active** for each of the policies in the Custom Poller Collection that you want to be in use. See "Create a Policy" (on page 1275) for more information.

   To verify that Custom Poller is working as expected, see the report on the Custom Poller tab in **Help → System Information**.

State Mapping Attributes

Attribute	Description
Ordering	The order in which the State mapping (Comparison Maps) operations should be performed. **Note**: NNMi uses the Ordering value to determine which State mapping to use. The lower the number, the higher the priority. For example, 1 is the highest priority.
Comparison Operator	Operator used to evaluate the Comparison Value and subsequently determine its State. For example, the < (less than) Comparison Operator indicates the polled value must be less than the Comparison Value specified to change the Custom Poller Polled Instance to the specified State value. Possible Comparison Operator values are: • **<** (Less than) • **<=** (Less than or equal to) • **=** (Equal to) • **!=** (Not equal to) • **>** (Greater than) • **>=** (Greater than or equal to) • **is null** (Null or unavailable) • **is not null** (Contains a value)

Attribute	Description
	• **default** (Sets the State when no matches are found using the other Comparison Operators) **Note**: Ordering for the **default** Comparison Operator must be the last.
Comparison Value	The value returned when the MIB Expression is evaluated when polled.
State Mapping	The State to assign to the Custom Poller Polled Instance when the polled value is returned. For example, each time the value **3** (warning) is returned when NNMi polls hrDeviceStatus, you can specify that you want NNMi to change the State of the Polled Instance to **Warning**. Possible State values for a *Polled Instance* (Threshold = High State/Low State; or Comparison Map = State Mapping) are: Normal Warning Minor Major Critical

Create a Policy

Prerequisite: Make sure that the Node Group has been created to which you want to apply the Custom Polling Policy. See Define Node Groups for more information about creating Node Groups.

You can create one or more policies for a Custom Poller Collection. When configuring a Custom Poller Policy, you define which MIB variable or variables NNMi gathers from members of a specific Node Group.

Note: If you configure more than one Policy per Collection, each Policy must be for a different Node Group.

To configure a Custom Poller Policy:

1. Navigate to the Custom Poller Policies form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Custom Poller Configuration**.
   c. Locate the **Policies** tab.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a policy, click the New icon.
      - To edit a policy, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
2. Make your configuration choices (see table).

3. Click **Save and Close** to return to the **Custom Poller Configuration** form.

   To verify that Custom Poller is working as expected, see the report on the Custom Poller tab in **Help → System Information**.

Custom Poller Policy Attributes

Attribute	Description
Name	The Name of the Policy configuration. Alpha-numeric and special characters (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _+ -) are allowed. No spaces are allowed. **Note**: The Policy name appears in any incidents generated as a result of the Collection. Specify a name that will help you to indicate the types of nodes that are polled with this policy.
Ordering	The order in which the Policy should be considered for nodes that appear in multiple Node Groups and therefore might have conflicting Policies. For example, Ordering is used in the following scenario: • Two Policies associated with the same Custom Poller Collection specify `ifOperStatus` as the MIB Expression. • One Policy uses the Routers Node Group and the second Policy uses the Switches Node Group. • Each Policy has a different Polling Interval. In the example scenario above, if a device was in both the Routers Node Group and the Switches Node Group, NNMi would poll the device only one time according to the Policy with the lowest Ordering number.
Collection	Click the Lookup icon and select Show Analysis or Open to display more information about the Custom Poller Collection.
Active State	Use the Active State setting to specify which Custom Poller Policies you want to enable or temporarily disable. The Active State for the associated Custom Collect Policy. Possible values are described below: **Active** - Indicates the Custom Poller Policy is in use. **Note**: At the time the Active State attribute is set to **Active**, NNMi applies the Custom Poller Policy to the nodes in the specified Node Group to determine which instances should be polled. **Inactive** - Indicates the Custom Poller Policy is not in use. NNMi removes all Polled Instances associated with the Policy. **Suspended** - Indicates someone on your team changed this Custom Poller Policy's *Active State* to `Suspended`, or the NNMi administrator disabled Custom Poller in the *Global Control* settings of **Configuration** workspace, **Custom Poller Configuration** form. NNMi suspends polling and retains the most recent State value from before the Policy was suspended.
Node	The Node Group to which the Custom Poller Policy applies.

Attribute	Description
Group	
MIB Filter	The MIB Filter value to be used as the filter for determining the Polling Instances. When using a MIB Filter, note the following: • The MIB Filter value must match the return type of your filter variable. For example, because `hrDeviceDescr` is of type String, to poll only those MIBs associated with each node that includes the description for a COM (communication) port, **COM*** would be the MIB Filter for the example MIB Filter Variable `hrDeviceDescr`. • If your MIB Expression includes a MIB Variable that has multiple instances, you MUST specify a MIB Filter Variable and MIB Filter. For example, because a node can have multiple interfaces, MIB variables containing interface information have repeating instances and require you to use a MIB Filter to specify which interfaces you want NNMi to poll. • If your MIB Expression contains more than one MIB Variable with multiple instances, the MIB Filter must apply to each of these MIB Variables. • Valid types for MIB Filter Variables include the following: ▪ INTEGER ▪ UNSIGNED INTEGER ▪ Gauge ▪ OCTET STRING ▪ IpAddress (IPv4 only) Click here for information about valid values for the MIB Filter Expression. Valid values for MIB Filter include the following: • For numeric values only, you can specify a range using a dash (-). For example 1-6. • For string values only, you can use the wildcard character (*) at either the beginning or end of a string value. For example: *vlan, vlan*, and *vlan*. To match all instances, specify *. • For either numeric or sting values, you can use the Not operator (!) at the beginning of the MIB Filter expression. For example: !1-3, !*vlan, and !vlan. When using MIB Filters, note the following: • NNMi uses exact matches for string comparisons. • String comparisons are case insensitive. • NNMi ignores leading and trailing white spaces

Attribute	Description
	• You can specify multiple MIB Filter expressions by separating each MIB Filter using a comma (,) • When you enter multiple MIB Filter expressions, NNMi combines them using the OR operator. • To include the dash (-), asterisk (*), or exclamation (!), or comma (,) in your search, use a leading backslash (\) before the special character.
Polling Interval	The interval in which to perform the Custom Poll.

Create a Report Group (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)

Report Groups enable you to define which Custom Poller Collections are reported to HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software. Each Report Group you configure represents a tab in the HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software Report Menu.

Caution: If you delete a Report Group, HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software removes all historical reporting data associated with that Report Group. To retain the historical reporting data, change the Active State of the associated Custom Poller policy to **Suspend**. See "Create a Policy" (on page 1275) for more information.

To configure a Report Group:

1. Navigate to the **Report Group** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Custom Poller Configuration**.
   c. Locate the **Report Groups** tab.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a Report Group, click the New icon, and continue.
      - To edit a Report Group, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit, and continue.
      - To delete a Report Group, select a row, and click the Delete icon.
2. Make your configuration choices (see table).
3. Click **Save and Close** to return to the **Custom Poller Configuration** form.
4. Create a Report Collection to associate one or more Custom Poller Collections with this Report Group. See "Create a Report Collection (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)" (on page 1279) for more information.

   To view the Report Collection configuration associated with a selected Report Group, from the **Custom Poller Collections** or **Report Groups** tab, select **Actions** → **Show Report Configuration**. NNMi displays the following information:

Note: NNMi displays the **Show Report Configuration** menu option only if you have an HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software license key installed on the NNMi management server.

- Report Configuration file name
- Report Group unique identifier (UUID)
- Name of the metrics collected by this report configuration

Custom Poller Report Group Attributes

Attribute	Description
Name	Enter the name that you want to appear in the tab in the HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software Report Menu for this Report Group. The name can be up to 255 alphanumeric characters. Spaces are allowed. The following special characters (<, >, ", ', &, \, \, #) are not allowed.

Create a Report Collection (HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software)

Report Collections enable you to specify a Custom Poller Collection to be associated with a Report Group as well as the type of data that is being collected. You can create one or more Report Collections for a Report Group.

Caution: If you delete a Report Collection, HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software removes all historical reporting data for that Report Collection.

To configure a Report Collection:

1. Navigate to the **Report Collection** form.
   a. From the workspace navigation panel, select the **Configuration** workspace.
   b. Select **Custom Poller Configuration**.
   c. Locate the **Report Groups** tab.
   d. Do one of the following:
      - To create a Report Group, click the New icon.
      - To edit a Report Group, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
2. Select the **Report Collections** tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   - To create a Report Collection, click the New icon.
   - To edit a Report Collection, double-click the row representing the configuration you want to edit.
   - Make your configuration choices (see table).
4. Click **Save and Close** to return to the **Custom Poller Configuration** form.

To verify that Custom Poller is working as expected, see the report on the Custom Poller tab in **Help → System Information**.

To view the Report Collection configuration associated with the selected Report Collection, from the **Custom Poller Collections** or **Report Groups** tab, select **Actions → Show Report Configuration**. NNMi displays the following information:

Note: NNMi displays the **Show Report Configuration** menu option only if you have an HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software license key installed on the NNMi management server.

- Report Configuration file name
- Report Group unique identifier (UUID)
- Name of the metrics collected by this report configuration

Custom Poller Report Collection Attributes

Attribute	Description
Custom Poller Collection	Specifies a Custom Poller Collection that should be associated with the Report Group you are configuring. Click the Lookup icon, and do one of the following: • To specify a Custom Poller Collection, select Quick Find . In the Quick Find dialog, select the Custom PollerCollection of interest. • To create a Custom Poller Collection, click the New icon. • To edit a Custom Poller Collection, select a row, click the Open icon. When specifying a Custom PollerCollection, note the following: • A Custom Poller Collection can be associated with only one Report Group. • If you associate more than one Custom Poller Collection with the same Report Group, make sure the combination of Collections will generate a meaningful report. Use the following general guidelines: ▪ Select Collections with MIB Variables that are indexed in the same MIB table. For example, you might group a collection that includes power supply information, such as UPS line voltage (upsInputVoltage and upsOuputVoltage), UPS line current (upsInputCurrent and upsOutputCurrent) and UPS line power (upsInputPower and upsOutputPower). ▪ Select Collections with MIB Variables that are stored in different MIBs, but that would be useful to visualize together at an aggregate level. For example, you might choose to group power supply line load (upsOutputPercentLoad) and power supply battery temperature (upsBatteryTemperature). ▪ Select Collections representing the same index value or similar data across Custom Poller Collections. For example, you might want to examine environment sensor information (such as temperature, humidity, dew point, airflow, and audible sounds such as alarms), in the same report even though this information comes from different MIBs.

Attribute	Description
	• As soon as the Report Collection is saved, NNMi updates the information in the HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software Report Menu.
Report Data Type	Determines how HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software interprets the metrics to be displayed. Possible values include: • **Gauge** – Represents single non-cumulative values. Examples of Gauge data types include Response Time, Bit Rate, and Temperature. When Gauge data types are aggregated, HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software calculates the minimum, maximum, and average values. • **Percent** – Represents single non-cumulative values that are formatted with a percent sign (%) and two decimal places. Examples of Percent data types include Utilization and Discard Rate. When Percent data types are aggregated, HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software calculates the minimum, maximum, and average values.. • **Counter** – Represents incremental values. Examples of Counter data types include byte counts, packet counts, and flow counts. When Counter data types are aggregated, HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software calculates the sum.

Purchase an HP Network Node Manager i Smart Plug-in

HP Network Node Manager i Software Smart Plug-ins (iSPIs) extend NNMi capabilities.For more information about purchasing, contact your HP sales representative. For example, each NNM iSPI might do the following:

- Enhance the data that is available.
- Add new workspaces, views, and forms.
- Add tabs to existing NNMi forms.
- Change the features of the NNMi user interface.

Multiple NNM iSPIs are available, enabling you to manage your network in a way that makes sense in your organization:

- HP Network Node Manager iSPI Network Engineering Toolset Software (NNM iSPI NET)

  Tip: See the NNMi Release Notes for a description, **Help → Documentation Library → Release Notes**.

- HP Network Node Manager iSPI for IP Multicast Software
- HP Network Node Manager iSPI for MPLS Software
- HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Metrics Software
- HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Quality Assurance Software

- HP Network Node Manager iSPI Performance for Traffic Software
- HP Network Node Manager iSPI for IP Telephony Software

See also the documentation available for each NNM iSPI, available at:
`http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`.

Related Topics:

"Track Your NNMi Licenses" (on page 1359)

"Extend a Licensed Capacity" (on page 1360)

"Integrations with Other HP Products" (on page 1282)

Integrations with Other HP Products

Multiple HP Software products can be configured to share data with NNMi and receive data from NNMi. See the “Integrations with NNMi” section of the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at:
`http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`

Each integration adds some or all of the following functionality (depending on the integration):

- NNMi incidents are available in the integrated product’s events viewer.
- NNMi receives and monitors traps related to the integrated product.
- NNMi operators can open some of the integrated product’s views from within the NNMi console. Those views are in context of the object selected in the NNMi console (for example, node or interface).
- Operators of the integrated product can open some NNMi console views from within the integrated product. Those views are in context of the object selected in the integrated product.
- Network topology (inventory) information is shared between NNMi and the integrated product.

For information about the available integrations, see **Help** → **Documentation Library** → **Release Notes** and contact your HP sales representative.

Related Topics:

"Track Your NNMi Licenses" (on page 1359)

"Extend a Licensed Capacity" (on page 1360)

"Purchase an HP Network Node Manager i Smart Plug-in" (on page 1281)

Integration Configuration Form

A variety of HP and third-party software products (that run independently of NNMi) can be integrated with NNMi. See **Help** → **Documentation Library** → **Release Notes**, and locate the **Support Matrix** for a complete list of supported products.

Each integration adds some or all of the following functionality (depending on the integration):

- NNMi incidents are available in the integrated product’s events viewer.
- NNMi receives and monitors traps related to the integrated product.

- NNMi operators can open some of the integrated product's views from within the NNMi console. Those views are in context of the object selected in the NNMi console (for example, node or interface).
- Operators of the integrated product can open some NNMi console views from within the integrated product. Those views are in context of the object selected in the integrated product.
- Network topology (inventory) information is shared between NNMi and the integrated product.

Some of these products require that you provide information in the NNMi **Integration Module Configuration** workspace. Use the appropriate integration configuration form to provide the information required for enabling an integration between NNMi and the associated product. For the latest information about an integration and the fields on its integration configuration form, see the appropriate chapter in the "Integrations" section of the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at:
`http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`.

Note: HP Network Node Manager i Software Smart Plug-ins (iSPIs) do not use the Integration Module Configuration workspace. NNM iSPIs have an entirely different configuration strategy. See "Purchase an HP Network Node Manager i Smart Plug-in" (on page 1281).

Chapter 16

Integrating NNMi Elsewhere with URLs

Use URLs to provide access to the console or certain NNMi features. For example:

- Embed views within your company Web portal.
- Launch a map from within other applications, such as from an email.
- Launch a filtered view from a browser window to quickly find the information you need.
- Run a tool without opening the console.

The URLs you write must conform to "W3C Rules for URLs" (on page 1284).

For a quick-reference list of all URL choices for launching NNMi, see **Help → Documentation Library → Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs**. The Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs page also contains a link to a list of sample URLs that you can copy/paste as a starting point.

Prerequisite: NNMi requires authentication for access through URLs. See "Authentication Requirements for URLs Access" (on page 1285).

Related Topics:

"Launch the Console (showMain)" (on page 1288)

"Launch a View (showView)" (on page 1288)

"Launch a Form (showForm)" (on page 1325)

"Launch Menu Items (runTool)" (on page 1338)

"Confirm that NNMi Is Running (cmd=isRunning)" (on page 1357)

W3C Rules for URLs

The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) allows only ASCII characters in URLs.

When configuring URLs, the following characters are always allowed:

- Alpha-numeric (A-Z a-z 0-9)
- - (hyphen)
- . (period)
- _ (underline)
- ~ (tilde)

Depending on the browser and the context, some characters require special formatting with Percent Encoding. A small number of possible values are shown in the quick reference table below.

You can designate the space character several ways:

- + (works in all browsers, recommended because it is easiest to read)
- %20 (Percent Encoded value, works in all browsers)

- space character (works in the browsers supported by NNMi, but is not guaranteed to work in all browsers)

RFC 3986 Characters Reserved as Delimiters
(If not specifying a delimiter, use Percent-Encoding value)

Character	:	/	?	#	[	]	@	!	$
Percent Encoded	%3A	%2F	%3F	%23	%5B	%5D	%40	%21	%24
Character	&	'	(	)	*	+	,	;	=
Percent Encoded	%26	%27	%28	%29	%2A	%2B	%2C	%3B	%3D

Additional Commonly Used Characters and Their Percent Encoding

Character	space	%	<	>
Percent **Encoded**	%20 (or + allowed)	%25	%3C	%3E

Authentication Requirements for URLs Access

Authentication requirements are the same as if you log on to the NNMi console using `http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm`. Each user must have a preconfigured user name, password, and role assignment. See "Configure Directory Service Usage" (on page 369) for more information.

Caution: There is an inherent vulnerability in passing a plain text password as a URL parameter. Consider configuring the NNMi management server to use https/SSL (secure sockets layer encryption) so that user names/passwords are encrypted between client and server. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

To bypass the NNMi sign-in page, include the following two parameters in your URL string:

- j_username
- j_password

It is recommended that you only bypass the NNMi sign-in page with the "Guest" role (the Guest role provides "read-only" access to a subset of console features). For example, if you have previously defined an account where both the user Name and Password are "guest", the following brings up a list of example URLs:

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?j_username=guest&j_password=guest`

`<serverName>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

`<portNumber>` = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

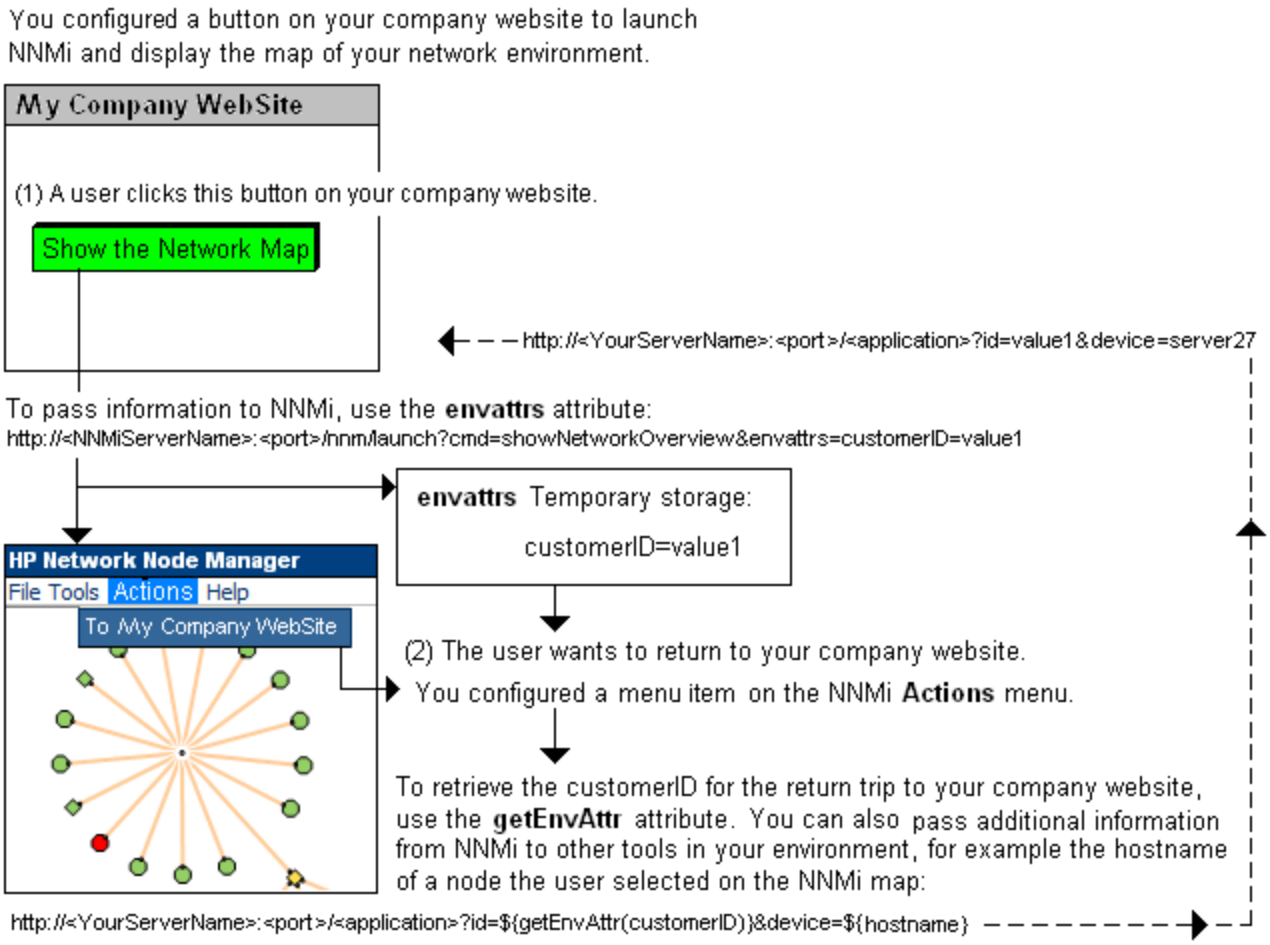
If the user name and password are not valid, the NNMi sign-in page appears with an authentication error message.

Any URL request that contains `j_username` and `j_password` redirects, so the actual user name and password are not visible in the Web browser.

Access to console features is limited by the role assignment. The roles are hierarchical in nature. For more information, see .

Pass Environment Attributes

Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) are received from another application when NNMi is launched from that external application, see "Launch a View (showView)" (on page 1288) or "Launch a Form (showForm)" (on page 1325) for more information. These `envattrs` attributes are session-specific and not stored in the NNMi database. NNMi temporarily retains the `envattrs` name-value pairs. You can use `getEnvAttr` to retrieve a current `envattrs` value pair and pass it back to that application. Click here for an illustrated example.



Note: See "Configure Launch Actions" (on page 1192) for information about adding menu items to the NNMi console menus.

You can send any number of Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) when launching NNMi from another website or program. You can use `getEnvAttr` to retrieve the current `envattrs` name=value pairs and pass them back:

`${getEnvAttr(<applicationAttrName>)}`

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

```
http://<
yourServerName>:<portNumber>/<application>?<yourURLparameter1>=
${getEnvAttr(<applicationAttrName1>)}&<yourURLparameter2>=
${getEnvAttr(<applicationAttrName2>)}
```

`<serverName>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

<*portNumber*> = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

For example, the following Full URL provides an Action within the NNMi console that returns the user to exactly the same place within your company website where the user was before launching NNMi:

```
http://<myHost>/<myApplication>?com.my.sessionId=
${getEnvAttr(com.my.sessionId)}&com.my.objectName=
$getEnvAttr(com.my.objectName)}
```

The Full URL entry could result in the following URL:

```
http://<myHost>/<myApplication>com.my.sessionId=
123&com.my.objectName= node25
```

Note: If the Environment Attribute that you request in your Action does not exist for the selected view or form, the resulting URL passes an empty string.

Launch the Console (showMain)

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

To launch the entire console, use the following URL:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=`**`showMain`**

<*serverName*> = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

<*portNumber*> = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

To launch the console and bypass log on, use the following URL:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=showMain`**`&j_username=<accountName>&j_password=<accountPassword>`**

Caution: Review in the information in "Authentication Requirements for URLs Access" (on page 1285) before bypassing log on.

Launch a View (showView)

Tip: A view session launched with a URL never times out. (If you are using Mozilla Firefox, see also Configure Mozilla Firefox Timeout Interval.) To continuously display up-to-date information in your network operation center (NOC), launch an Integration URL view .

To launch a default table view that displays all instances of a specified object type, use the following URL:

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=` **`showView&objtype= <x>`**

`<serverName>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

`<portNumber>` = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

For a quick-reference list of all URL choices for launching NNMi, see **Help → Documentation Library → Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs**. The Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs page also contains a link to a list of sample URLs that you can copy/paste as a starting point.

Note: If you are using Mozilla Firefox, click here for more information.

Due to the Mozilla Firefox security implementation, launching an NNMi view with a URL has the following limitations:

- The  Close button does not work.
- The File → Close menu item does not work.

Use the browser buttons to close the view.

Default View for Each Object Type and Available Filters

x = objtype Value	Default View	Node Filter	Interface Filter
`Incident`	Incidents workspace, All Incidents table view	Yes	No
`Node`	Inventory workspace, Nodes table view	Yes	No
`Interface`	Inventory workspace, Interfaces table view	Yes	Yes
`IPAddress`	Inventory workspace, IP Addresses table view	Yes	Yes
`IPSubnet`	Inventory workspace, IP Subnets table view	No	No
`NodeGroup`	Inventory workspace, Node Groups table view	No	No
`InterfaceGroup`	Inventory workspace, Interface Groups table view	No	No

The following are optional filter parameters:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showView&objtype= <x>`**`&nodegroup= <Name>`**

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showView&objtype= <x>`**`&ifgroup= <Name>`**

Filter by Node Group (launched Incident, Node, Interface, and IP Address views)

Attribute	Values
nodegroup	The *case-sensitive* Name attribute value of the Node Group to use as a filter for this view. **Note**: The Node Group name is translated. If your team shares NNMi within multiple locales, use nodegroupid or nodegroupuuid. If the Name value includes space characters, consider replacing the space character in your URL statement (see "W3C Rules for URLs" (on page 1284)).
nodegroupid	The `id` is the Unique Object Identifier (unique across the entire NNMi database). Provide the `id` of the Node Group to use as a filter for this view. This attribute value is not visible on any form within the console. To find this value, use the nnmconfigexport.ovpl command-line tool to export an XML file that includes the `id` attribute value for each object instance.
nodegroupuuid	The `uuid` is the Universally Unique Object Identifier (unique across all databases). Provide the `uuid` of the Node Group to use as a filter for this view. This attribute value is not visible on any form within the console. To find this value, use the nnmconfigexport.ovpl command-line tool to export an XML file that includes the `uuid` attribute value for each object instance.

Filter by Interface Group (launched Interface and IP Address views)

Attribute	Values
ifgroup	The *case-sensitive* Name attribute value of the Interface Group to use as a filter for this view. **Note**: The Interface Group name is translated. If your team shares NNMi within multiple locales, use ifgroupid or ifgroupuuid. If the Name value includes space characters, consider replacing the space character in your URL statement (see "W3C Rules for URLs" (on page 1284)).
ifgroupid	The `id` is the Unique Object Identifier (unique across the entire NNMi database). Provide the `id` of the Interface Group to use as a filter for this view. This attribute value is not visible on any form within the console. To find this value, use the nnmconfigexport.ovpl command-line tool to export an XML file that includes the `id` attribute value for each object instance.
ifgroupuuid	The `uuid` is the Universally Unique Object Identifier (unique across all databases). Provide the `uuid` of the Interface Group to use as a filter for this view. This attribute value is not visible on any form within the console. To find this value, use the nnmconfigexport.ovpl command-line tool to export an XML file that includes the `uuid` attribute value for each object instance.

The following are optional parameters:

```
http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showView&objtype=
<x>&menus= <true|false>&newWindow= <true|false>&readonly=
<true|false>&readonlygroupsselector = <true|false>&envattrs= <name1=
value>;<name2= value>
```

Attributes for Launched Views

Attribute	Values
menus	true = Show the view menus and the Close button. If not specified, the default is true. false = Hide the view menus and the Close button to save space in the view.
newWindow	true = Display the view in a new browser window. This new window does not display the browser-specific menu bars. The browser-specific menu bars are hidden to provide the maximum amount of room for the requested view. false = Display the view within the current browser window (if not specified, the default is false).
readonly	true = Prevents the user from doing either of the following: • Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object) false = Enables the user to do either of the following: • Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object)
readonlynodegroupselector	true = Prevents the user from selecting a Node Group. false = Enables the user to select a Node Group.
envattrs	Use Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) to pass `<name=value>` pairs *from an external application* to NNMi. Environment Attributes are session-specific and stored in memory (not in the NNMi database). The name-value pairs can be any arbitrary string (as required by the external program). For example, let's assume that NNMi was launched from an application that wants to preserve a session ID (123) and object attribute (node25) as follows: `http://<yourServerName/nnm?cmd= showView&objtype= Node&envattrs= com.my.sessionId= 123;com.my.objectName= node25` **Note**: See "Pass Environment Attributes" (on page 1286) for

Attribute	Values
	information about how to retrieve these Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) `<name=value>` pairs from NNMi, and pass them back *to the originating external application*.

If you want to launch some other view, specify the view rather than the object type:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=` **`showView&view= <x>`**

For more information, see:

"Launch an Incident View" (on page 1292)

"Launch a Topology Maps Workspace View" (on page 1297)

"Launch a Monitoring Workspace View" (on page 1305)

"Launch a Troubleshooting Workspace View" (on page 1308)

"Launch an Inventory Workspace View" (on page 1317)

"Launch a Management Mode Workspace Views" (on page 1320)

"Launch a Configuration Workspace View" (on page 1323)

Launch an Incident View

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=` **`showView&view= <x>`**

`<serverName>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

`<portNumber>` = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

For a quick-reference list of all URL choices for launching NNMi, see **Help → Documentation Library → Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs**. The Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs page also contains a link to a list of sample URLs that you can copy/paste as a starting point.

Note: If you are using Mozilla Firefox, click here for more information.

Due to the Mozilla Firefox security implementation, launching an NNMi view with a URL has the following limitations:

- The  Close button does not work.
- The File → Close menu item does not work.

Use the browser buttons to close the view.

Potential Incident Workspace Views and Available Filters

View Name	*x* = View ID	Node Filter	Interface Filter
All Incidents	`allIncidentsTableView` **Tip**: To display the All Incidents view filtered by a specified node, see "Launch the All Incidents View Filtered by Node" (on page 1295)	Yes	No
Closed Key Incidents	`closedKeyIncidentsTableView`	Yes	No
Custom Incidents	`customIncidentTableView`	Yes	No
Custom Open Incidents	`customOpenIncidentTableView`	Yes	No
My Open Incidents	`myIncidentTableView`	Yes	No
NNM 6.x / 7.x Events	`nnm6x7xIncidentTableView`	Yes	No
Open Key Incidents	`openKeyIncidentsTableView`	Yes	No
Open Root Cause Incidents	`openRCIncidentTableView`	Yes	No
Service Impact Incidents	`serviceImpactIncidentTableView`	Yes	No
SNMP Traps	`snmpTrapsIncidentTableView`	Yes	No
Unassigned Open Key Incidents	`unassignedKeyIncidentsTableView`	Yes	No

The following are optional filter parameters:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showView&view=<x>&nodegroup= <Name>`

Filter by Node Group (launched Incident, Node, Interface, and IP Address views)

Attribute	Values
nodegroup	The *case-sensitive* Name attribute value of the Node Group to use as a filter for this view.

Attribute	Values
	Note: The Node Group name is translated. If your team shares NNMi within multiple locales, use nodegroupid or nodegroupuuid. If the Name value includes space characters, consider replacing the space character in your URL statement (see "W3C Rules for URLs" (on page 1284)).
nodegroupid	The `id` is the Unique Object Identifier (unique across the entire NNMi database). Provide the `id` of the Node Group to use as a filter for this view. This attribute value is not visible on any form within the console. To find this value, use the nnmconfigexport.ovpl command-line tool to export an XML file that includes the `id` attribute value for each object instance.
nodegroupuuid	The `uuid` is the Universally Unique Object Identifier (unique across all databases). Provide the `uuid` of the Node Group to use as a filter for this view. This attribute value is not visible on any form within the console. To find this value, use the nnmconfigexport.ovpl command-line tool to export an XML file that includes the `uuid` attribute value for each object instance.

The following are optional parameters:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showView&view=<x>&menus= <true|false>&newWindow= <true|false>&envattrs= <name1= value>;<name2= value>`

Attributes for Launched Views

Attribute	Values
menus	true = Show the view menus and the Close button. If not specified, the default is true. false = Hide the view menus and the Close button to save space in the view.
newWindow	true = Display the view in a new browser window. This new window does not display the browser-specific menu bars. The browser-specific menu bars are hidden to provide the maximum amount of room for the requested view. false = Display the view within the current browser window (if not specified, the default is false).
readonly	true = Prevents the user from doing either of the following: • Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object) false = Enables the user to do either of the following: • Open any forms from the view

Attribute	Values
	• Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object)
envattrs	Use Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) to pass `<name=value>` pairs *from an external application* to NNMi. Environment Attributes are session-specific and stored in memory (not in the NNMi database). The name-value pairs can be any arbitrary string (as required by the external program). For example, let's assume that NNMi was launched from an application that wants to preserve a session ID (123) and object attribute (node25) as follows: `http://<yourServerName/nnm?cmd= showView&objtype= Node&envattrs= com.my.sessionId= 123;com.my.objectName= node25` **Note**: See "Pass Environment Attributes" (on page 1286) for information about how to retrieve these Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) `<name=value>` pairs from NNMi, and pass them back *to the originating external application*.

Launch the All Incidents View Filtered by Node

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=` **`showIncidents&object-identity= <Name>`**

`<serverName>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

`<portNumber>` = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

For a quick-reference list of all URL choices for launching NNMi, see **Help → Documentation Library → Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs**. The Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs page also contains a link to a list of sample URLs that you can copy/paste as a starting point.

Note: If you are using Mozilla Firefox, click here for more information.

Due to the Mozilla Firefox security implementation, launching an NNMi view with a URL has the following limitations:

- The Close button does not work.
- The File → Close menu item does not work.

Use the browser buttons to close the view.

The following are optional filter parameters:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showIncidents`**`&object-identity= <Name>`**

Filter the All Incidents View by Node Name

Attribute	Values
Name	The *case-sensitive* Name attribute value of the Node to use as a filter for this view. **Note**: The Node Name is translated. If your team shares NNMi within multiple locales, use the `showView` command with nodegroupid or nodegroupuuid. See "Launch an Incident View" (on page 1292) for more information. If the Name value includes space characters, consider replacing the space character in your URL statement (see "W3C Rules for URLs" (on page 1284)).

The following are optional parameters:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showIncidents&object-identity= <Name>`**`&menus= <true|false>&newWindow= <true|false>&readonly= <true|false>&envattrs= <name1= value>;<name2= value>`**

Attributes for Launched Views

Attribute	Values
menus	true = Show the view menus and the Close button. If not specified, the default is true. false = Hide the view menus and the Close button to save space in the view.
newWindow	true = Display the view in a new browser window. This new window does not display the browser-specific menu bars. The browser-specific menu bars are hidden to provide the maximum amount of room for the requested view. false = Display the view within the current browser window (if not specified, the default is false).
readonly	true = Prevents the user from doing either of the following: • Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object) false = Enables the user to do either of the following: • Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object)
envattrs	Use Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) to pass `<name=value>` pairs *from an external application* to NNMi. Environment Attributes are session-specific and stored in memory (not in the NNMi database). The name-value pairs can be any arbitrary string (as required by the external program).

Attribute	Values
	For example, let's assume that NNMi was launched from an application that wants to preserve a session ID (123) and object attribute (node25) as follows: `http://<yourServerName/nnm?cmd= showView&objtype= Node&envattrs= com.my.sessionId= 123;com.my.objectName= node25` **Note**: See "Pass Environment Attributes" (on page 1286) for information about how to retrieve these Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) `<name=value>` pairs from NNMi, and pass them back *to the originating external application*.

Launch a Topology Maps Workspace View

The URL required for each one is unique.

Tip: A map session launched with a URL never times out. The view automatically updates every 30 seconds. This is useful if your network operation center (NOC) continuously displays a map of the most important nodes. See "Configure Maps" (on page 352). (If you use the Mozilla Firefox browser and are prompted to click Continue before the map appears, see Configure Mozilla Firefox Timeout Interval.)

For a quick-reference list of all URL choices for launching NNMi, see **Help → Documentation Library → Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs**. The Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs page also contains a link to a list of sample URLs that you can copy/paste as a starting point.

Click here to show the example of a URL that opens the **Node Group Overview** map (cmd=showNodeGroupOverview).

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http:/<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?`**`cmd= showNodeGroupOverview`**

`<serverName>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

`<portNumber>` = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

Note: If you are using Mozilla Firefox, click here for more information.

Due to the Mozilla Firefox security implementation, launching an NNMi view with a URL has the following limitations:

- The Close button does not work.
- The File → Close menu item does not work.

Use the browser buttons to close the view.

The following are optional parameters:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=showNodeGroupOverview`**`&menus= <true/false>&newWindow= <true/false>&readonly= <true|false>&envattrs= <name1= value>;<name2= value>`**

Attributes for Launched Views

Attribute	Values
menus	true = Show the view menus and the Close button. If not specified, the default is true. false = Hide the view menus and the Close button to save space in the view.
newWindow	true = Display the view in a new browser window. This new window does not display the browser-specific menu bars. The browser-specific menu bars are hidden to provide the maximum amount of room for the requested view. false = Display the view within the current browser window (if not specified, the default is false).
readonly	true = Prevents the user from doing either of the following: • Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object) false = Enables the user to do either of the following: • Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object)
envattrs	Use Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) to pass `<name=value>` pairs *from an external application* to NNMi. Environment Attributes are session-specific and stored in memory (not in the NNMi database). The name-value pairs can be any arbitrary string (as required by the external program). For example, let's assume that NNMi was launched from an application that wants to preserve a session ID (123) and object attribute (node25) as follows: `http://<yourServerName/nnm?cmd= showView&objtype= Node&envattrs= com.my.sessionId= 123;com.my.objectName= node25` **Note**: See "Pass Environment Attributes" (on page 1286) for information about how to retrieve these Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) `<name=value>` pairs from NNMi, and pass them back *to the originating external application*.

Click here to show the example of a URL that opens the **Network Overview** map (cmd=showNetworkOverview).

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http:/<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?`**`cmd= showNetworkOverview`**

`<serverName>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

`<portNumber>` = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

For a quick-reference list of all URL choices for launching NNMi, see **Help → Documentation Library → Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs**. The Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs page also contains a link to a list of sample URLs that you can copy/paste as a starting point.

Note: If you are using Mozilla Firefox, click here for more information.

Due to the Mozilla Firefox security implementation, launching an NNMi view with a URL has the following limitations:

- The  Close button does not work.
- The File → Close menu item does not work.

Use the browser buttons to close the view.

The following are optional parameters:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=showNetworkOverview`**`&menus= <true|false>&newWindow= <true|false>&readonly= <true|false>&envattrs= <name1= value>;<name2= value>`**

Attributes for Launched Views

Attribute	Values
menus	true = Show the view menus and the  Close button. If not specified, the default is true. false = Hide the view menus and the  Close button to save space in the view.
newWindow	true = Display the view in a new browser window. This new window does not display the browser-specific menu bars. The browser-specific menu bars are hidden to provide the maximum amount of room for the requested view. false = Display the view within the current browser window (if not specified, the default is false).
readonly	true = Prevents the user from doing either of the following:

Attribute	Values
	• Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object) false = Enables the user to do either of the following: • Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object)
envattrs	Use Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) to pass `<name=value>` pairs *from an external application* to NNMi. Environment Attributes are session-specific and stored in memory (not in the NNMi database). The name-value pairs can be any arbitrary string (as required by the external program). For example, let's assume that NNMi was launched from an application that wants to preserve a session ID (123) and object attribute (node25) as follows: `http://<yourServerName/nnm?cmd= showView&objtype= Node&envattrs= com.my.sessionId= 123;com.my.objectName= node25` **Note**: See "Pass Environment Attributes" (on page 1286) for information about how to retrieve these Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) `<name=value>` pairs from NNMi, and pass them back *to the originating external application*.

Click here to show the example of a URL that opens the **Networking Infrastructure Devices** node group map (cmd=showView).

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

See quick reference "W3C Rules for URLs" (on page 1284).

`http:/<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?`**`cmd= showView&objtype= Node&nodegroup= Networking+Infrastructure+Devices`**

`<serverName>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

`<portNumber>` = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

Note: If you are using Mozilla Firefox, click here for more information.

Due to the Mozilla Firefox security implementation, launching an NNMi view with a URL has the following limitations:

- The  Close button does not work.
- The File → Close menu item does not work.

Use the browser buttons to close the view.

The following are optional parameters:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showView&objtype= Node&nodegroup= Networking+Infrastructure+Devices`**`&menus= <true|false>&newWindow= <true|false>&readonly= <true|false>&readonlynodegroupselector= <true|false>&envattrs= <name1= value>;<name2= value>`**

Attributes for Launched Views

Attribute	Values
menus	true = Show the view menus and the  Close button. If not specified, the default is true. false = Hide the view menus and the  Close button to save space in the view.
newWindow	true = Display the view in a new browser window. This new window does not display the browser-specific menu bars. The browser-specific menu bars are hidden to provide the maximum amount of room for the requested view. false = Display the view within the current browser window (if not specified, the default is false).
readonly	true = Prevents the user from doing either of the following: • Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object) false = Enables the user to do either of the following: • Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object)
readonlynodegroupselector	true = Prevents the user from selecting a Node Group. false = Enables the user to select a Node Group.
envattrs	Use Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) to pass `<name=value>` pairs *from an external application* to NNMi. Environment Attributes are session-specific and stored in memory

Attribute	Values
	(not in the NNMi database). The name-value pairs can be any arbitrary string (as required by the external program). For example, let's assume that NNMi was launched from an application that wants to preserve a session ID (123) and object attribute (node25) as follows: `http://<yourServerName/nnm?cmd= showView&objtype= Node&envattrs= com.my.sessionId= 123;com.my.objectName= node25` **Note**: See "Pass Environment Attributes" (on page 1286) for information about how to retrieve these Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) `<name=value>` pairs from NNMi, and pass them back *to the originating external application*.

Click here to show the example of a URL that opens the **Routers** node group map (cmd=showNodeGroup&name=Routers).

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http:/<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?`**`cmd= showNodeGroup&name= Routers`**

`<serverName>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

`<portNumber>` = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

Note: If you are using Mozilla Firefox, click here for more information.

Due to the Mozilla Firefox security implementation, launching an NNMi view with a URL has the following limitations:

- The Close button does not work.
- The File → Close menu item does not work.

Use the browser buttons to close the view.

The following are optional parameters:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showNodeGroup&name= Routers`**`&menus= <true|false>&newWindow= <true|false>&readonly=`**

<*true*|*false*>&readonlynodegroupselector= <*true*|*false*>&envattrs= <*name1= value*>;<*name2= value*>

Attributes for Launched Views

Attribute	Values
menus	true = Show the view menus and the  Close button. If not specified, the default is true. false = Hide the view menus and the  Close button to save space in the view.
newWindow	true = Display the view in a new browser window. This new window does not display the browser-specific menu bars. The browser-specific menu bars are hidden to provide the maximum amount of room for the requested view. false = Display the view within the current browser window (if not specified, the default is false).
readonly	true = Prevents the user from doing either of the following: • Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object) false = Enables the user to do either of the following: • Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object)
readonlynodegroupselector	true = Prevents the user from selecting a Node Group. false = Enables the user to select a Node Group.
envattrs	Use Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) to pass `<name=value>` pairs *from an external application* to NNMi. Environment Attributes are session-specific and stored in memory (not in the NNMi database). The name-value pairs can be any arbitrary string (as required by the external program). For example, let's assume that NNMi was launched from an application that wants to preserve a session ID (123) and object attribute (node25) as follows: `http://<yourServerName/nnm?cmd= showView&objtype= Node&envattrs= com.my.sessionId= 123;com.my.objectName= node25` **Note**: See "Pass Environment Attributes" (on page 1286) for information about how to retrieve these Environment Attributes

Attribute	Values
	(envattrs) <name=value> pairs from NNMi, and pass them back *to the originating external application*.

Click here to show the example of a URL that opens the **Switches** node group map (cmd=showNodeGroup&name=Switches).

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http:/<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?`**`cmd= showNodeGroup&name= Switches`**

<*serverName*> = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

<*portNumber*> = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

Note: If you are using Mozilla Firefox, click here for more information.

Due to the Mozilla Firefox security implementation, launching an NNMi view with a URL has the following limitations:

- The  Close button does not work.
- The File → Close menu item does not work.

Use the browser buttons to close the view.

The following are optional parameters:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showNodeGroup&name= Switches`**`&menus= <true|false>&newWindow= <true|false>&readonly= <true|false>&readonlynodegroupselector= <true|false>&envattrs= <name1= value>;<name2= value>`**

Attributes for Launched Views

Attribute	Values
menus	true = Show the view menus and the Close button. If not specified, the default is true. false = Hide the view menus and the  Close button to save space in the view.
newWindow	true = Display the view in a new browser window. This new window

Attribute	Values
	does not display the browser-specific menu bars. The browser-specific menu bars are hidden to provide the maximum amount of room for the requested view. false = Display the view within the current browser window (if not specified, the default is false).
readonly	true = Prevents the user from doing either of the following: • Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object) false = Enables the user to do either of the following: • Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object)
readonlynodegroupselector	true = Prevents the user from selecting a Node Group. false = Enables the user to select a Node Group.
envattrs	Use Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) to pass `<name=value>` pairs *from an external application* to NNMi. Environment Attributes are session-specific and stored in memory (not in the NNMi database). The name-value pairs can be any arbitrary string (as required by the external program). For example, let's assume that NNMi was launched from an application that wants to preserve a session ID (123) and object attribute (node25) as follows: `http://<yourServerName/nnm?cmd= showView&objtype= Node&envattrs= com.my.sessionId= 123;com.my.objectName= node25` **Note**: See "Pass Environment Attributes" (on page 1286) for information about how to retrieve these Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) `<name=value>` pairs from NNMi, and pass them back *to the originating external application*.

Launch a Monitoring Workspace View

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=` **`showView&view= <x>`**

<*serverName*> = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

<*portNumber*> = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

For a quick-reference list of all URL choices for launching NNMi, see **Help → Documentation Library → Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs**. The Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs page also contains a link to a list of sample URLs that you can copy/paste as a starting point.

Note: If you are using Mozilla Firefox, click here for more information.

Due to the Mozilla Firefox security implementation, launching an NNMi view with a URL has the following limitations:

- The  Close button does not work.
- The File → Close menu item does not work.

Use the browser buttons to close the view.

Monitoring Workspace Views and Available Filters

View Name	*x* = View ID	Node Filter	Interface Filter
Non-Normal Node Components	`nonNormalNodeComponentTableView`	No	No
Non-Normal Cards	`nonNormalCardTableView`	No	No
+Non-Normal Interfaces	`nonNormalInterfaceTableView`	Yes	Yes
+Non-Normal Nodes	`nonNormalNodeTableView`	Yes	No
+Not Responding Addresses	`notRespondingIPAddressTableView`	Yes	Yes
Interface Performance	`interfacePerformanceTableView`	Yes	Yes
Card Redundancy Groups	`cardRedundancyGroupsTableView`	No	No
Router Redundancy Groups	`routerRedundancyGroupsStatusTableView`	No	No
Node Groups	`nodeGroupsStatusTableView`	No	No
Custom Node Collections	`customPollerNodeCollectionsTableView`	No	No
Custom Polled Instances	`customPollerPolledInstancesTableView`	No	No

The following are optional filter parameters:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showView&view=<x>&nodegroup= <Name>`

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showView&view=<x>&ifgroup= <Name>`

Filter by Node Group (launched Incident, Node, Interface, and IP Address views)

Attribute	Values
nodegroup	The *case-sensitive* Name attribute value of the Node Group to use as a filter for this view. **Note**: The Node Group name is translated. If your team shares NNMi within multiple locales, use nodegroupid or nodegroupuuid. If the Name value includes space characters, consider replacing the space character in your URL statement (see "W3C Rules for URLs" (on page 1284)).
nodegroupid	The `id` is the Unique Object Identifier (unique across the entire NNMi database). Provide the `id` of the Node Group to use as a filter for this view. This attribute value is not visible on any form within the console. To find this value, use the nnmconfigexport.ovpl command-line tool to export an XML file that includes the `id` attribute value for each object instance.
nodegroupuuid	The `uuid` is the Universally Unique Object Identifier (unique across all databases). Provide the `uuid` of the Node Group to use as a filter for this view. This attribute value is not visible on any form within the console. To find this value, use the nnmconfigexport.ovpl command-line tool to export an XML file that includes the `uuid` attribute value for each object instance.

Filter by Interface Group (launched Interface and IP Address views)

Attribute	Values
ifgroup	The *case-sensitive* Name attribute value of the Interface Group to use as a filter for this view. **Note**: The Interface Group name is translated. If your team shares NNMi within multiple locales, use ifgroupid or ifgroupuuid. If the Name value includes space characters, consider replacing the space character in your URL statement (see "W3C Rules for URLs" (on page 1284)).
ifgroupid	The `id` is the Unique Object Identifier (unique across the entire NNMi database). Provide the `id` of the Interface Group to use as a filter for this view. This attribute value is not visible on any form within the console. To find this value, use the nnmconfigexport.ovpl command-line tool to export an XML file that includes the `id` attribute value for each object instance.
ifgroupuuid	The `uuid` is the Universally Unique Object Identifier (unique across all databases). Provide the `uuid` of the Interface Group to use as a filter for this view. This attribute value is not visible on any form within the console. To find this value, use the nnmconfigexport.ovpl command-line tool to export an XML file that includes the `uuid` attribute value for each object instance.

The following are optional parameters:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showView&view= <x>`**`&menus= <true|false>&newWindow= <true|false>&envattrs= <name1= value>;<name2= value>`**

Attributes for Launched Views

Attribute	Values
menus	true = Show the view menus and the  Close button. If not specified, the default is true. false = Hide the view menus and the  Close button to save space in the view.
newWindow	true = Display the view in a new browser window. This new window does not display the browser-specific menu bars. The browser-specific menu bars are hidden to provide the maximum amount of room for the requested view. false = Display the view within the current browser window (if not specified, the default is false).
readonly	true = Prevents the user from doing either of the following: • Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object) false = Enables the user to do either of the following: • Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object)
envattrs	Use Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) to pass `<name=value>` pairs *from an external application* to NNMi. Environment Attributes are session-specific and stored in memory (not in the NNMi database). The name-value pairs can be any arbitrary string (as required by the external program). For example, let's assume that NNMi was launched from an application that wants to preserve a session ID (123) and object attribute (node25) as follows: `http://<yourServerName/nnm?cmd= showView&objtype= Node&envattrs= com.my.sessionId= 123;com.my.objectName= node25` **Note**: See "Pass Environment Attributes" (on page 1286) for information about how to retrieve these Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) `<name=value>` pairs from NNMi, and pass them back *to the originating external application*.

Launch a Troubleshooting Workspace View

There are four types of views in the Troubleshooting workspace. The URL syntax required for each one is unique.

Tip: A map session launched with a URL never times out. The view automatically updates every 30 seconds. This is useful if your network operation center (NOC) continuously displays a map of the most important nodes. See "Configure Maps" (on page 352). (If you use the Mozilla Firefox browser and are prompted to click Continue before the map appears, see Configure Mozilla Firefox Timeout Interval.)

Click here to show examples of URLs that open a **Layer 2 Neighbor View** (cmd=showLayer2Neighbors).

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=` **`showLayer2Neighbors`**

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=`
`showLayer2Neighbors&nodename= <x>&hops= <#>`

`<serverName>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

`<portNumber>` = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

For a quick-reference list of all URL choices for launching NNMi, see **Help → Documentation Library → Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs**. The Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs page also contains a link to a list of sample URLs that you can copy/paste as a starting point.

Note: If you are using Mozilla Firefox, click here for more information.

Due to the Mozilla Firefox security implementation, launching an NNMi view with a URL has the following limitations:

- The  Close button does not work.
- The File → Close menu item does not work.

Use the browser buttons to close the view.

Layer 2 Neighbor View Attributes

Attribute	Value
nodename	The source node's DNS hostname (full or short) or IP address. If you use this attribute, NNMi tries to match the string you provide by following this procedure: • Check the value of the Hostname (*case-sensitive*) on the Node form. • Check the values in the Address column of the table on the Node form, Addresses tab, • Check the value of the System Name field on the in the Node form, General tab. • Check the value in the Name field on the Node form.
hops	1 - 9

The following are optional parameters:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=showLayer2Neighbors`**`&menus= <true|false>&newWindow= <true|false>&readonly= <true|false>&envattrs= <name1= value>;<name2= value>`**

Attributes for Launched Views

Attribute	Values
menus	true = Show the view menus and the Close button. If not specified, the default is true. false = Hide the view menus and the Close button to save space in the view.
newWindow	true = Display the view in a new browser window. This new window does not display the browser-specific menu bars. The browser-specific menu bars are hidden to provide the maximum amount of room for the requested view. false = Display the view within the current browser window (if not specified, the default is false).
readonly	true = Prevents the user from doing either of the following: • Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object) false = Enables the user to do either of the following: • Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object)

Attribute	Values
envattrs	Use Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) to pass `<name=value>` pairs *from an external application* to NNMi. Environment Attributes are session-specific and stored in memory (not in the NNMi database). The name-value pairs can be any arbitrary string (as required by the external program). For example, let's assume that NNMi was launched from an application that wants to preserve a session ID (123) and object attribute (node25) as follows: `http://<yourServerName/nnm?cmd= showView&objtype= Node&envattrs= com.my.sessionId= 123;com.my.objectName= node25` **Note**: See "Pass Environment Attributes" (on page 1286) for information about how to retrieve these Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) `<name=value>` pairs from NNMi, and pass them back *to the originating external application*.

Click here to show examples of URLs that open a **Layer 3 Neighbor View** (cmd=showLayer3Neighbors).

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=` **`showLayer3Neighbors`**

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=`
`showLayer3Neighbors&nodename= <x>&hops= <#>`

Note: If you are using Mozilla Firefox, click here for more information.

Due to the Mozilla Firefox security implementation, launching an NNMi view with a URL has the following limitations:

- The Close button does not work.
- The File → Close menu item does not work.

Use the browser buttons to close the view.

Layer 3 Neighbor View Attributes

Attribute	Value
nodename	The source node's DNS hostname (full or short) or IP address. If you use this attribute, NNMi tries to match the string you provide by following this procedure: • Check the value of the Hostname (*case-sensitive*) on the Node form. • Check the values in the Address column of the table on the Node form, Addresses tab, • Check the value of the System Name field on the in the Node form, General tab. • Check the value in the Name field on the Node form.
hops	1 - 9
menus	true = Show the menus and window toolbar in the form. If not specified, the default is true. false = Hide the menus and window toolbar in the view.

The following are optional parameters:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=showLayer3Neighbors`**`&menus= <true|false>&newWindow= <true|false>&readonly= <true|false>&envattrs= <name1= value>;<name2= value>`**

Attributes for Launched Views

Attribute	Values
menus	true = Show the view menus and the Close button. If not specified, the default is true. false = Hide the view menus and the Close button to save space in the view.
newWindow	true = Display the view in a new browser window. This new window does not display the browser-specific menu bars. The browser-specific menu bars are hidden to provide the maximum amount of room for the requested view. false = Display the view within the current browser window (if not specified, the default is false).
readonly	true = Prevents the user from doing either of the following: • Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object) false = Enables the user to do either of the following:

Attribute	Values
	• Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object)
envattrs	Use Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) to pass `<name=value>` pairs *from an external application* to NNMi. Environment Attributes are session-specific and stored in memory (not in the NNMi database). The name-value pairs can be any arbitrary string (as required by the external program). For example, let's assume that NNMi was launched from an application that wants to preserve a session ID (123) and object attribute (node25) as follows: `http://<yourServerName/nnm?cmd= showView&objtype= Node&envattrs= com.my.sessionId= 123;com.my.objectName= node25` **Note**: See "Pass Environment Attributes" (on page 1286) for information about how to retrieve these Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) `<name=value>` pairs from NNMi, and pass them back *to the originating external application*.

Click here to show examples of URLs that open a **Path View** (cmd=showPath).

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=` **`showPath`**

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=` **`showPath&src= <x>&dest= <y>`**

Note: If you are using Mozilla Firefox, click here for more information.

Due to the Mozilla Firefox security implementation, launching an NNMi view with a URL has the following limitations:

- The  Close button does not work.
- The File → Close menu item does not work.

Use the browser buttons to close the view.

Note: *NNMi Advanced*. Path View works only with IPv4 addresses. The NNMi Advanced IPv6 address values are not valid choices for Path View. Any devices in your network that are configured with IPv6 addresses cannot be displayed on Path View maps.

Path View Attributes

Attribute	Value
src	The source node's DNS hostname (full or short) or IP address. NNMi tries to match the string you provide by following this procedure: • Check the value of the Hostname (*case-sensitive*) on the Node form. • Check the values in the Address column of the table on the Node form, Addresses tab, • Check the value of the System Name field on the in the Node form, General tab. • Check the value in the Name field on the Node form.
dest	The destination node's DNS hostname (full or short) or IP address. NNMi tries to match the string you provide by following this procedure: • Check the value of the Hostname (*case-sensitive*) on the Node form. • Check the values in the Address column of the table on the Node form, Addresses tab, • Check the value of the System Name field on the in the Node form, General tab. • Check the value in the Name field on the Node form.

The following are optional parameters:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showPath`**`&menus= <true|false>&newWindow= <true|false>&readonly= <true|false>&envattrs= <name1= value>;<name2= value>`**

Attributes for Launched Views

Attribute	Values
menus	true = Show the view menus and the Close button. If not specified, the default is true. false = Hide the view menus and the Close button to save space in the view.
newWindow	true = Display the view in a new browser window. This new window does not display the browser-specific menu bars. The browser-specific menu bars are hidden to provide the maximum amount of room for the requested view. false = Display the view within the current browser window (if not specified, the default is false).
readonly	true = Prevents the user from doing either of the following: • Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object)

Attribute	Values
	false = Enables the user to do either of the following: • Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object)
envattrs	Use Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) to pass `<name=value>` pairs *from an external application* to NNMi. Environment Attributes are session-specific and stored in memory (not in the NNMi database). The name-value pairs can be any arbitrary string (as required by the external program). For example, let's assume that NNMi was launched from an application that wants to preserve a session ID (123) and object attribute (node25) as follows: `http://<yourServerName/nnm?cmd= showView&objtype= Node&envattrs= com.my.sessionId= 123;com.my.objectName= node25` **Note**: See "Pass Environment Attributes" (on page 1286) for information about how to retrieve these Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) `<name=value>` pairs from NNMi, and pass them back *to the originating external application*.

Click here to show examples of URLs that open a **Node Group Map View** (cmd=showNodeGroup).

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=` **`showNodeGroup&name=<x>`**

Note: If you are using Mozilla Firefox, click here for more information.

Due to the Mozilla Firefox security implementation, launching an NNMi view with a URL has the following limitations:

- The  Close button does not work.
- The File → Close menu item does not work.

Use the browser buttons to close the view.

Node Group Map View Attributes

Attribute	Value
name	The *case-sensitive* Name attribute value from the Node Group form.

Attribute	Value
	Note: The Node Group name is translated. If your team shares NNMi within multiple locales, use nodegroupid or nodegroupuuid. If the Name value includes space characters, consider replacing the space character in your URL statement (see "W3C Rules for URLs" (on page 1284)).
objid	The `id` is the Unique Object Identifier (unique per object type in the NNMi database). Provide the `id` of the Node Group to use as a filter for this view. NNMi displays the `id` attribute value on the object form's Registration tab.
objuuid	The `uuid` is the Universally Unique Object Identifier (unique across all databases). Provide the `uuid` of the Node Group to use as a filter for this view. NNMi displays the `uuid` attribute value on the object form's Registration tab.

The following are optional parameters:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showNodeGroup&name=<x>`**`&menus= <true|false>&newWindow= <true|false>&readonly= <true|false>&readonlynodegroupselector= <true|false>&envattrs= <name1= value>;<name2= value>`**

Attributes for Launched Views

Attribute	Values
menus	true = Show the view menus and the Close button. If not specified, the default is true. false = Hide the view menus and the Close button to save space in the view.
newWindow	true = Display the view in a new browser window. This new window does not display the browser-specific menu bars. The browser-specific menu bars are hidden to provide the maximum amount of room for the requested view. false = Display the view within the current browser window (if not specified, the default is false).
readonly	true = Prevents the user from doing either of the following: • Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object) false = Enables the user to do either of the following:

Attribute	Values
	• Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object)
readonlynodegroupselector	true = Prevents the user from selecting a Node Group. false = Enables the user to select a Node Group.
envattrs	Use Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) to pass `<name=value>` pairs *from an external application* to NNMi. Environment Attributes are session-specific and stored in memory (not in the NNMi database). The name-value pairs can be any arbitrary string (as required by the external program). For example, let's assume that NNMi was launched from an application that wants to preserve a session ID (123) and object attribute (node25) as follows: `http://<yourServerName/nnm?cmd= showView&objtype= Node&envattrs= com.my.sessionId= 123;com.my.objectName= node25` **Note**: See "Pass Environment Attributes" (on page 1286) for information about how to retrieve these Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) `<name=value>` pairs from NNMi, and pass them back *to the originating external application*.

Launch an Inventory Workspace View

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=` **`showView&view= <x>`**

`<serverName>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

`<portNumber>` = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

For a quick-reference list of all URL choices for launching NNMi, see **Help → Documentation Library → Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs**. The Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs page also contains a link to a list of sample URLs that you can copy/paste as a starting point.

Note: If you are using Mozilla Firefox, click here for more information.

Due to the Mozilla Firefox security implementation, launching an NNMi view with a URL has the following limitations:

- The  Close button does not work.
- The File → Close menu item does not work.

Use the browser buttons to close the view.

Inventory Workspace Views and Available Filters

View Name	*x* = View ID	Node Filter	Interface Filter
Nodes	`allNodesTableView`	Yes	No
Interfaces	`allInterfacesTableView`	Yes	Yes
IP Addresses	`allIPAddressTableView`	Yes	Yes
IP Subnets	`allIPSubnetsTableView`	No	No
VLANs	`allVlansTableView`	No	No
Cards	`allCardsTableView`	No	No
Ports	`allPortsTableView`	No	No
Nodes by Management Server	`nodesByNNMiManagementServerTableView`	No	No
Custom Nodes	`customNodeTableView`	Yes	No
Custom Interfaces	`customInterfaceTableView`	Yes	Yes
Custom IP Addresses	`customIPAddressTableView`	Yes	Yes
MIB Variables	`mibVariablesTableView`	No	No
Card Redundancy Groups	`allCardRedundancyGroupsTableView`	No	No
Router Redundancy Groups	`routerRedundancyGroupsTableView`	No	No
Node Groups	`nodeGroupsTableView`	No	No
Interface Groups	`interfaceGroupsTableView`	No	No
Management Stations (6.x/7.x)	`allManagementStationsTableView`	No	No

The following are optional filter parameters:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showView&view=<x>&nodegroup= <Name>`

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showView&view=<x>&interfacegroup= <Name>`

Filter by Node Group (launched Incident, Node, Interface, and IP Address views)

Attribute	Values
nodegroup	The *case-sensitive* Name attribute value of the Node Group to use as a filter for this view. **Note**: The Node Group name is translated. If your team shares NNMi within multiple locales, use nodegroupid or nodegroupuuid. If the Name value includes space characters, consider replacing the space character in your URL statement (see "W3C Rules for URLs" (on page 1284)).
nodegroupid	The `id` is the Unique Object Identifier (unique across the entire NNMi database). Provide the `id` of the Node Group to use as a filter for this view. This attribute value is not visible on any form within the console. To find this value, use the nnmconfigexport.ovpl command-line tool to export an XML file that includes the `id` attribute value for each object instance.
nodegroupuuid	The `uuid` is the Universally Unique Object Identifier (unique across all databases). Provide the `uuid` of the Node Group to use as a filter for this view. This attribute value is not visible on any form within the console. To find this value, use the nnmconfigexport.ovpl command-line tool to export an XML file that includes the `uuid` attribute value for each object instance.

Filter by Interface Group (launched Interface and IP Address views)

Attribute	Values
ifgroup	The *case-sensitive* Name attribute value of the Interface Group to use as a filter for this view. **Note**: The Interface Group name is translated. If your team shares NNMi within multiple locales, use ifgroupid or ifgroupuuid. If the Name value includes space characters, consider replacing the space character in your URL statement (see "W3C Rules for URLs" (on page 1284)).
ifgroupid	The `id` is the Unique Object Identifier (unique across the entire NNMi database). Provide the `id` of the Interface Group to use as a filter for this view. This attribute value is not visible on any form within the console. To find this value, use the nnmconfigexport.ovpl command-line tool to export an XML file that includes the `id` attribute value for each object instance.
ifgroupuuid	The `uuid` is the Universally Unique Object Identifier (unique across all databases). Provide the `uuid` of the Interface Group to use as a filter for this view. This attribute value is not visible on any form within the console. To find this value, use the nnmconfigexport.ovpl command-line tool to export an XML file that includes the `uuid` attribute value for each object instance.

The following are optional parameters:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showView&view=<x>`**`&menus= <true/false>&newWindow= = <true/false>&envattrs= <name1= value>;<name2= value>`**

Attributes for Launched Views

Attribute	Values
menus	true = Show the view menus and the Close button. If not specified, the default is true. false = Hide the view menus and the Close button to save space in the view.
newWindow	true = Display the view in a new browser window. This new window does not display the browser-specific menu bars. The browser-specific menu bars are hidden to provide the maximum amount of room for the requested view. false = Display the view within the current browser window (if not specified, the default is false).
readonly	true = Prevents the user from doing either of the following: • Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object) false = Enables the user to do either of the following: • Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object)
envattrs	Use Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) to pass `<name=value>` pairs *from an external application* to NNMi. Environment Attributes are session-specific and stored in memory (not in the NNMi database). The name-value pairs can be any arbitrary string (as required by the external program). For example, let's assume that NNMi was launched from an application that wants to preserve a session ID (123) and object attribute (node25) as follows: `http://<yourServerName/nnm?cmd= showView&objtype= Node&envattrs= com.my.sessionId= 123;com.my.objectName= node25` **Note**: See "Pass Environment Attributes" (on page 1286) for information about how to retrieve these Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) `<name=value>` pairs from NNMi, and pass them back *to the originating external application*.

Launch a Management Mode Workspace Views

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showView&view= <x>`

<serverName> = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

<portNumber> = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

For a quick-reference list of all URL choices for launching NNMi, see **Help → Documentation Library → Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs**. The Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs page also contains a link to a list of sample URLs that you can copy/paste as a starting point.

Note: If you are using Mozilla Firefox, click here for more information.

Due to the Mozilla Firefox security implementation, launching an NNMi view with a URL has the following limitations:

- The Close button does not work.
- The File → Close menu item does not work.

Use the browser buttons to close the view.

Management Mode Workspace Views

View Name	*x* = View ID	Node Filter	Interface Filter
Unmanaged[1] Nodes	unManagedNodeTableView	Yes	No
Unmanaged[2] Interfaces	unManagedInterfaceTableView	Yes	Yes
Unmanaged[3] IP Addresses	unManagedIPAddressTableView	Yes	Yes
Unmanaged[4] Cards	unManagedCardTableView	Yes	No
Unmanaged[5] Node Components	unManagedNodeComponentTableView	Yes	No

The following are optional filter parameters:The following are optional parameters:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showView&view= <x>&nodegroup= <Name>`

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showView&view= <x>&ifgroup= <Name>`

[1]Indicates the Management Mode is "Not Managed" or "Out of Service".
[2]Indicates the Management Mode is "Not Managed" or "Out of Service".
[3]Indicates the Management Mode is "Not Managed" or "Out of Service".
[4]Indicates the Management Mode is "Not Managed" or "Out of Service".
[5]Indicates the Management Mode is "Not Managed" or "Out of Service".

Filter by Node Group (launched Incident, Node, Interface, and IP Address views)

Attribute	Values
nodegroup	The *case-sensitive* Name attribute value of the Node Group to use as a filter for this view. **Note**: The Node Group name is translated. If your team shares NNMi within multiple locales, use nodegroupid or nodegroupuuid. If the Name value includes space characters, consider replacing the space character in your URL statement (see "W3C Rules for URLs" (on page 1284)).
nodegroupid	The `id` is the Unique Object Identifier (unique across the entire NNMi database). Provide the `id` of the Node Group to use as a filter for this view. This attribute value is not visible on any form within the console. To find this value, use the nnmconfigexport.ovpl command-line tool to export an XML file that includes the `id` attribute value for each object instance.
nodegroupuuid	The `uuid` is the Universally Unique Object Identifier (unique across all databases). Provide the `uuid` of the Node Group to use as a filter for this view. This attribute value is not visible on any form within the console. To find this value, use the nnmconfigexport.ovpl command-line tool to export an XML file that includes the `uuid` attribute value for each object instance.

Filter by Interface Group (launched Interface and IP Address views)

Attribute	Values
ifgroup	The *case-sensitive* Name attribute value of the Interface Group to use as a filter for this view. **Note**: The Interface Group name is translated. If your team shares NNMi within multiple locales, use ifgroupid or ifgroupuuid. If the Name value includes space characters, consider replacing the space character in your URL statement (see "W3C Rules for URLs" (on page 1284)).
ifgroupid	The `id` is the Unique Object Identifier (unique across the entire NNMi database). Provide the `id` of the Interface Group to use as a filter for this view. This attribute value is not visible on any form within the console. To find this value, use the nnmconfigexport.ovpl command-line tool to export an XML file that includes the `id` attribute value for each object instance.
ifgroupuuid	The `uuid` is the Universally Unique Object Identifier (unique across all databases). Provide the `uuid` of the Interface Group to use as a filter for this view. This attribute value is not visible on any form within the console. To find this value, use the nnmconfigexport.ovpl command-line tool to export an XML file that includes the `uuid` attribute value for each object instance.

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showView&view= <x>`**`&menus= <true/false>&newWindow= = <true/false>&envattrs= <name1= value>;<name2= value>`**

Attributes for Launched Views

Attribute	Values
menus	true = Show the view menus and the Close button. If not specified, the default is true. false = Hide the view menus and the Close button to save space in the view.
newWindow	true = Display the view in a new browser window. This new window does not display the browser-specific menu bars. The browser-specific menu bars are hidden to provide the maximum amount of room for the requested view. false = Display the view within the current browser window (if not specified, the default is false).
readonly	true = Prevents the user from doing either of the following: • Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object) false = Enables the user to do either of the following: • Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object)
envattrs	Use Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) to pass `<name=value>` pairs *from an external application* to NNMi. Environment Attributes are session-specific and stored in memory (not in the NNMi database). The name-value pairs can be any arbitrary string (as required by the external program). For example, let's assume that NNMi was launched from an application that wants to preserve a session ID (123) and object attribute (node25) as follows: `http://<yourServerName/nnm?cmd= showView&objtype= Node&envattrs= com.my.sessionId= 123;com.my.objectName= node25` **Note**: See "Pass Environment Attributes" (on page 1286) for information about how to retrieve these Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) `<name=value>` pairs from NNMi, and pass them back *to the originating external application*.

Launch a Configuration Workspace View

Configuration workspaces require that the user be assigned to the **Administrative** role.

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP*

Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=` **`showView&view= <x>`**

`<serverName>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

`<portNumber>` = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

For a quick-reference list of all URL choices for launching NNMi, see **Help → Documentation Library → Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs**. The Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs page also contains a link to a list of sample URLs that you can copy/paste as a starting point.

Note: If you are using Mozilla Firefox, click here for more information.

Due to the Mozilla Firefox security implementation, launching an NNMi view with a URL has the following limitations:

- The  Close button does not work.
- The File → Close menu item does not work.

Use the browser buttons to close the view.

Configuration Workspace Views

View Name	*x* = View ID
Node Groups	`nodeGroupsTableView`
Interface Groups	`interfaceGroupsTableView`
IfTypes	`allIfTypesTableView`
Device Profiles	`allDeviceProfilesTableView`
Loaded MIBs	`loadedMibsTableView`
MIB Expressions	`mibExpressionsTableView`
RAMS Servers	`ramsServerTableView`
Management Stations (6.x/7.x)	`allManagementStationsTableView`

The following are optional parameters:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showView&view= <x>`**`&menus= <true/false>&newWindow= = <true/false>&envattrs= <name1= value>;<name2= value>`**

Attributes for Launched Views

Attribute	Values
menus	true = Show the view menus and the  Close button. If not specified, the default is true. false = Hide the view menus and the  Close button to save space in the view.
newWindow	true = Display the view in a new browser window. This new window does not display the browser-specific menu bars. The browser-specific menu bars are hidden to provide the maximum amount of room for the requested view. false = Display the view within the current browser window (if not specified, the default is false).
readonly	true = Prevents the user from doing either of the following: • Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object) false = Enables the user to do either of the following: • Open any forms from the view • Manipulate any objects in the view (for example, delete an object)
envattrs	Use Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) to pass `<name=value>` pairs *from an external application* to NNMi. Environment Attributes are session-specific and stored in memory (not in the NNMi database). The name-value pairs can be any arbitrary string (as required by the external program). For example, let's assume that NNMi was launched from an application that wants to preserve a session ID (123) and object attribute (node25) as follows: `http://<yourServerName/nnm?cmd= showView&objtype= Node&envattrs= com.my.sessionId= 123;com.my.objectName= node25` **Note**: See "Pass Environment Attributes" (on page 1286) for information about how to retrieve these Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) `<name=value>` pairs from NNMi, and pass them back *to the originating external application*.

Launch a Form (showForm)

To launch a particular form, use the following URL:

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?`**`cmd=showForm...`**

<*serverName*> = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

<*portNumber*> = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

For a quick-reference list of all URL choices for launching NNMi, see **Help → Documentation Library → Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs**. The Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs page also contains a link to a list of sample URLs that you can copy/paste as a starting point.

Launch a form to see information about a particular node, interface, address, subnet, or incident. In the URL string, you must include one or more attributes that enable NNMi to find a specific object. If more than one object meets the criteria, NNMi opens the first one found. When designating more than one attribute, separate each with a semicolon character.

"Launch a Node Form" (on page 1326)

"Launch an Interface Form" (on page 1329)

"Launch an IP Address Form" (on page 1331)

"Launch a Subnet Form" (on page 1332)

"Launch an Incident Form" (on page 1333)

"Launch a Node Group Form" (on page 1335)

"Launch a Configuration Form" (on page 1337)

Launch a Node Form

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showForm&objtype= Node&nodename= <x>`

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showForm&objtype= Node&objattrs= name= <x>`

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showForm&objtype= Node&objattrs= hostname= <x>`

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showForm&objtype= Node&objattrs= snmpAgent.agentSettings.managementAddress= <x>`

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showForm&objtype= Node&objattrs= systemName= <x>`

<*serverName*> = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

<*portNumber*> = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

For a quick-reference list of all URL choices for launching NNMi, see **Help → Documentation Library → Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs**. The Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs page also contains a link to a list of sample URLs that you can copy/paste as a starting point.

Note: If you are using Mozilla Firefox, click here for more information.

Due to the Mozilla Firefox security implementation, launching an NNMi form with a URL has the following limitations:

- The  Close button does not work.
- The File → Close menu item does not work.
- The  Save and Close button saves data, but does not close the window.
- The File → Save and Close menu item saves data, but does not close the window.

Use the browser buttons to close the form.

Node Form Attributes

Attribute	Values
nodename	Provide the node's DNS hostname (full or short) or IP address. If you use this attribute, NNMi tries to match the string you provide by following this procedure: • Check the value of the Hostname (*case-sensitive*) on the Node form. • Check the values in the Address column of the table on the Node form, Addresses tab, • Check the value of the System Name field on the in the Node form, General tab. • Check the value in the Name field on the Node form.
name	The Name attribute value from the Node form.
hostname	The *case-sensitive* Hostname attribute value from the Node form of the discovered node must match what is entered here. NNMi follows a set of rules to dynamically generate the value stored in the NNMi database for each Node's Hostname. Click here for details. **Note**: The actual Hostname *might be converted* to all uppercase or all lowercase before it is added to the NNMi database (depending on how the NNMi administrator configured settings in the `nms-topology.properties` file). See the "Modifying NNMi Normalization Properties"section of the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`.

Attribute	Values
	• If the Node supports SNMP, NNMi requests the Hostname using the IP Address of the associated SNMP agent (the Management Address attribute value on the Node form). If the NNMi administrator chooses **Enable SNMP Address Rediscovery** ☑ in the Communication Configuration: ▪ If the SNMP Agent does not respond, NNMi checks for another Management Address to request the Hostname, and the Hostname could change. ▪ If the SNMP Agent associated with the node changes, the Management Address and Hostname could change. If the NNMi administrator disables **Enable SNMP Address Rediscovery** ☐ in the Communication Configuration: ▪ If the SNMP Agent does not respond, NNMi uses the previously gathered Management Address attribute value to request the Hostname. ▪ If the SNMP Agent associated with the node changes, NNMi uses the previously gathered Management Address attribute value to request the Hostname. • If the Node does not support SNMP, no Management Address is available. NNMi requests a Hostname starting with the lowest IP Address associated with the node (a Discovery Seed value or an IP address value gathered from a neighboring device). NNMi uses the first Hostname provided. The Hostname might change during a future discovery cycle.
snmpAgent.agentSettings.managementAddress	The Management Address attribute value from the SNMP Agent form of the agent assigned to the specified node. The value is an IP address.
systemName	System Name attribute value from the Node form, General tab.

The following are optional filter parameters:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showForm&objtype= Node&nodename= <x>`**`&menus= <true/false>&envattrs= <name1= value>;<name2= value>`**

Attributes for Launched Forms

Attribute	Values
menus	true = Show the view menus and the Close button. If not specified, the default is true. false = Hide the view menus and the Close button to save space in the view.

Attribute	Values
envattrs	Use Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) to pass `<name=value>` pairs *from an external application* to NNMi. Environment Attributes are session-specific and stored in memory (not in the NNMi database). The name-value pairs can be any arbitrary string (as required by the external program). For example, let's assume that NNMi was launched from an application that wants to preserve a session ID (123) and object attribute (node25) as follows: `http://<yourServerName/nnm?cmd= showView&objtype= Node&envattrs= com.my.sessionId= 123;com.my.objectName= node25` **Note**: See "Pass Environment Attributes" (on page 1286) for information about how to retrieve these Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) `<name=value>` pairs from NNMi, and pass them back *to the originating external application*.

Launch an Interface Form

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=` **`showForm&objtype= Interface&objattrs= hostedOn.hostname= <x>;name= <y>`**

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showForm&objtype= Interface&objattrs= hostedOn.hostname= <x>`**`;ifName= <y>`**

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showForm&objtype= Interface&objattrs= hostedOn.hostname= <x>`**`;ifAlias= <y>`**

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showForm&objtype= Interface&objattrs= hostedOn.hostname= <x>`**`;ifIndex= <y>`**

`<serverName>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

`<portNumber>` = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

For a quick-reference list of all URL choices for launching NNMi, see **Help → Documentation Library → Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs**. The Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs page also contains a link to a list of sample URLs that you can copy/paste as a starting point.

Note: If you are using Mozilla Firefox, click here for more information.

Due to the Mozilla Firefox security implementation, launching an NNMi form with a URL has the following limitations:

- The  Close button does not work.
- The File → Close menu item does not work.

- The  Save and Close button saves data, but does not close the window.
- The File → Save and Close menu item saves data, but does not close the window.

Use the browser buttons to close the form.

Interface Form Attributes

Attribute	Values
hostedOn.hostname	The *case-sensitive* Hostname of the Node in which the interface resides. This is the Hostname attribute value from the associated Node form.
name	The Name attribute value from the Interface form.
ifName	The IfName attribute value from the Interface form.
ifAlias	The IfAlias attribute value from the Interface form.
ifIndex	The IfIndex attribute value from the Interface form.

The following are optional filter parameters:

```
http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showForm&objtype=
Interface&objattrs= hostedOn.hostname= <x>;name= <y>&menus=
<true/false>&envattrs= <name1= value>;<name2= value>
```

Attributes for Launched Forms

Attribute	Values
menus	true = Show the view menus and the  Close button. If not specified, the default is true. false = Hide the view menus and the  Close button to save space in the view.
envattrs	Use Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) to pass `<name=value>` pairs *from an external application* to NNMi. Environment Attributes are session-specific and stored in memory (not in the NNMi database). The name-value pairs can be any arbitrary string (as required by the external program). For example, let's assume that NNMi was launched from an application that wants to preserve a session ID (123) and object attribute (node25) as follows: `http://<yourServerName/nnm?cmd= showView&objtype= Node&envattrs= com.my.sessionId= 123;com.my.objectName= node25` **Note**: See "Pass Environment Attributes" (on page 1286) for information about how to retrieve these Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) `<name=value>` pairs from NNMi, and pass them back *to the originating external application*.

Launch an IP Address Form

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=` **`showForm&objtype= IPAddress&objattrs= value= <y>`**

`<serverName>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

`<portNumber>` = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

For a quick-reference list of all URL choices for launching NNMi, see **Help → Documentation Library → Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs**. The Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs page also contains a link to a list of sample URLs that you can copy/paste as a starting point.

Note: If you are using Mozilla Firefox, click here for more information.

Due to the Mozilla Firefox security implementation, launching an NNMi form with a URL has the following limitations:

- The Close button does not work.
- The File → Close menu item does not work.
- The Save and Close button saves data, but does not close the window.
- The File → Save and Close menu item saves data, but does not close the window.

Use the browser buttons to close the form.

IP Address Form Attributes

Attribute	Values
value	The Address attribute value from the IP Address form.

The following are optional filter parameters:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showForm&objtype= IPAddress&objattrs= value= <y>`**`&menus= <true/false>&envattrs= <name1= value>;<name2= value>`**

Attributes for Launched Forms

Attribute	Values
menus	true = Show the view menus and the Close button. If not specified, the default is true. false = Hide the view menus and the Close button to save space in the view.
envattrs	Use Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) to pass `<name=value>` pairs *from an external application* to NNMi. Environment Attributes are session-specific and stored in memory (not in the NNMi database). The name-value pairs can be any arbitrary string (as required by the external program). For example, let's assume that NNMi was launched from an application that wants to preserve a session ID (123) and object attribute (node25) as follows: `http://<yourServerName/nnm?cmd= showView&objtype= Node&envattrs= com.my.sessionId= 123;com.my.objectName= node25` **Note**: See "Pass Environment Attributes" (on page 1286) for information about how to retrieve these Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) `<name=value>` pairs from NNMi, and pass them back *to the originating external application*.

Launch a Subnet Form

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=` **`showForm&objtype= IPSubnet&objattrs= name= <x>`**

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showForm&objtype= IPSubnet&`**`objattrs= prefix= <x>`**

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showForm&objtype= IPSubnet&`**`objattrs= prefix= <x>;prefixLength= <y>`**

`<serverName>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

`<portNumber>` = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

For a quick-reference list of all URL choices for launching NNMi, see **Help → Documentation Library → Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs**. The Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs page also contains a link to a list of sample URLs that you can copy/paste as a starting point.

Note: If you are using Mozilla Firefox, click here for more information.

Due to the Mozilla Firefox security implementation, launching an NNMi form with a URL has the following limitations:

- The  Close button does not work.
- The File → Close menu item does not work.
- The  Save and Close button saves data, but does not close the window.
- The File → Save and Close menu item saves data, but does not close the window.

Use the browser buttons to close the form.

IP Subnet Form Attributes

Attribute	Values
name	The *case-sensitive* Name attribute value from the IP Subnet form.
prefix	The Prefix attribute value from the IP Subnet form.
prefixLength	The Prefix Length attribute value from the IP Subnet form.

The following are optional filter parameters:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showForm&objtype= IPSubnet&objattrs= name= <x>`**`&menus= <true/false>&envattrs= <name1= value>;<name2= value>`**

Attributes for Launched Forms

Attribute	Values
menus	true = Show the view menus and the  Close button. If not specified, the default is true. false = Hide the view menus and the  Close button to save space in the view.
envattrs	Use Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) to pass `<name=value>` pairs *from an external application* to NNMi. Environment Attributes are session-specific and stored in memory (not in the NNMi database). The name-value pairs can be any arbitrary string (as required by the external program). For example, let's assume that NNMi was launched from an application that wants to preserve a session ID (123) and object attribute (node25) as follows: `http://<yourServerName/nnm?cmd= showView&objtype= Node&envattrs= com.my.sessionId= 123;com.my.objectName= node25` **Note**: See "Pass Environment Attributes" (on page 1286) for information about how to retrieve these Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) `<name=value>` pairs from NNMi, and pass them back *to the originating external application*.

Launch an Incident Form

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP*

Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=` **`showForm&objtype= Incident&objid= <x>`**

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=` **`showForm&objtype= Incident&objuuid= <x>`**

`<serverName>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

`<portNumber>` = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

For a quick-reference list of all URL choices for launching NNMi, see **Help → Documentation Library → Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs**. The Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs page also contains a link to a list of sample URLs that you can copy/paste as a starting point.

Note: If you are using Mozilla Firefox, click here for more information.

Due to the Mozilla Firefox security implementation, launching an NNMi form with a URL has the following limitations:

- The  Close button does not work.
- The File → Close menu item does not work.
- The  Save and Close button saves data, but does not close the window.
- The File → Save and Close menu item saves data, but does not close the window.

Use the browser buttons to close the form.

Individual incident objects must be identified by their *database unique identifiers*.

Incident Attributes

Attribute	Values
objid	The Unique Object Identifier (unique per object type in the NNMi database). NNMi displays the `id` attribute value on the object form's Registration tab.
objuuid	The Universally Unique Object Identifier (unique across all databases). NNMi displays the `uuid` attribute value on the object form's Registration tab.

The following are optional filter parameters:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showForm&showForm&objtype= Incident&objid= <x>`**`&menus= <true/false>&envattrs= <name1= value>;<name2= value>`**

Attributes for Launched Forms

Attribute	Values
menus	true = Show the view menus and the Close button. If not specified, the default is true. false = Hide the view menus and the Close button to save space in the view.
envattrs	Use Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) to pass `<name=value>` pairs *from an external application* to NNMi. Environment Attributes are session-specific and stored in memory (not in the NNMi database). The name-value pairs can be any arbitrary string (as required by the external program). For example, let's assume that NNMi was launched from an application that wants to preserve a session ID (123) and object attribute (node25) as follows: `http://<yourServerName/nnm?cmd= showView&objtype= Node&envattrs= com.my.sessionId= 123;com.my.objectName= node25` **Note**: See "Pass Environment Attributes" (on page 1286) for information about how to retrieve these Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) `<name=value>` pairs from NNMi, and pass them back *to the originating external application*.

Launch a Node Group Form

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=` **`showForm&objtype= NodeGroup&name= <y>`**

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showForm&objtype= NodeGroup`**`&nodegroupid= <y>`**

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showForm&objtype= NodeGroup`**`&nodegroupuuid= <y>`**

`<serverName>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

`<portNumber>` = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

For a quick-reference list of all URL choices for launching NNMi, see **Help → Documentation Library → Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs**. The Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs page also contains a link to a list of sample URLs that you can copy/paste as a starting point.

Note: If you are using Mozilla Firefox, click here for more information.

Due to the Mozilla Firefox security implementation, launching an NNMi form with a URL has the following limitations:

- The  Close button does not work.
- The File → Close menu item does not work.
- The  Save and Close button saves data, but does not close the window.
- The File → Save and Close menu item saves data, but does not close the window.

Use the browser buttons to close the form.

Node Group Form Attributes

Attribute	Values
name	The *case-sensitive* Name attribute value from the Node Group form. **Note**: The Node Group name is translated. If your team shares NNMi within multiple locales, use nodegroupid or nodegroupuuid. If the Name value includes space characters, consider replacing the space character in your URL statement (see "W3C Rules for URLs" (on page 1284)).
nodegroupid	The `id` is the Unique Object Identifier (unique per object type in the NNMi database). Provide the `id` of the Node Group to use as a filter for this view. This attribute value is not visible on any form within the console. To find this value, use the nnmconfigexport.ovpl command-line tool to export an XML file that includes the `id` attribute value for each object instance.
nodegroupuuid	The `uuid` is the Universally Unique Object Identifier (unique across all databases). Provide the `uuid` of the Node Group to use as a filter for this view. This attribute value is not visible on any form within the console. To find this value, use the nnmconfigexport.ovpl command-line tool to export an XML file that includes the `uuid` attribute value for each object instance.

The following are optional filter parameters:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showForm&objtype= NodeGroup&name= <y>`**`&menus= <true/false>&envattrs= <name1= value>;<name2= value>`**

Attributes for Launched Forms

Attribute	Values
menus	true = Show the view menus and the  Close button. If not specified, the default is true. false = Hide the view menus and the  Close button to save space in the view.
envattrs	Use Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) to pass `<name=value>` pairs *from an external application* to NNMi. Environment Attributes are session-specific and stored in memory (not in the NNMi database). The name-value pairs can be any arbitrary string (as required by the external program).

Attribute	Values
	For example, let's assume that NNMi was launched from an application that wants to preserve a session ID (123) and object attribute (node25) as follows: `http://<yourServerName/nnm?cmd= showView&objtype= Node&envattrs= com.my.sessionId= 123;com.my.objectName= node25` **Note**: See "Pass Environment Attributes" (on page 1286) for information about how to retrieve these Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) `<name=value>` pairs from NNMi, and pass them back *to the originating external application*.

Launch a Configuration Form

Configuration forms require that the user be assigned to the **Administrative** role.

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=` **`showConfigForm&name=<y>`**

`<serverName>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

`<portNumber>` = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

For a quick-reference list of all URL choices for launching NNMi, see **Help → Documentation Library → Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs**. The Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs page also contains a link to a list of sample URLs that you can copy/paste as a starting point.

Note: If you are using Mozilla Firefox, click here for more information.

Due to the Mozilla Firefox security implementation, launching an NNMi form with a URL has the following limitations:

- The  Close button does not work.
- The File → Close menu item does not work.
- The  Save and Close button saves data, but does not close the window.
- The File → Save and Close menu item saves data, but does not close the window.

Use the browser buttons to close the form.

Configuration Form Attributes

Attribute	Values
name	The name attribute value specifies which form:

Attribute	Values
	• **customcorrelation** = the Custom Correlation Configuration • **communication** = the Communication Configuration form • **custompoller** = the Custom Poller Configuration form • **discovery** = the Discovery Configuration form • **globalnetworkmanagement** = the Global Network Management form • **monitoring** = the Monitoring Configuration form • **incident** = the Incident Configuration form • **status** = the Status Configuration form • **trap** = the Trap Forwarding Configuration form • **ui** = the User Interface Configuration form

The following are optional filter parameters:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd= showConfigForm&name=<x>&menus= <true/false>&envattrs= <name1= value>;<name2= value>`

Attributes for Launched Forms

Attribute	Values
menus	true = Show the view menus and the Close button. If not specified, the default is true. false = Hide the view menus and the Close button to save space in the view.
envattrs	Use Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) to pass `<name=value>` pairs *from an external application* to NNMi. Environment Attributes are session-specific and stored in memory (not in the NNMi database). The name-value pairs can be any arbitrary string (as required by the external program). For example, let's assume that NNMi was launched from an application that wants to preserve a session ID (123) and object attribute (node25) as follows: `http://<yourServerName/nnm?cmd= showView&objtype= Node&envattrs= com.my.sessionId= 123;com.my.objectName= node25` **Note**: See "Pass Environment Attributes" (on page 1286) for information about how to retrieve these Environment Attributes (`envattrs`) `<name=value>` pairs from NNMi, and pass them back *to the originating external application*.

Launch Menu Items (runTool)

To launch a menu item, use the following URL:

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP*

Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=runTool&tool=<x>`

`<serverName>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

`<portNumber>` = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

Provide quick access to NNMi menu items wherever your team needs them:

"Launch the Actions: Communication Configuration Command" (on page 1339)

"Launch the Actions: Configuration Poll Command" (on page 1340)

"Launch the Actions: Line Graph (showLineGraph)" (on page 1342)

"Launch the Actions: Monitoring Settings Command" (on page 1344)

"Launch the Actions: Ping Command" (on page 1348)

"Launch the Actions: Status Details Command (for Node Groups)" (on page 1349)

"Launch the Actions: Status Poll Command" (on page 1351)

"Launch the Actions: Trace Route Command" (on page 1352)

"Actions: Execute a Launch Action" (on page 1353)

"Launch the Tools: MIB Browser (showMibBrowser)" (on page 1353)

"Launch the Tools: NNMi Status Command" (on page 1355)

"Launch the File: Sign-Out Command" (on page 1356)

"Launch the Tools: Sign-In/Out Audit Log Command" (on page 1356)

Launch the Actions: Communication Configuration Command

This URL is equivalent to the **Actions** → **Communication Settings** command in the console.

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

For a quick-reference list of all URL choices for launching NNMi, see **Help** → **Documentation Library** → **Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs**. The Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs page also contains a link to a list of sample URLs that you can copy/paste as a starting point.

To launch a window that reports the current ICMP and SNMP configuration for a node, use the following URL:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=runTool&tool=commconf`

<*serverName*> = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

<*portNumber*> = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

After you specify a node, the real-time results of the ICMP and SNMP configuration report appear.

To launch the real-time results of the ICMP and SNMP configuration report, use the following URL:

```
http://<
serverName
>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=runTool&tool=commconf&nodename=<x>
```

```
http://<
serverName
>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=runTool&tool=commconf&IPAddress=<x>
```

```
http://<
serverName
>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=runTool&tool=commconf&Interface=<x>
```

```
http://<
serverName
>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=runTool&tool=commconf&snmpAgent=<x>
```

Communication Configuration Command Attributes

Attribute	Values
nodename	The node's DNS hostname (full or short) or IP address. If you use this attribute, NNMi tries to match the string you provide by following this procedure: • Check the value of the Hostname (*case-sensitive*) on the Node form. • Check the values in the Address column of the table on the Node form, Addresses tab, • Check the value of the System Name field on the in the Node form, General tab. • Check the value in the Name field on the Node form.

Related Topics:

"Troubleshooting Communication Settings" (on page 138)

Launch the Actions: Configuration Poll Command

This URL is equivalent to the **Actions** → **Polling** → **Configuration Poll** command in the console.

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

For a quick-reference list of all URL choices for launching NNMi, see **Help → Documentation Library → Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs**. The Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs page also contains a link to a list of sample URLs that you can copy/paste as a starting point.

To launch a window that reports the current configuration for a node, use the following URL:

`http://<`*`serverName`*`>:<`*`portNumber`*`>/nnm/launch?cmd=`**`runTool&tool=configurationpoll`**

<*serverName*> = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

<*portNumber*> = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

After you specify a node, the real-time results of the node's configuration appear.

To launch the real-time results of a node's configuration, use the following URL:

`http://<`*`serverName`*`>:<`*`portNumber`*`>/nnm/launch?cmd=`**`runTool&tool=configurationpoll&nodename=<x>`**

Configuration Poll Command Attributes

Attribute	Values
nodename	The node's DNS hostname (full or short) or IP address. If you use this attribute, NNMi tries to match the string you provide by following this procedure: • Check the value of the Hostname (*case-sensitive*) on the Node form. • Check the values in the Address column of the table on the Node form, Addresses tab, • Check the value of the System Name field on the in the Node form, General tab. • Check the value in the Name field on the Node form.

Related Topics:

Verify Device Configuration Details

Launch the Actions: Line Graph (showLineGraph)

Use the showLineGraph URL to launch a Line Graph that displays real-time SNMP data about a selected object. See "Configure SNMP Line Graph Actions" (on page 1205).

Note: If you are displaying graphs for NNMi objects, the node or interface for which you want to graph information must support SNMPv1, SNMPv2c, or SNMPv3.

Use the showLineGraph syntax in a URL when you want to do any of the following:

- Display a Line Graph in an application other than NNMi.
- Display a Line Graph outside of an application and add it to your Favorites browser list.

To launch a Line Graph with the showLineGraph syntax, use the following URL:

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=`**`showLineGraph`**
`[parameter list]`

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=`**`showLineGraph`**
`&init=<x>&objtype=<x> &maxlines=<x> &maxtimerange=<x> &defaultsecs=<x>&faststart=<true/false>`

`<serverName>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

`<portNumber>` = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

For a quick-reference list of all URL choices for launching NNMi, see **Help → Documentation Library → Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs**. The Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs page also contains a link to a list of sample URLs that you can copy/paste as a starting point.

Line Graph Parameters

Parameter	Description

`&init`	Use to define the lines you want displayed in the graph:
	• `instancelist` - Use to specify which instances of the SNMP MIB object to display.
	• One of the following for each line:
	  ▪ `oid` - Use to specify the SNMP MIB object identifier value of each instance.
	  ▪ `expr` - Use to specify the name of a MIB Expression that will be used for gathering the values on the Line Graph.
	• `label` - Use to specify the label to be used in the legend that describes each line on the graph.

`&objtype`	Use to specify the Object Type. For a Node Object Type, this value must be `${snmpAgent.id}`. For an Interface Object Type, this value must be `${hostedOn.snmpAgent.id}` **Note**: If you want to provide a Line Graph for a specified node, use the ID value for the node's SNMP Agent. NNMi displays the ID attribute value on the SNMP Agent form's Registration tab.
`&maxlines`	Use to specify the number of lines that NNMi should initially display on the Line Graph. To use the default value specified in the User Interface Configuration, omit this parameter.
`&maxtimerange`	Use to specify the number of hours for the Maximum Time Range in which the data in the Line Graph should be retained. After the Maximum Time Range number is reached, NNMi discards the oldest data point sets so that it can display the most recent data for the time range specified.
`&defaultsecs`	Use to specify the Polling Interval in which the graph data should be collected. To use the default value specified in the User Interface Configuration, omit this parameter.
`&faststart`	Use to specify whether to increase the initial Polling Interval so that the initial data appears more quickly on the graph. Possible values are `true` or `false`. When you specify `true` for this option, NNMi increases the initial Polling Interval and then gradually decreases the Polling Interval until it reaches the Polling Interval configured for the graph. When you specify `false`, NNMi uses the Polling Interval set for the graph.

Parameter	Description
`&defaultfixedvertical`	Used to specify whether to lock the Y-axis. Possible values are `true` or `false`. When you specify `true`, the Y-axis remains fixed at the minimum and maximum values for the current set of data regardless of the time segment selected. This means NNMi does not automatically re-adjust the Y-axis to match the data values for the selected time segment. When you specify `false`, NNMi automatically adjusts the Y-axis to match the data values for the selected time segment.
`&ylabel`	Use to specify the label to be used for the Y-axis of the Line Graph.
more...	HP Network Node Manager i Software Smart Plug-ins (iSPIs) might provide more attributes to customize the line graph. See the documentation for the NNM iSPIs installed in your network environment.

Launch the Actions: Monitoring Settings Command

This URL is equivalent to the **Actions** → **Monitoring Settings** command in the console.

Launch the real-time results of the Monitoring configuration report. You must specify the target object.

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`<serverName>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

`<portNumber>` = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

For a quick-reference list of all URL choices for launching NNMi, see **Help** → **Documentation Library** → **Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs**. The Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs page also contains a link to a list of sample URLs that you can copy/paste as a starting point.

(*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager:

- Node managed by the Global Manager = **Actions** → **Configuration Details** → **Monitoring Settings** displays a report, provided by the Global Manager (NNMi management server).
- Node managed by a Regional Manager = **Actions** → **Configuration Details** → **Monitoring Settings** accesses that Regional Manager (NNMi management server) and requests the report.

Note: You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your network environment enables Single Sign-On (SSO) to that Regional Manager through the Global Manager. For more information, see "Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).

To launch a window that displays a current Monitoring Settings report about a Node (SNMP Agent), use the following URL:

`http://<`*`serverName`*`>:<`*`portNumber`*`>/nnm/launch?cmd=`**`runTool&tool=monitoringconf&objtype=SnmpAgent&nodename=<x>`**

Monitoring Configuration Command Node Report Attributes

Attribute	Values
nodename	The node's DNS hostname (full or short) or IP address. If you use this attribute, NNMi tries to match the string you provide by following this procedure: • Check the value of the Hostname (*case-sensitive*) on the Node form. • Check the values in the Address column of the table on the Node form, Addresses tab, • Check the value of the System Name field on the in the Node form, General tab. • Check the value in the Name field on the Node form.

To launch a window that displays a current Monitoring configuration report about an Interface, use one of the following URLs:

NNMi displays the report for the first matching Interface found. Provide one or more attributes to ensure a unique match. See "Launch an Interface Form" (on page 1329) for more information about each available attribute.

`http://<`*`serverName`*`>:<`*`portNumber`*`>/nnm/launch?cmd=`**`runTool&tool=monitoringconf&objtype=Interface&objattrs=hostedOn.hostname=<x>;name=<x>`**

`http://<`*`serverName`*`>:<`*`portNumber`*`>/nnm/launch?cmd=runTool&tool=monitoringconf&objtype=Interface&objattrs=`**`hostedOn.hostname=<x>;ifName=<x>`**

```
http://<
serverName
>:<
portNumber
>/nnm/launch?cmd=runTool&tool=monitoringconf&objtype=Interface&objattrs=
hostedOn.hostname=<x>;ifAlias=<x>
```

```
http://<
serverName
>:<
portNumber
>/nnm/launch?cmd=runTool&tool=monitoringconf&objtype=Interface&objattrs=
hostedOn.hostname=<x>;ifIndex=<x>
```

Interface Form Attributes

Attribute	Values
hostedOn.hostname	The Hostname of the Node in which the interface resides. This is the Hostname attribute value from the associated Node form.
name	The Name attribute value from the Interface form.
ifName	The ifName attribute value from the Interface form.
ifAlias	The ifAlias attribute value from the Interface form.
ifIndex	The ifIndex attribute value from the Interface form.

To launch a window that displays a current Monitoring Settings report about an IP Address, use the following URL:

```
http://<
serverName
>:<
portNumber
>/nnm/launch?cmd=
runTool&tool=monitoringconf&objtype=IPAddress&objattrs=value=<x>
```

IP Address Form Attributes

Attribute	Values
value	The Address attribute value from the IP Address form.

To launch a window that displays a current Monitoring Settings report about an Card, use the following URL:

```
http://<
serverName
>:<
portNumber
>/nnm/launch?cmd=
runTool&tool=monitoringconf&objtype=Card&objattrs=value=<x>
```

Card Form Attributes

Attribute	Values
value	The card attribute value from the Card form.

To launch a window that displays a current Monitoring Settings report about a Router Redundancy Member (Instance), use the following URL:

```
http://<
serverName
>:<
portNumber
>/nnm/launch?
cmd=runTool&tool=monitoringconf&objtype=RouterRedundancyInstance&objid=<x>
```

Monitoring Configuration Command Router Redundancy Member Report Attributes

Attribute	Values
objid	The Unique Object Identifier (unique per object type in the NNMi database). This attribute value is not visible on any form within the console. To find this value, use the nnmconfigexport.ovpl command-line tool to export an XML file that includes the `id` attribute value for each object instance.
objuuid	The Universally Unique Object Identifier (unique across all databases). This attribute value is not visible on any form within the console. To find this value, use the nnmconfigexport.ovpl command-line tool to export an XML file that includes the `uuid` attribute value for each object instance.

To launch a window that displays a current Monitoring Settings report about a Tracked Object, use the following URL:

```
http://<
serverName
>:<
portNumber
>/nnm/launch?
cmd=runTool&tool=monitoringconf&objtype=TrackedObject&objid=<x>
```

Monitoring Configuration Command Tracked Object Report Attributes

Attribute	Values
objid	The Unique Object Identifier (unique per object type in the NNMi database). This attribute value is not visible on any form within the console. To find this value, use the nnmconfigexport.ovpl command-line tool to export an XML file that includes the `id` attribute value for each object instance.
objuuid	The Universally Unique Object Identifier (unique across all databases). This attribute value is not visible on any form within the console. To find this value,

Attribute	Values
	use the nnmconfigexport.ovpl command-line tool to export an XML file that includes the `uuid` attribute value for each object instance.

To launch a window that displays a current Monitoring Settings report about a Node Component, use the following URL:

`http://<`
`serverName`
`>:<`
`portNumber`
`>/nnm/launch?`
`cmd=runTool&tool=monitoringconf&objtype=ComponentHealth&objid=<x>`

Monitoring Configuration Command Node Component Report Attributes

Attribute	Values
objid	The Unique Object Identifier (unique per object type in the NNMi database). NNMi displays the `id` attribute value on the Node form's Registration tab.
objuuid	The Universally Unique Object Identifier (unique across all databases). NNMi displays the `uuid` attribute value on the Node form's Registration tab.

Related Topics:

"Verify the Monitoring Settings" (on page 331)

Launch the Actions: Ping Command

This URL is equivalent to the **Actions → Ping (from server)** command in the console.

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

To launch a window that requests you to enter a node name, use the following URL:

`http://<`*`serverName`*`>:<`*`portNumber`*`>/nnm/launch?cmd=`**`runTool&tool=ping`**

`<serverName>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

`<portNumber>` = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

For a quick-reference list of all URL choices for launching NNMi, see **Help → Documentation Library → Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs**. The Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs page also contains a link to a list of sample URLs that you can copy/paste as a starting point.

After you specify a node, the real-time results of the ping command appear.

To launch the real-time results of the ping command, use the following URL:

`http://<`
`serverName`
`>:<`
`portNumber`
`>/nnm/launch?cmd=`
`runTool&tool=ping&timeoutSecs=<x>&numPings=<x>&nodename=<x>`

(*NNMi Advanced*) If the Global Network Management feature is enabled and you are signed into a Global Manager:

- Node managed by the Global Manager = Actions → Ping issues an ICMP request from the Global Manager (NNMi management server).
- Node managed by a Regional Manager = Actions → Ping accesses that Regional Manager (NNMi management server) and issues the ICMP request.

  Note: You must sign into that Regional Manager unless your network environment enables Single Sign-On (SSO) to that Regional Manager through the Global Manager. For more information, see "Configure Single Sign-On for Global Network Management" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference (available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`).

Ping Command Attributes

Attribute	Values
nodename	A DNS-resolvable hostname or IP address. The nodename value is passed literally to the underlying command you specify. The nodename value (in this case) is not required to correlate with anything in the NNM database.
timeoutSecs	Amount of time NNMi waits before abandoning a ping request.
numPings	Maximum number of retries.

Related Topics:

Test Node Access (Ping)

Launch the Actions: Status Details Command (for Node Groups)

This URL is equivalent to the **Actions** → **Status Details** command in the console.

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

For a quick-reference list of all URL choices for launching NNMi, see **Help** → **Documentation Library** → **Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs**. The Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs page also contains a link to a list of sample URLs that you can copy/paste as a starting point.

To launch a real-time calculation of current status for a specified Node Group, use the following URL:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=runTool&tool=nodegroupstatus`

<*serverName*> = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

<*portNumber*> = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

After you specify a node group, the real-time results of the node group's status calculation appear.

To launch a real-time calculation of current status for a specified Node Group and display a report of the information gathered, use the following URL:

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=runTool&tool=nodegroupstatus&nodegroup=<x>`

Filter by Node Group (launched Incident, Node, Interface, and IP Address views)

Attribute	Values
nodegroup	The *case-sensitive* Name attribute value of the Node Group to use as a filter for this view. **Note**: The Node Group name is translated. If your team shares NNMi within multiple locales, use nodegroupid or nodegroupuuid. If the Name value includes space characters, consider replacing the space character in your URL statement (see "W3C Rules for URLs" (on page 1284)).
nodegroupid	The `id` is the Unique Object Identifier (unique across the entire NNMi database). Provide the `id` of the Node Group to use as a filter for this view. This attribute value is not visible on any form within the console. To find this value, use the nnmconfigexport.ovpl command-line tool to export an XML file that includes the `id` attribute value for each object instance.
nodegroupuuid	The `uuid` is the Universally Unique Object Identifier (unique across all databases). Provide the `uuid` of the Node Group to use as a filter for this view. This attribute value is not visible on any form within the console. To find this value, use the nnmconfigexport.ovpl command-line tool to export an XML file that includes the `uuid` attribute value for each object instance.

Related Topics:

Check Status Details for a Node Group

Launch the Actions: Status Poll Command

This URL is equivalent to the **Actions** → **Polling** → **Status Poll** command in the console.

NNMi calculates the status of devices each time additional information is gathered. You can instruct NNMi to gather real-time data for all the information that NNMi uses to calculate Status for the specified Node. A window displays with a report about which information was gathered. The NNMi administrator determines the list of information gathered by establishing Monitoring configuration settings. See "Monitoring Network Health" (on page 268) for more information.

Note: To see the resulting Node status, see Verify Current Status of a Device.

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

For a quick-reference list of all URL choices for launching NNMi, see **Help** → **Documentation Library** → **Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs**. The Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs page also contains a link to a list of sample URLs that you can copy/paste as a starting point.

To launch a window that reports the current status for a node, use the following URL:

`http://<`
`serverName``>:<`*`portNumber`*`>/nnm/launch?cmd=`**`runTool&tool=statuspoll`**

<*`serverName`*> = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

<*`portNumber`*> = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

After you specify a node, the real-time results of the node's status appear.

To launch the real-time results of a node's status, use the following URL:

`http://<`
`serverName`
`>:<`*`portNumber`*`>/nnm/launch?cmd=`**`runTool&tool=statuspoll&nodename=<x>`**

Status Poll Command Attributes

Attribute	Values
nodename	The node's DNS hostname (full or short) or IP address. If you use this attribute, NNMi tries to match the string you provide by following this procedure: • Check the value of the Hostname (*case-sensitive*) on the Node form.

Attribute	Values
	• Check the values in the Address column of the table on the Node form, Addresses tab, • Check the value of the System Name field on the in the Node form, General tab. • Check the value in the Name field on the Node form.

Related Topics:

Verify Current Status of a Device

Launch the Actions: Trace Route Command

This URL is equivalent to the **Actions → Trace Route (from server)** command in the console.

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

To launch a window that requests you to enter a node name, use the following URL:

`http://<`*`serverName`*`>:<`*`portNumber`*`>/nnm/launch?cmd=`**`runTool&tool=traceroute`**

<*serverName*> = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

<*portNumber*> = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

For a quick-reference list of all URL choices for launching NNMi, see **Help → Documentation Library → Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs**. The Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs page also contains a link to a list of sample URLs that you can copy/paste as a starting point.

After you specify a node, the real-time results of the trace route command appear.

To launch the real-time results of the trace route command, use the following URL:

`http://<`*`serverName`*`>:<`*`portNumber`*`>/nnm/launch?cmd=`**`runTool&tool=traceroute&nodename=<x>`**

Trace Route Command Attributes

Attribute	Values
nodename	A DNS-resolvable hostname or IP address. The nodename value is passed literally to the underlying command you specify. The nodename value (in this case) is not required to correlate with anything in the NNM database.

Related topics:

Find the Route (traceroute)

Actions: Execute a Launch Action

The showMenuItem command launches a Menu Item that has been configured as a Launch Action in NNMi.

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

To execute a Launch Action configured in NNMi:

`http://<`*`serverName`*`>:<`*`portNumber`*`>/nnm/launch?cmd=`**`showMenuItem&key=<MenuItemKey>[&nodename=<hostname or IP_address>`**

`<`*`serverName`*`>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

`<`*`portNumber`*`>` = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

For a quick-reference list of all URL choices for launching NNMi, see **Help → Documentation Library → Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs**. The Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs page also contains a link to a list of sample URLs that you can copy/paste as a starting point.

After you specify a *case-sensitive* Hostname, the real-time results of the Launch Action appear.

Trace Route Command Attributes

Attribute	Values
MenuItemKey	The Unique Key used for the Menu Item configuration. See "Configure Menu Item Basic Details" (on page 1187) for more information.
nodename	*Optional*. A DNS-resolvable hostname or IP address indicating the node on which the action should be executed.

See "Configure Launch Actions" (on page 1192) for information about creating a Launch Action.

Launch the Tools: MIB Browser (showMibBrowser)

Use the showMibBrowser URL to display the MIB Browser window and the SNMP getNext responses from one Node.

You must provide the Node name/IP-address and one MIB variable OID (Object Identifier) value to determine the starting point. This starting point can be any OID from any MIB file that is currently loaded onto the NNMi management server and supported by the SNMP agent for the specified node.

NNMi automatically gathers responses to all MIB objects from the designated OID down though the Internet MIB tree.

NNMi enables you to launch the MIB Browser in any of the following ways:

- Use the showMibBrowser syntax in a URL as described in this help topic.
- Click **Tools** → **MIB Browser** ("Determine the MIB Variables Supported for a Node (for Administrators)" (on page 1232))
- Click **Actions** → **MIB Information** →**Browse MIB** ("Determine the MIB Variables Supported for a Node (for Administrators)" (on page 1232))

To launch the MIB Browser, use the following URL:

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http://<`*`serverName`*`>:<`*`portNumber`*`>/nnm/launch?cmd=`**`showMibBrowser`**`&node=<`*`name`*`|`*`address`*`>&oid=<`*`name`*`|`*`number`*`>`

`<`*`serverName`*`>` = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

`<`*`portNumber`*`>` = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

For a quick-reference list of all URL choices for launching NNMi, see **Help** → **Documentation Library** → **Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs**. The Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs page also contains a link to a list of sample URLs that you can copy/paste as a starting point.

MIB Browser Parameters

Parameter	Description
node	The node's DNS hostname (full or short) or IP address. If you use this attribute, NNMi tries to match the string you provide by following this procedure: • Check the value of the Hostname (*case-sensitive*) on the Node form. • Check the values in the Address column of the table on the Addresses tab in the Node form, Addresses tab, • Check the value of the System Name field on the in the Node form, General tab. • Check the value in the Name field on the Node form.
oid	Enter one of the following as defined in the associated MIB file. NNMi uses this OID as the starting displayed value and the starting point for the SNMP Walk feature in the SNMP MIB Browser window:

Parameter	Description
node	The node's DNS hostname (full or short) or IP address. If you use this attribute, NNMi tries to match the string you provide by following this procedure: • Check the value of the Hostname (*case-sensitive*) on the Node form. • Check the values in the Address column of the table on the Addresses tab in the Node form, Addresses tab, • Check the value of the System Name field on the in the Node form, General tab. • Check the value in the Name field on the Node form.
	• Textual name of the object, for example `.iso.org.dod.internet.mgmt.mib-2.ifMIB.ifMIBObjects.ifTestTable.ifTestEntry.ifTestResult` or `.1.3.6.1.2.1.31.1.3.1.ifTestResult`. • Numeric representation of the object as defined in the MIB file, for example `.1.3.6.1.2.1.31.1.3.1.4` (the numeric value must always begin with a period character). **Tip**: You can view the list of MIB variables provided by each available MIB file using the **Loaded MIBs** view. See "Loaded MIBs View" (on page 1221) for more information.
Community String	*Optional*. In the **Community String** attribute, enter a valid SNMPv1 *read community string* for the Node. • If you provide a *read community string*, NNMi uses SNMPv1 communication protocol. • If none is provided, NNMi checks the NNMi database for any configured SNMP read community string for that Node.
Walk	After the MIB Browser window displays, click the Walk button to issue an SNMP getNext for all MIB objects from the designated OID down though the Internet MIB tree.

Launch the Tools: NNMi Status Command

This URL is equivalent to the **Tools** → **NNMi Status** command in the console.

To launch a report of the current status of all NNMi processes and services, use the following URL:

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=`**`runTool&tool=nnmstatus`**

<*serverName*> = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

<*portNumber*> = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

For a quick-reference list of all URL choices for launching NNMi, see **Help → Documentation Library → Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs**. The Integrate NNMi Elsewhere with URLs page also contains a link to a list of sample URLs that you can copy/paste as a starting point.

Related Topics:

"Verify that NNMi Processes Are Running" (on page 62)

Check the Status of NNMi

"NNMi Processes and Services" (on page 61)

Launch the File: Sign-Out Command

This URL is equivalent to the **File → Sign Out** command in the console.

To provide a link that issues a sign-out command, use the following URL:

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=`**`signOut`**

<*serverName*> = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

<*portNumber*> = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

This closes the user session and frees up any memory associated with the session.

Related Topics:

"Sign Out from the Console" (on page 437)

Launch the Tools: Sign-In/Out Audit Log Command

This URL is equivalent to the **Tools → Sign In/Out Audit Log** command in the console.

To launch a window that reports the current configuration for a node, use the following URL:

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http://<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=`**`runTool&tool=signinaudit`**

<*serverName*> = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

<*portNumber*> = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

NNMi logs the history of sign-in and sign-out activity for each user since the NNMi management server was last restarted.

Related Topics:

"Audit NNMi User Activity" (on page 440)

Confirm that NNMi Is Running (cmd=isRunning)

To launch a message reporting whether NNMi is currently running, use the following URL:

Note: If the NNMi Web server uses the https protocol, use `https` instead of `http`. (See the "Configuring HTTPS-Only Communication with the NNMi Console" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`)

`http:/<serverName>:<portNumber>/nnm/launch?cmd=`**`isRunning`**

<*serverName*> = the fully-qualified domain name of the NNMi management server (values allowed here are determined by the *Enable URL Redirect* setting in User Interface Configuration, see "Configuring the NNMi User Interface" (on page 345))

<*portNumber*> = the port that the jboss application server uses for communicating with the NNMi console

One of the following messages appears:

- NNMi is running.
- A browser error message that the URL is unreachable.

Chapter 17

Maintaining NNMi

As an NNMi administrator, you will want to perform the following tasks when maintaining NNMi configurations and data.

"Track Your NNMi Licenses" (on page 1359)

"Extend a Licensed Capacity" (on page 1360)

"Export and Import Configuration Settings" (on page 1362)

"Back Up and Restore NNMi" (on page 1378)

"Archive and Delete Incidents" (on page 1380)

Check NNMi Health

As an NNMi administrator, you can check the status and overall health of NNMi using any of the following:

- Use **Help** → **System Information** to view NNMi and component health including NNMi's overall health status, information, and any issues related to the following:
  - Memory
  - The NNMi database
  - System resources
  - Disk usage
  - SNMP requests and queues
  - Global Network Management (NNMi Advanced)

  Click here for more information about NNMi's overall health status.

  NNMi uses the following statuses when monitoring its health:

  NNMi Overall Health Status

Status	Description
Warning	Indicates performance issues that are not significantly affecting NNMi.
Minor	Indicates problems that might result in out of date data. For example, a component, such as State Poller might be out of synch because it is operating outside of expected ranges.

Status	Description
Major	Indicates problems that are significantly affecting the NNMi management server's operations, but are not yet critical. Major Status usually indicates that some action is required. For example, a trap threshold is reached.
Critcal	Indicates NNMi is not functioning. For example, NNMi is out of memory, all database connections are lost, or a major component has failed.

See Displaying NNMi System Information for more information.

- Use the **Tools → NNMi Self-Monitoring Graphs** to view information about NNMi components and their usage. NNMi Self-Monitoring Graphs include:
  - SNMP Trap Pipeline Rate
  - SNMP Trap Forwarding Rate
  - Discovery Progress
  - SNMP Requests

  Tip: Use the SNMP Requests Graph to tune Communication Configuration settings.
- NNMi administrators can use the command line on any NNMi management server to generate a report about NNMi health. See the nnmhealth.ovpl Reference Page for more information.

Track Your NNMi Licenses

To assist you in tracking your NNMi licenses, NNMi displays a status message at the bottom of the main console whenever the number of nodes in the database reaches your licensed capacity limit (compared to the number of nodes discovered). Install additional licenses (for 50 node increments or more) to extend the limit.

To see a report of the current number of discovered nodes and the current NNMi licensed capacity limit, access **View Licensing Information** from either of the following locations:

- **Help → About HP Network Node Manager i software**
- The Console Sign-In window

There are four categories of NNMi Software Licenses. Within each category, there are three types (instant-on, temporary, or permanent):

- Licenses for NNMi or NNMi Advanced:
  - Base (NNMi:Runtime)
  - iAdvanced
- Integration Enablement licenses. For example, required when connecting to HP Network Node Manager i Software Smart Plug-ins (iSPIs) on a remote server or extending the functionality of NNMi in other ways.
- Licenses for developers (SDK licenses).

When tracking license information, note the following:

- NNMi discovers and manages nodes up to the NNMi licensed capacity limit.
- If the number of discovered nodes reaches or exceeds the licensed capacity limit, NNMi randomly "Unmanages" nodes until the number of "Managed" nodes matches the licensed capacity limit. For example: this situation might occur when an Instant-On or Temporary license expires or when an incremental license is intentionally uninstalled from a particular server. No new nodes are discovered unless one of the following occurs:
  - Install a license extension, see "Extend a Licensed Capacity" (on page 1360). (Any seeds that were "**Unmanaged**[1]" because of license issues, must be manually changed back to "Managed" after the license extension is installed.)
  - Review your configuration settings and limit NNMi discovery to only the important nodes in your network environment (see "Discovering Your Network" (on page 144)). Then, delete nodes and let NNMi rediscovery reset the managed inventory of nodes (see "Delete Nodes" (on page 1383)).
- NNMi generates Incidents under the following circumstances:
  - The number of discovered nodes exceeds the current licensed capacity limit.
  - An Instant-On or Temporary license expires.
  - HP Network Node Manager i Software Smart Plug-ins (iSPIs) are purchased and installed on the NNMi management server. However, the NNMi licensed capacity limit does not match the NNM iSPI licensed capacity limit. See "Purchase an HP Network Node Manager i Smart Plug-in" (on page 1281) for more information about the NNM iSPIs.
  - The NNMi licensed capacity limit does not match the required Integration Enablement licensed capacity limit. For example, when connecting to HP Network Node Manager i Software Smart Plug-ins (iSPIs) on a remote server or when extending the functionality of NNMi in other ways by using the NNMi SDK.

Related Topics:

"Extend a Licensed Capacity" (on page 1360)

"Purchase an HP Network Node Manager i Smart Plug-in" (on page 1281)

"Integrations with Other HP Products" (on page 1282)

Extend a Licensed Capacity

To extend the licensed capacity, purchase and install an additional NNMi or NNMi Advanced Software License.

Contact your HP Sales Representative or your Authorized Hewlett-Packard Reseller for information about the NNMi licensing structure, and to learn how to add license tiers for enterprise installations. To obtain additional license keys, go to the HP License Key Delivery Service: https://webware.hp.com/welcome.asp

For more information, see the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Installation Guide* and nnmlicense.ovpl for more information.

[1] Indicates the Management Mode is "Not Managed" or "Out of Service".

Note: The licensed capacity count is cumulative for each licensed product (across all installed license keys for that licensed product).

After you purchase a software license, install the NNMi Software License key using one of the following methods:

- **From the command line**:
  a. At the command prompt for the NNMi management server, type the following (see the nnmlicense.ovpl Reference Page for more information):

     For <*product*>, use one of the following: NNM, iSPI-NET, iSPI-Points, or PerfSPI

     - **Windows**:
       `%NnmInstallDir%\bin\nnmlicense.ovpl <product> -f <license_file>`
     - **UNIX**:
       `opt/OV/bin/nnmlicense.ovpl <product> -f <license_file>`

  b. NNMi automatically completes the installation.
- **Using Autopass and your HP Order Number (not possible behind a firewall)**:
  a. Open the Autopass user interface. At the command line for the NNMi management server, type the following (see the nnmlicense.ovpl Reference Page for more information):

     For <*product*>, use one of the following: NNM, iSPI-NET, iSPI-Points, or PerfSPI

     - **Windows**:
       `%NnmInstallDir%\bin\nnmlicense.ovpl <product> -gui`
     - **UNIX**:
       `opt/OV/bin/nnmlicense.ovpl <product> -gui`

  b. On the left side of the Autopass window, click **License Management**.

  c. Click **Install License Key**.

  d. Click **Retrieve/Install License Key**.

  e. Enter your HP Order Number and follow the Autopass prompts to complete the License key retrieval process.

  f. Autopass automatically completes the installation.

Related Topics:

"Track Your NNMi Licenses" (on page 1359)

"Purchase an HP Network Node Manager i Smart Plug-in" (on page 1281)

"Integrations with Other HP Products" (on page 1282)

About Environment Variables

These are the default values for NNMi environment variables. Actual values depend on the selections made during NNMi installation. See the nnm.envvars Reference Page for more information.

Operating System	Environment Variable Values

Windows 2008	`%NnmInstallDir% = <drive>\Program Files(x86)\HP\HP BTO Software\`
	
	`%NnmDataDir% = <drive>\ProgramData\HP\HP BTO Software\`
	
	<*drive*> is the location where NNMi was installed.
	
	Note: On Windows systems, the NNMi installation process creates these environment variables so they are always available.

UNIX	`$NnmInstallDir = /opt/OV/`
	
	`$NnmDataDir = /var/opt/OV/`
	
	Note: On UNIX systems, you must manually create these environment variables if you want to use them. See the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference, which is available at: `http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals` and the nnm.envvars Reference Page for more information.

Export and Import Configuration Settings

See the nnmconfigexport.ovpl and nnmconfigimport.ovpl Reference Pages for more information, including the complete list of the command line arguments for each command.

The choices that you make when exporting NNMi configuration settings determine how that configuration information can be used. For example:

- Export a copy of the existing NNMi configuration settings before you try experimenting with a new idea. You can use that exported file to restore your configuration settings if your experiment doesn't work the way you thought it would work.
- Export the NNMi configuration settings from a server in your test environment. Import those configuration settings onto the NNMi management server that your team will use to manage your network environment.
- (*NNMi Advanced - Global Network Management feature*) Export configuration settings to share configuration settings among the Regional Managers in your network environment (for example, Node Group definitions, Trap Forward to Global Managers settings, and NNM 6.x/7.x Event Incidents Forward to Global Managers settings).

Carefully review the following topics to make an informed choice:

"Export/Import Behavior and Dependencies" (on page 1363)

"Export a Snapshot of Your Configuration Settings" (on page 1367)

"Import Configuration Files to Restore Previous Settings" (on page 1369)

"Transfer Configuration Settings to Another NNMi Management Server" (on page 1371)

"Troubleshooting Imports of Configuration Files" (on page 1373)

Export/Import Behavior and Dependencies

Your configuration settings can be exported to make a copy, and then imported onto the same NNMi management server or another NNMi management server. The locale setting on the NNMi management server at the time of Export must match the locale setting on the NNMi management server at the time of Import.

You need to understand the behavior and dependencies (see the table below). The choices that you make when exporting NNMi configuration settings determine how that configuration information can be used:

Replaces all. Export files with this behavior make changes to the NNMi database when Imported (click here for more information).

- NNMi replaces all object instances with matching key identifiers (see "Troubleshooting Imports of Configuration Files" (on page 1373) for information about key identifiers).
- NNMi adds all object instances with key identifiers that do not exist in the NNMi database
- **NNMi deletes all existing object instances with key identifiers that do not match any in the exported file**.

Incremental. Export files with this behavior make changes to the NNMi database when Imported (click here for more information).

- NNMi updates all object instances with matching key identifiers (see "Troubleshooting Imports of Configuration Files" (on page 1373) for information about key identifiers).

  Caution: NNMi also overwrites the values of any codes associated with these object instances (for example, incident family).

- NNMi adds all object instances with key identifiers that do not exist in the NNMi database.
- NNMi does not touch existing object instances with key identifiers that do not match any in the exported file.

Incremental (subset). Export files with this behavior include configuration changes that were made by one Author. Export files with this behavior make changes to the NNMi database when Imported (click here for more information).

- NNMi updates all object instances with matching key identifiers (see "Troubleshooting Imports of Configuration Files" (on page 1373) for information about key identifiers).

  Caution: NNMi also overwrites the values of any codes associated with these object instances (for example, incident family).

- NNMi adds all object instances with key identifiers that do not exist in the NNMi database.
- NNMi does not touch existing object instances with key identifiers that do not match any in the exported file.

Export/Import Behavior and Dependencies Among Configuration Areas

Configuration Workspace's View Name	Export Option	Import Behavior	Dependencies
Author *	-c author	Incremental	No dependencies. Import requires one Export file (author.xml). * Not a workspace, but an important data object.
	-c author -a <*authorName*>	Incremental (subset)	No dependencies. Import requires one Export file (author.xml).
Communication	-c comm	Replaces all	No dependencies. Import requires one Export file (comm.xml). **Caution**: SNMPv3 configuration settings cannot be exported because SNMPv3 data is encrypted based on the NNMi encryption key (generated during NNMi installation). Therefore, the SNMPv3 encrypted data cannot be imported into another installed version of NNMi because the encryption key is different.
Custom Correlations	-c customCorrelation	Incremental	
	-c device -a <*authorName*>	Incremental (subset)	The required Author information is embedded in the Export file.
Custom Poller	-c custpoll	Incremental	Import requires four Export files, and they must be imported in this order: (1) author.xml, (2) device.xml, (3) nodegroup.xml, and (4) custpoll.xml **Note**: When importing Custom Poller configurations, NNMi automatically sets the Active State attribute value for all imported Policies to *Suspended*.
Device Profiles	-c device	Incremental	Import requires two Export files, and they must be imported in this order: (1) author.xml and (2) device.xml
	-c device -a <*authorName*>	Incremental (subset)	Import requires one Export file (device.xml). The required Author information is embedded in the Export file.

Configuration Workspace's View Name	Export Option	Import Behavior	Dependencies
Discovery	-c disco	Replaces all	Import requires seven Export files, and they must be imported in this order: (1) comm.xml, (2) discoseed.xml, (3) iftype.xml, (4) author.xml, (5) device.xml, (6) ifgroup.xmland, and (7) disco.xml
Discovery Seeds	-c discoseed	Incremental	Import requires two Export files, and they must be imported in this order: (1) comm.xml and (2) discoseed.xml
Global Network Management			No export/import allowed at this time.
Incident	-c incident	Replaces all	Import requires two Export files, and they must be imported in this order: (1) author.xml and (2) incident.xml
	-c incident -a <*authorName*>	Incremental (subset)	Import requires one Export file (incident.xml). The required Author information is embedded in the Export file.
Interface Groups	-c ifgroup	Incremental	Import requires five Export files, and they must be imported in this order: (1) iftype.xml, (2) author.xml, (3) device.xml, (4) nodegroup.xml, and (5) ifgroup.xml
IfTypes	-c iftype	Incremental	Interface Types. No dependencies. Import requires one Export file (iftype.xml).
Management Stations (6.x/7.x)	-c station	Incremental	NNM 6.x or 7.x Management Stations. No dependencies. Import requires one Export file (station.xml).
Menus	-c menu	Incremental	Import requires two Export files, and they must be imported in this order: (1) author.xml and (2) menu.xml
	-c menu -a <*authorName*>	Incremental (subset)	Import requires one Export file (menu.xml). The required Author information is embedded in the Export file.

Configuration Workspace's View Name	Export Option	Import Behavior	Dependencies
Menu items (formally URL Actions)	-c menuitem (formally -c urlaction)	Incremental	Import requires two Export files, and they must be imported in this order: (1) author.xml and (2) menuitem.xml
	-c menuitem -a <*authorName*> (formally -c urlaction -a <*authorName*>)	Incremental (subset)	Import requires one Export file (menuitem.xml). The required Author information is embedded in the Export file.
MIB Expressions	-c mibexpr	Incremental	Import requires two Export files, and they must be imported in this order: (1) author.xml and (2) mibexpr.xml
	-c mibexpr -a <*authorName*>	Incremental (subset)	Import requires one Export file (mibexpr.xml). The required Author information is embedded in the Export file.
Monitoring	-c monitoring	Replaces all	Import requires six Export files, and they must be imported in this order: (1) author.xml, (2) device.xml, (3) nodegroup.xml, (4) iftype.xml, (5) ifgroup.xml, and (6) monitoring.xml
Node Groups	-c nodegroup	Incremental	Import requires three Export files, and they must be imported in this order: (1) author.xml, (2) device.xml, and (3) nodegroup.xml **Caution**: Island Node Groups are never exported. See "Island Node Groups" (on page 263).
Node Group Map Settings	-c ngmap	Incremental	Import requires four Export files, and they must be imported in this order: (1) author.xml, (2) device.xml, (3) nodegroup.xml, and (4) ngmap.xml **Note**: Any time you save a map layout, NNMi deletes any previous node locations. Therefore, each export contains only the node locations that were last saved.

Configuration Workspace's View Name	Export Option	Import Behavior	Dependencies
RAMS Servers	-c rams	Incremental	HP Router Analytics Management Systems data from the RAMS Servers view (does not include data from the Integration Module Configuration *HP RAMS MPLS WAN*). No dependencies. Import requires one Export file (rams.xml).
Security Groups Tenants	-c security		Exports Security Groups and Tenants.
Security Group Mappings	-c securitymappings		Exports Security Group Mappings.
Status	-c status	Replaces all	No dependencies. Import requires one Export file (status.xml). The imported status applies to all Node Groups in the database.
User Accounts User Account Mappings User Groups NNMi Roles	-c account	Incremental	Exports User Accounts, NNMi Roles, User Groups, and User Account Mappings. This command gathers data from multiple Configuration workspace views. Import requires one Export file (account.xml). The data from all the Configuration workspace views is embedded in the Export file.
User Interface	-c ui	Incremental	No dependencies. Import requires one Export file (ui.xml).

Export a Snapshot of Your Configuration Settings

If you export your configuration settings before you begin making changes, you can easily "undo" your changes if you decide that you do not like the results.

To export a snapshot of your configuration settings:

1. Import behavior is determined when you generate the Export files. Make sure you understand your Import behavior choices before you begin. See "Export/Import Behavior and Dependencies" (on page 1363) (consider printing that topic for reference).

   Caution: The locale setting on the NNMi management server at the time of Export must match the locale setting on the NNMi management server at the time of Import. Otherwise,

you risk losing data. Also, make sure that both NNMi management servers have the same NNMi version/patch number.

2. A user name and password are required with the export command:

   If you do not want to enter an NNMi User Name attribute value and an NNMi Password attribute value at the command line, you can use the nnmsetcmduserpw.ovpl command to specify the valid user name and password (instead of `-u` and `-p`). The credentials set using the `nnmsetcmduserpw.ovpl` command are valid for command execution by the same user. See "Set Up Command Line Access to NNMi" (on page 433) for more information.

   `-u <NNMiadminUserName> -p <NNMiadminPassword>`

3. Check whether the configuration settings you want to export have dependencies, see "Export/Import Behavior and Dependencies" (on page 1363).

   - If no dependencies, export only the configuration settings you are planning to change.
   - If yes, decide if you need a copy of the dependencies (only if you plan to make changes to those configuration settings, as well). Then export all the required files.

4. At the command line of the NNMi management server, type the command to generate the required export files.

   - To export all configuration settings, use the following command:

     `nnmconfigexport.ovpl -c -all -f <directory>`

     You can use `-x <file_prefix>` to provide a unique prefix to the set of exported files. For example, use today's date or a clue about the reason you needed the files:

     `nnmconfigexport.ovpl -c -all -f <directory> -x <file_prefix>`

   - To export specific configuration settings <*X*> from multiple configuration workspace views, separate each with a comma (see "Export/Import Behavior and Dependencies" (on page 1363) or the nnmconfigexport.ovpl Reference Pages for the list of choices):

     `nnmconfigexport.ovpl -c <X>, <X>, <X> -f <directory>`

     You can use `-x <file_prefix>` to provide a unique prefix to the set of exported files. For example, use today's date or a clue about the reason you needed the files:

     `nnmconfigexport.ovpl -c <X>, <X>, <X> -f <directory> -x <file_prefix>`

   - To export configuration settings that were created by a particular author (for Author, Device Profiles, Incident, or URL Actions), add the `-a <authorName>` attribute to the command and provide the Unique Key.

     Note: Only one author per `-a <authorName>` export command is allowed.

     Find the Unique Keys for all authors by exporting an author.xml file, then open the file in a text editor and locate the Key attribute values.

     Find the Unique Key for a particular Author, in the NNMi console:

     i. Open one of these Configuration workspaces in the NNMi console: Device Profiles

Configuration, Incidents, or URL Actions.

ii. Select an object created by the Author of interest.

iii. Display the Author form, and copy the value of the Unique Key attribute.

5. Verify that the required xml files are in the specified directory.

   Caution: Do not edit the exported file before importing.

You are now ready to make configuration changes.

If you need to undo your configuration setting changes, see "Import Configuration Files to Restore Previous Settings" (on page 1369).

Import Configuration Files to Restore Previous Settings

If you have a set of export files, you can change the Configuration settings on your NNMi management server to match the settings in the exported files.

Note: You can change the names of the exported files before importing. The import still works the same.

Caution: Do not edit the exported file before importing.

To import a previous snapshot of your configuration settings:

1. Import behavior is determined when you generate the Export files. Make sure your exported files were generated in a manner that meets your current needs. See "Export/Import Behavior and Dependencies" (on page 1363) (consider printing that topic for reference).

   Caution: The locale setting on the NNMi management server at the time of Export must match the locale setting on the NNMi management server at the time of Import. Otherwise, you risk losing data. Also, make sure that both NNMi management servers have the same NNMi version/patch number.

2. A user name and password are required with the import command:

   If you do not want to enter an NNMi User Name attribute value and an NNMi Password attribute value at the command line, you can use the nnmsetcmduserpw.ovpl command to specify the valid user name and password (instead of `-u` and `-p`). The credentials set using the `nnmsetcmduserpw.ovpl` command are valid for command execution by the same user. See "Set Up Command Line Access to NNMi" (on page 433) for more information.

   ```
   -u <NNMiadminUserName> -p <NNMiadminPassword>
   ```

3. Check whether the configuration settings you want to import have dependencies, see "Export/Import Behavior and Dependencies" (on page 1363).

   - If no dependencies, import only the configuration settings you are planning to change.
   - If yes, decide if you need a copy of the dependencies (only if you made changes to those configuration settings, as well). Then import all the required files.

4. At the command line of the NNMi management server, type the command to import a file:

   ```
   nnmconfigimport.ovpl -f <filename>
   ```

When importing multiple XML files at once using `-f <directory>`, the NNMi `nnmconfigimport.ovpl` command takes care of ordering issues.

- To import all configuration settings, use the following command:

  `nnmconfigimport.ovpl -f <directory>`

  You can use `-x <file_prefix>` to specify a unique prefix for a set of files:

  `nnmconfigimport.ovpl -f <directory> -x <file_prefix>`

- To import specific configuration settings from multiple configuration areas, create a directory that contains the set of files you want to import.

  At the command line of the NNMi management server, type the appropriate command to import files:

  `nnmconfigimport.ovpl -f <directory>`

  You can use `-x <file_prefix>` to specify a unique prefix for a set of files:

  `nnmconfigimport.ovpl -f <directory> -x <filePrefix>`

- To import configuration settings that were created by specific authors (for Author, Device Profiles, Incident, or URL Actions), create a directory that contains the set of files you want to import.

  At the command line of the NNMi management server, type the appropriate command to import the files:

  `nnmconfigimport.ovpl -f <file>`

  `nnmconfigimport.ovpl -f <directory>`

  You can use `-x <file_prefix>` to provide a unique prefix for a set of exported files:

  `nnmconfigimport.ovpl -f <directory> -x <filePrefix>`

5. If you encounter problems, see "Troubleshooting Imports of Configuration Files" (on page 1373).

   Additional import options for timeout or memory issues:

   You can append the following options to any import command if you encounter problems:

Option	Description	Default Setting
`-timeout <seconds>`	For larger data imports, you might encounter timeout issues. To increase the number of seconds that NNMi waits (per file) during an import, append the `-timeout` option to the end of your command line.	1800 seconds (minimum)
`-memory <megabytes>`	For larger data imports, you might encounter memory issues. To increase the number of megabytes allotted to memory during an import, append the `-memory` option to the end of your command line.	512 megabytes

6. After completing the import, open NNMi and verify your configuration settings.

Transfer Configuration Settings to Another NNMi Management Server

You can export configuration settings and import them onto another NNMi management server to save time.

Note: You can change the names of the exported files before importing. The import still works the same.

Caution: Do not edit the exported file before importing.

To move configuration settings to another NNMi management server:

1. Import behavior is determined when you generate the Export files. Make sure you understand your Import behavior choices before you begin. See "Export/Import Behavior and Dependencies" (on page 1363) (consider printing that topic for reference).

   Caution: The locale setting on the NNMi management server at the time of Export must match the locale setting on the NNMi management server at the time of Import. Otherwise, you risk losing data. Also, make sure that both NNMi management servers have the same NNMi version/patch number.

2. A user name and password are required with the export command:

   If you do not want to enter an NNMi User Name attribute value and an NNMi Password attribute value at the command line, you can use the nnmsetcmduserpw.ovpl command to specify the valid user name and password (instead of `-u` and `-p`). The credentials set using the `nnmsetcmduserpw.ovpl` command are valid for command execution by the same user. See "Set Up Command Line Access to NNMi" (on page 433) for more information.

   ```
   -u <NNMiadminUserName> -p <NNMiadminPassword>
   ```

3. Check whether the configuration settings you want to export have dependencies, see "Export/Import Behavior and Dependencies" (on page 1363).

   - If no dependencies, export only the configuration settings you are planning to change.
   - If yes, decide if you need a copy of the dependencies (only if you plan to make changes to those configuration settings, as well). Then export all the required files.

4. At the command line of the NNMi management server export all configuration settings, type the appropriate command:

   ```
   nnmconfigexport.ovpl -c -all -f <directory>
   ```

   You can use `-x <file_prefix>` to provide a unique prefix to the set of exported files. For example, use today's date or a clue about the reason you needed the files:

   ```
   nnmconfigexport.ovpl -c -all -f <directory> -x <file_prefix>
   ```

   Note: You can change the names of the exported files before importing. The import still works the same.

5. Delete any files that you do not need.

6. To export configuration settings that were created by a particular author (for Author, Device

Profiles, Incident, or URL Actions), repeat the export command for each configuration item modified by that author. Add the `-a <authorName>` attribute to the command and provide the Unique Key.

Note: Only one author per `-a <authorName>` export command is allowed.

```
nnmconfigimport.ovpl -a <authorName> -f <directory>
```

You can use `-x <file_prefix>` to provide a unique prefix to the set of exported files. For example, use today's date or a clue about the reason you needed the files:

```
nnmconfigimport.ovpl -a <authorName> -f <directory> -x <file_
prefix>
```

Find the Unique Keys for all authors by exporting an author.xml file, then open the file in a text editor and locate the Key attribute values.

Find the Unique Key for a particular Author, in the NNMi console:

a. Open one of these Configuration workspaces in the NNMi console: Device Profiles Configuration, Incidents, or URL Actions.

b. Select an object created by the Author of interest.

c. Display the Author form, and copy the value of the Unique Key attribute.

7. Verify that all required xml files are in the specified directory.

To import the configuration settings onto the other NNMi management server:

1. Import behavior is determined when you generate the Export files. Make sure you understand your Import behavior choices before you begin. See "Export/Import Behavior and Dependencies" (on page 1363) (consider printing that topic for reference).

   Caution: The locale setting on the NNMi management server at the time of Export must match the locale setting on the NNMi management server at the time of Import. Otherwise, you risk losing data. Also, make sure that both NNMi management servers have the same NNMi version/patch number.

2. A user name and password are required with the export command:

   If you do not want to enter an NNMi User Name attribute value and an NNMi Password attribute value at the command line, you can use the nnmsetcmduserpw.ovpl command to specify the valid user name and password (instead of `-u` and `-p`). The credentials set using the `nnmsetcmduserpw.ovpl` command are valid for command execution by the same user. See "Set Up Command Line Access to NNMi" (on page 433) for more information.

   ```
   -u <NNMiadminUserName> -p <NNMiadminPassword>
   ```

3. Verify that all required xml files are in the specified directory.

4. When importing multiple XML files at once using `-f <directory>`, the NNMi `nnmconfigimport.ovpl` command takes care of ordering issues.

   At the command line of the NNMi management server, type the appropriate command to import the configuration files that you gathered for transfer:

   ```
   nnmconfigimport.ovpl -f <filename>
   ```

   ```
   nnmconfigimport.ovpl -f <directory>
   ```

You can use `-x <file_prefix>` to specify a unique prefix for a set of files:

```
nnmconfigimport.ovpl -f <directory> -x <file_prefix>
```

5. If you encounter problems, see "Troubleshooting Imports of Configuration Files" (on page 1373).

   Additional import options for timeout or memory issues:

   You can append the following options to any import command if you encounter problems:

Option	Description	Default Setting
`-timeout <seconds>`	For larger data imports, you might encounter timeout issues. To increase the number of seconds that NNMi waits (per file) during an import, append the `-timeout` option to the end of your command line.	1800 seconds (minimum)
`-memory <megabytes>`	For larger data imports, you might encounter memory issues. To increase the number of megabytes allotted to memory during an import, append the `-memory` option to the end of your command line.	512 megabytes

6. After completing the import, open NNMi and verify your configuration settings.

Troubleshooting Imports of Configuration Files

When importing incremental sets of configuration files, NNMi abandons the import if mismatched configuration objects are encountered. Each configuration object has a set of Unique Identifier values that must match for incremental updates, or must not match any existing data before NNMi adds the configuration object to the database, see tables below.

If you receive an error message while trying to import configuration information, use the information below to figure out how to use the error message to determine what you need to change before creating another export file (thus, solving the problem).

Note: You can change the names of the exported files before importing. The import still works the same.

Caution: Do not edit the exported file before importing.

Author Configuration Unique Identifiers

Configuration Item Name	Primary Identifier	Editable Attribute?	Other Key Attributes that must be unique
Author = Author form	author = Unique Key attribute value	Yes	

Communication Configuration Unique Identifiers

Attribute Name = NNMi Console Name	Primary Identifier	Editable Attribute?	Other Key Attributes that must be unique
CommunicationRegion = Communication Region form	uuid	No	name = Name value ordering = Ordering value **Caution**: SNMPv3 configuration settings cannot be exported because SNMPv3 data is encrypted based on the NNMi encryption key (generated during NNMi installation). Therefore, the SNMPv3 encrypted data cannot be imported into another installed version of NNMi because the encryption key is different.

Custom Correlation Configuration Unique Identifiers

Attribute Name	Primary Identifier	Editable Attribute?	Other Key Attributes that must be unique
CausalCorrelation = Causal Rule Form	uuid	No	
GeneralizedCorrelation = Correlation Rule Form	uuid	No	

Custom Poller Configuration Unique Identifiers

Attribute Name	Primary Identifier	Editable Attribute?	Other Key Attributes that must be unique
ComparisonMap = Comparison Map form	uuid	No	ordering = Ordering value
Policy = Custom Poller Policy form	uuid	No	The combination of these two: collection = Collection value ordering = Ordering value

Device Profile Configuration Unique Identifiers

Attribute Name	Primary Identifier	Editable Attribute?	Other Key Attributes that must be unique
DeviceCategory = Device Category form	key = Unique Key attribute	Yes	

Attribute Name	Primary Identifier	Editable Attribute?	Other Key Attributes that must be unique
DeviceFamily = Device Family form	key = Unique Key attribute	Yes	
DeviceProfile = Device Profile form	snmpObjectId = SNMP Object ID value	Yes	
DeviceVendor = Device Vendor form	key = Unique Key attribute	Yes	

Discovery Configuration Unique Identifiers

Attribute Name	Primary Identifier	Editable Attribute?	Other Key Attributes that must be unique
AutoDiscoveryRegion = Auto-Discovery Rule form	uuid	No	name = Name value ordering = Ordering value

Discovery Seed Configuration Unique Identifiers

Attribute Name	Primary Identifier	Editable Attribute?	Other Key Attributes that must be unique
DiscoverySeed = Discovery Seed form	host = Hostname (*not case-sensitive*) / IP Address value	Yes	

Incident Configuration Unique Identifiers

Attribute Name	Primary Identifier	Editable Attribute?	Other Key Attributes that must be unique
MgmtEventConfig = Management Event Configuration form	uuid	No	name = Name value
SnmpTrapConfig = SNMP Trap Configuration form	uuid	No	iod = SNMP Object ID value name = Name value
RemoteNnmEventConfig	uuid	No	iod name = Name value
PairwiseConfig = Pairwise Configuration form	uuid	No	name = Name value The combination of these two: firstIncidentName = First Incident Configuration value

Attribute Name	Primary Identifier	Editable Attribute?	Other Key Attributes that must be unique
			secondIncidentName = Second Incident Configuration value

Interface Groups Configuration Unique Identifiers

Attribute Name	Primary Identifier	Editable Attribute?	Other Key Attributes that must be unique
InterfaceGroup = Interface Group form	uuid	No	name = Name value

Interface Type Configuration Unique Identifiers

Attribute Name	Primary Identifier	Editable Attribute?	Other Key Attributes that must be unique
IfType	IfType attribute	Yes	

Menus Unique Identifiers

Attribute Name	Primary Identifier	Editable Attribute?	Other Key Attributes that must be unique
Menu = UI Configuration > Menus form	key = Unique Key attribute	Yes	

Menu Items Configuration Unique Identifiers

Attribute Name	Primary Identifier	Editable Attribute?	Other Key Attributes that must be unique
MenuItem = Menu Item form	key = Unique Key	Yes	

MIB Expressions Configuration Unique Identifiers

Attribute Name	Primary Identifier	Editable Attribute?	Other Key Attributes that must be unique
MibExpression = MIB Expression Form	key = Unique Key	Yes	

Monitoring Configuration Unique Identifiers

Attribute Name	Primary Identifier	Editable Attribute?	Other Key Attributes that must be unique
InterfaceSettings = Interface Settings form	uuid	No	ordering = Ordering value
NodeSettings = Node Settings form	uuid	No	ordering = Ordering value

Node Group Configuration Unique Identifiers

Attribute Name	Primary Identifier	Editable Attribute?	Other Key Attributes that must be unique
NodeGroup = Node Group form	uuid	No	name = Name value

Node Group Map Configuration Unique Identifiers

Attribute Name	Primary Identifier	Editable Attribute?	Other Key Attributes that must be unique
NodeGroupMapSettings = Node Group Map Settings Form	uuid	No	

RAMS Server Configuration Unique Identifiers

Attribute Name	Primary Identifier	Editable Attribute?	Other Key Attributes that must be unique
RamsServer = RAMS Server Form	uuid	No	

Security Groups Configuration Unique Identifiers

Attribute Name	Primary Identifier	Editable Attribute?	Other Key Attributes that must be unique
SecurityGroup = Security Group Form	uuid	No	

Security Group Mappings Configuration Unique Identifiers

Attribute Name	Primary Identifier	Editable Attribute?	Other Key Attributes that must be unique
UserToSecurityGroup = Security Group Mappings Form	uuid	No	

NNMi Management Station 6.x/7.x Configuration Unique Identifiers

Attribute Name	Primary Identifier	Editable Attribute?	Other Key Attributes that must be unique
ManagementStation = Management Station Form	uuid	No	

Node Group Status Configuration Unique Identifiers

Attribute Name	Primary Identifier	Editable Attribute?	Other Key Attributes that must be unique
NodeGroupStatusSettings = Node Group Status Settings Form	uuid	No	

User Interface Configuration Unique Identifiers

Attribute Name	Primary Identifier	Editable Attribute?	Other Key Attributes that must be unique
UserInterfaceConfiguration = User Interface Configuration Form	uuid	No	

User Accounts and Roles Configuration Unique Identifiers

Attribute Name	Primary Identifier	Editable Attribute?	Other Key Attributes that must be unique
Account = User Account form	uuid	No	name = Name value
UserGroup = User Group Form	name	yes	
UserGroupMember = User Account Mapping Form	uuid	no	

Back Up and Restore NNMi

As an NNMi administrator, develop a plan for NNMi backups.

For the most complete information, see the "NNMi Back Up and Restore" chapter in the *HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference*, which is available at:

`http://h20230.www2.hp.com/selfsolve/manuals`. See also nnmbackup.ovpl and nnmrestore.ovpl (**Help** → **Documentation Library** → **Reference Pages**, in the Administrator Commands category).

Use the `nnmbackup.ovpl` and `nnmrestore.ovpl` command line tools to do any of the following:

- Back up the NNMi management server and restore data to the same machine.
- Back up the NNMi management server and use the nnmrestore.ovpl command to place the backed up configuration records and database records onto another NNMi management server. For example, moving NNMi to another NNMi management server due to a hardware failure on the original server.

  Note: Both machines must have the same type of operating system and NNMi version and patch level. To move NNMi configuration settings from one computer to another computer that is running a different type of operating system, see "Export and Import Configuration Settings".

  After you restore NNMi on the second NNMi management server, uninstall NNMi from the original NNMi management server. See the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference for more information.
- Back up the NNMi management server as a safeguard before upgrading the operating system on the server.
- Back up the NNMi management server as a safeguard before updating to a newer version of NNMi.

Note: The back up and restore data might include data from any HP Network Node Manager i Software Smart Plug-ins (iSPIs) installed in your network environment. Check the documentation that came with each NNM iSPI for details.

Before you begin a backup, ensure you have adequate storage space for the backup copy. Verify that you have enough space to store the contents of the directories listed in the following table.

Note: You can compress the files after backup.

See also "About Environment Variables" (on page 1361).

NNMi Directories

Operating System	Data	Default Location
Windows 2008	Configuration Files	`<drive>:\Program Files (x86)\HP\HP BTO Software` `<drive>` is the drive on which NNMi is installed
	Configuration Data	`<drive>:\ProgramData\HP\HP BTO Software`
	Embedded NNMi Database Storage	`<drive>:\ProgramData\HP\HP BTO Software\shared\nnm\databases\Postgres` If you chose the Oracle database instead of the embedded NNMi database at install time, you must use that database's tools for backup in addition to `nnmbackup.ovpl`.

Operating System	Data	Default Location
HP-UX, Linux, Solaris	Configuration Files	`/opt/OV`
	Configuration Data	`/var/opt/OV`
	Embedded NNMi Database Storage	`/var/opt/OV/shared/nnm/databases/Postgres` If you chose the Oracle database instead of the embedded NNMi database at install time, you must use the Oracle tools for backup in addition to `nnmbackup.ovpl`.

Related Topics

"Export and Import Configuration Settings" (on page 1362)

"Archive and Delete Incidents" (on page 1380)

Archive and Delete Incidents

NNMi enables you to archive and remove incidents that you no longer want to track. For example, this feature is useful if you want to purge the database of incidents that are older than a specified time period or date. Use the `nnmtrimincidents.ovpl` command to create a comma-separated-values (CSV) file containing the history of incidents, and then trim the volume of incidents to manage the size of your database.

To archive and then delete incidents in NNMi, use the `nnmtrimincidents.ovpl` command. You can choose to only archive or only delete your incidents as described in the arguments table that follows.

Note: By default, NNMi trims incidents without archiving them. To archive incidents before deleting them, use the `-trimAndArchive` option as described in thefollowing nnmtrimincidents.ovpl Arguments table.

Tip: You can also configure NNMi to trim incidents automatically. See "Adjusting the Number of Stored SNMP Trap Incidents" in the HP Network Node Manager i Software Deployment Reference.

When archiving and deleting incidents, for the best performance results, archive and delete your incidents frequently to keep the size of the NNMi database as small as possible.

SNMP traps are a subset of NNMi incidents (see `-origin` in the arguments table that follows). NNMi monitors the volume of SNMP traps that are stored in the NNMi database. The maximum allowed number of SNMP traps is 100,000. Note the following:

- After 90 percent of the maximum limit for SNMP traps is reached or exceeded, NNMi generates an incident with Severity set to Warning to notify you that NNMi is approaching the maximum limit.
- After 95 percent of the maximum limit for SNMP traps is reached or exceeded, NNMi generates an incident with Severity set to Major to notify you that NNMi is approaching the maximum limit. In addition, NNMi only accepts traps required for Causal Engine analysis until the number of

SNMP traps within the database has been reduced using the `nnmtrimincidents.ovpl` command.

- After the maximum SNMP trap limit is reached or exceeded, NNMi generates an incident with Severity set to Critical. NNMi no longer accepts any SNMP traps until the number of SNMP traps within the database has been reduced using the `nnmtrimincidents.ovpl` command.

Use the `nnmtrimincidents.ovpl` command to archive and delete your incidents based on any of the attributes described in the following table. See the nnmtrimincidents.ovpl command for more information, including a complete list of arguments for this command.

Note: The archive's comma-separated-values (CSV) file cannot be used to import the incidents back into NNMi.

nnmtrimincidents.ovpl Arguments

Incident Attribute	Description
-archiveOnly	Specifies that you want to only archive incidents rather than archive and then delete them.
-trimOnly	Specifies that you want to only delete incidents rather than archive and then delete them. **Note**: By default, NNMi trims incidents without archiving them.
-trimAndArchive	Specifies that you want to archive incidents before deleting them.
-date	The date must be entered in the following ISO 8601 format: <*yyyy-mm-dd*>T<*hh*>:<*mm*>:<*ss*>[Z,-<*hh*>:<*mm*>,+<*hh*>:<*mm*>] ISO Date Format: • *yyyy* — Four-digit year • *mm* — Two-digit month • *dd* — Two-digit day • *hh* — Two digits representing the hour (00 through 23) • *mm* — Two digits representing the minutes (00 through 59) • *ss* — Two digits representing the seconds (00 through 59) • +<*hh*>:<*mm*> — Local time zone which is the hours (<*hh*>) and minutes (<*mm*>) ahead of Coordinated Universal Time • -<*hh*>:<*mm*> — Local time zone which is the hours (<*hh*>) and minutes (<*mm*>) behind Coordinated Universal Time For example: `2007-11-05T08:15:30-5:00` corresponds to November 5, 2007, 8:15:30 am, Eastern Standard Time. **Note**: You must specify either a -age or a -date value.

Incident Attribute	Description
-age	The age of the incident specified in number of days, weeks, or months. **Note**: You must specify either an -age or a -date value.
-family	The incident Family. See Incident Form: General Tab for a list of possible Family values.
-incr	The increment value that helps determine the -age value. Supported increments include **days**, **weeks**, and **months**. The default increment value is **days**.

-path	Specifies the archive file name, including the complete path. The default archive file name is:
	
	<*date*> is the date in *yyyy-mm-dd* format
	
	<*ms*> is milliseconds
	
	Windows:
	
	`%NnmDataDir%\tmp\incidentArchive.<date>.<ms>.txt.gz`
	
	UNIX:
	
	`/var/opt/OV/tmp/incidentArchive.<date>.<ms>.txt.gz`
	
	Note: Each time you generate an archive, NNMi overwrites any existing file with the same name. Therefore, to ensure that all archive files are preserved, provide a unique archive file name each time you want to archive incidents.

-lifecycle	Identifies where the incident is in the incident lifecycle. Possible values are **Registered**, **In Progress**, **Completed**, and **Closed**. See About the Incident Lifecycle for more information about **Lifecycle State**. **Note**: This argument is optional.
-name	Identifies the name of the incident configuration.
-nature	Identifies the nature of the incident. Possible values are: **Info, None, Root Cause, Secondary Root Cause, Service Impact,** and **Symptom**. See Using the Incident Form for more information. **Note**: This argument is optional.
-origin	Identifies the Origin of the incident configuration. Possible values are: **Management Software**, **Manually Created**, **Remotely Generated**, and **SNMP Trap**. See Incident Form: General Tab for more information.
-u	The user name required to run this command. This user name must be a valid NNMi user name with a role of either Administrator or System. **Note**: The user name might be a Principal object stored in the NNMi database or might be from your environment's directory service database

Incident Attribute	Description
	(depending on NNMi configuration). See "Configure Directory Service Usage" (on page 369) for more information.
-p	The associated password for the user name specified by the -u attribute value. If you do not want to enter an NNMi User Name attribute value and an NNMi Password attribute value at the command line, you can use the nnmsetcmduserpw.ovpl command to specify the valid user name and password (instead of `-u` and `-p`). The credentials set using the `nnmsetcmduserpw.ovpl` command are valid for command execution by the same user. See "Set Up Command Line Access to NNMi" (on page 433) for more information.
-quiet	Use this argument when you want to trim incidents without requiring user prompts and responses. (Status information appears.)
-sysobjectid	The system object identification (system OID) assigned to the incident configuration. For SNMP Trap incidents, this value is obtained from the incoming SNMP trap. For Remote NNM 6.x/7.x Event incidents, this value is obtained from the Remote NNM 6.x/7.x event. For Management Event incidents generated by NNMi, the system OID is assigned by NNMi.

For example, delete all incidents with lifecycle equal to Closed and age equal to or greater than 1 month.

```
nnmtrimincidents.ovpl -age 1 -incr months -lifecycle Closed -u
<NNMiadminUsername> -p <NNMiadminPassword>
```

You can also specify a batch size when archiving or deleting incidents. Specify the maximum number of incidents to delete at one time within a single database transaction. This number then determines how often you see a status message that the deletions are complete. Using the default value of 1,000 as an example, NNMi displays a status message after successfully deleting each 1,000 incidents.

Note: The default value of 1,000 was selected to maintain a balance between performance and the frequency of progress messages for the archive and delete operation. This default determines the maximum number of incidents archived and deleted at one time within a single database transaction.

Related Topics

"Back Up and Restore NNMi" (on page 1378)

Delete Nodes

Tip: To configure NNMi to automatically delete unresponsive nodes, see "Configure Whether to Delete Unresponsive Objects" (on page 175).

Sometimes it is useful to delete Nodes. For example:

- Remove any nodes that are no longer being used in the network.
- When non-SNMP addresses that had the same DNS hostname are changed to have separate DNS hostnames, NNMi must completely rediscover the non-SNMP nodes to correctly update the database objects (node, interface, address, connection, and incidents).

Note: If you delete a Node with many interfaces and VLANs, you might see an error message indicating that the Node could not be deleted. This means the database was busy with discovery. Try again between discovery cycles.

If a deleted Node is one of your seeds, delete that seed from the Discovery Seeds table as well. See "Delete Discovery Seeds" (on page 220).

To understand the results of deleting a Node, click here for more information.

- NNMi cleans up the database by deleting the following objects:
  - Any objects representing things contained in the deleted Node (for example, all of that node's interfaces and IP addresses).
  - Any related objects that are empty after deleting the Node (for example, subnets).
  - Any connections with only zero or one end points after deleting the Node.
  - The History of the Node object and all related objects.
- The time required for NNMi to finish deleting depends on the number of objects or related objects being deleted.
- During future discovery cycles, if the deleted Node meets the criteria for an Auto-Discovery Rule and appears in a monitored router's ARP cache, NNMi adds the Node back into the NNMi database during the next discovery cycle. To prevent this, create an Excluded IP Addresses filter for the addresses (see "Configure an Excluded IP Addresses Filter" (on page 196)).
- During future monitoring cycles, NNMi polls only objects currently in the database.
- Each Incident associated with the deleted Node is modified in the following ways, but not deleted from the NNMi database:
  - The **Status** attribute changes to **Closed**.
  - The **Correlation Notes** indicate the deletion of the associated node, interface, or address.
  - The **RCA State** attribute changes to **FALSE**.

  Note: Incidents generated from SNMP traps or NNM 6.x/7.x Events (received from the deleted Node) appear in the Incident views, but remain unresolved.
- If you are viewing a Node that has recently been deleted by another user, the deleted Node appears as a transparent icon on the map until the map is refreshed using the  **Refresh** icon. After **Refresh**, the deleted node is removed from the map. NNMi does not automatically refresh the connectivity or set of nodes in a map view, except on the **Initial Discovery Progress** and **Network Overview** maps.

NNMi administrators can delete nodes from a table view, map view, or Node form.

To delete one or more nodes (maximum 20 at one time):

1. Unmanage the nodes you want to delete.
   a. In a table view, press CTRL-Click and select each row that represents a node you want to unmanage.
   b. Select **Actions** → **Management Mode** → **Unmanage**.

      Tip: You can right-click any object in a table or map view to access the **Actions** menu.
   c. Wait until the Status=*No Status* for each of the following objects:
      - Each Node to be deleted
      - Each Node's Interfaces, IP Addresses, Cards, Ports, and VLAN Ports
2. Do one of the following:
   - *Table views*: Press CTRL-Click and select each row that represents the objects of interest, and click the Delete icon. Each selected node is deleted from the NNMi database and removed from the current view.
   - *Map views*: click the map symbol representing the node you want to delete, and click **File** → **Delete Node**. The node is deleted from the NNMi database and removed from the current view.
   - *Node form*: select **File** → **Delete Node** and in the confirmation dialog, click **OK**. The form is automatically closed after NNMi deletes the Node.

   Note: If the delete fails, use the nnmnodedelete.ovpl command. Wait for the command to complete.

To delete any number of nodes:

Use the `nnmnodedelete.ovpl` command. See the nnmnodedelete.ovpl Reference Page.

Related Topics

Using Table Views

Using Map Views

Delete One or More Objects

Each row in a table view and each symbol in a map view represents an instance of the object type being displayed. For example, in a node view, each row of the table represents an instance of a node in your network.

NNMi administrators can delete object instances. For example, you might need to delete a node that is no longer being managed. See "Delete Nodes" (on page 1383) for more information.

To delete an object instance:

1. Select the object of interest:
   - In a table view, select the row that represents the object.
   - In a map view, click the map symbol.
   - In a form, proceed to step 2.

2. To delete the object, click the Delete icon.

   The object is deleted from the NNMi database and removed from the current view.

To delete multiple object instances:

1. Select the objects of interest:
   - In a table view, press CTRL-Click and select each row that represents an object you want to delete.
   - In a map view, CTRL-Click each map symbol.
2. To delete the objects, click the Delete icon.

   Note: For Node objects, you can use this method to delete up to 20 nodes at one time. To delete more than 20 nodes, see the nnmnodedelete.ovpl Reference Page.

   Tip: For all other objects, you can delete any number.

   Each object is deleted from the NNMi database and removed from the current view.

Related Topics

Using Table Views

Using Map Views

"Configure Whether to Delete Unresponsive Objects" (on page 175)

Glossary

A

AES

Advanced Encryption Standard

Anycast Rendezvous Point IP Address

Rendezvous Point addresses are loopback addresses used for routers in multi-cast network configurations.

B

BGP

Border Gateway Protocol

C

Causal Engine

The NNMi Causal Engine analyzes the health of your network and provides the ongoing health status reading for each device. The Causal Engine also extensively evaluates problems and determines the root cause for you, whenever possible, sending incidents to notify you of problems. Any incident generated from a Causal Engine management event has an Origin of NNMi in your incident views.

CBC

Cipher Block Chaining

CE

Customer Edge router. The router in your network that sends data to an Internet Service Provider's router (the Provider Edge) on the path to the data's final desination.

Custom User Groups

Custom User Groups are the User Groups that you create. These User Groups are additional to the NNMi User Groups, which are those User Groups that NNMi provides.

D

DES

Data Encryption Standard

E

EIGRP

Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol

EVPN

Ethernet Virtual Private Network.

G

global unicast address

(2000:: to 3fff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff) A publically routable IPv6 unicast address, used for communication between nodes anywhere on the internet. The first part of the address is a global routing prefix in the 2000::/3 address space for your organization (assigned by the Internet Service Providers). The complete host address can either be manually configured or automatically assigned using IPv6 auto-configuration and neighbor discovery.

H

HMAC

Hash-based Message Authentication Code

hops

A hop is a node representing any network device, such as a workstation, gateway, or switch, which is connected by a link with no intermediate nodes.

HSRP

Hot Standby Router Protocol

I

ISIS

Intermediate System to Intermediate System Protocol

K

Key Incident

Incidents with both: (1) Severity = other than Normal. (2) Correlation Nature = equal to Root Cause, Service Impact, Stream Correlation, Rate Stream Correlation, Info, or None.

L

Layer 2

Refers to the Data Link layer of the multilayered communication model, Open Systems Interconnection (OSI). The Data Link layer moves data across the physical links in the network. The switches and switch-routers are devices that redirect data messages at the layer 2 level, using the destination Media Access Control (MAC) address to determine where to direct the message.

Layer 3

Refers to the Network layer of the multilayered communication model, Open Systems Interconnection (OSI). The Network layer is concerned with knowing the address of the neighboring nodes in the network, selecting routes and quality of service, and recognizing and forwarding incoming messages to local host domains. The router and switch-router are the devices that redirect data messages at the Layer 3 level. Everything in a subnet is connected at the Layer 3 (IP) level.

Link Aggregation

Protocols used on Switches to configure multiple Interfaces (Aggregation Member Interfaces) to function as if they were one (an Aggregator Interface). When two Aggregator Interfaces establish a connection, that connection is an Aggregator Layer 2 Connection. The Aggregator Layer 2 Connection appears on Layer 2 Neighbor View maps as a thick line with an Interface icon at each end (representing the Aggregator Interface). When you double-click the thick line, it converts into multiple thin lines representing the participating Aggregation Member Layer 2 Connections with their Aggregation Member Interfaces at each end of the lines.

link-local address

A non-routable IPv6 unicast address only used for communication with other nodes on the same link (LAN or VLAN). Link local addresses cannot be used for communication that must be forwarded through a router. IPv6 auto-configuration automatically assigns a unique link local address in the fe80::/10 address space to each IPv6-enabled interface on a system.

loopback address

The address associated with the loopback interface. The loopback interface is a virtual interface on a device that provides a route for internal communication. Many vendors provide a specially configured loopback for management purposes. Exact details of how loopbacks are configured varies by vendor and model. See each device's documentation for details. NNMi identifies these loopback addresses by using IfType 24, softwareloopback from the IANA ifType-MIB.

M

MAC address

The Media Access Control address (hardware address or physical address) that the factory burns into a network adapter or device with built-in networking capability. A MAC address has six pairs of hexadecimal digits, separated by colons or dashes. For example 02:1F:33:16:BC:55

MAC addresses

The Media Access Control address (hardware address or physical address) that the factory burns into a network adapter or device with built-in networking capability. A MAC address has six pairs of hexadecimal digits, separated by colons or dashes. For example 02:1F:33:16:BC:55

MD5

Message-Digest algorithm 5

MPLS

Multiprotocol Label Switching

multicast address

Used to identify a group of hosts joined into a group, IPv4 multicast addresses are in the range 224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255 and IPv6 multicast addresses have the prefix ff00::/8

multiconnection

A multiconnection is a thick line on a map view between two Node icons, two Node Group icons, or between a Node icon and a Node Group icon (with no Interface icon or IP Address icon at either end of the line). This thick line represents a set of multiple connections that have been combined to preserve space and simplify the map. Your NNMi administrator specifies the number of connections that must exist before NNMi condenses them into a multiconnection line (User Interface Configuration's Multiconnection Threshold attribute). Double-click the thick line to convert it into the original set of connections with Interface icons or IP Address icons at either end of the lines.

N

NNMi Role

Determined by your membership in one of four special NNMi User Groups. This membership determines what you can see and do within the NNMi console.

NNMi User Group

NNMi User Groups are those User Groups provided by NNMi. Users cannot access the NNMi console until their User Account is mapped to at least one of the following NNMi User Groups: NNMi Administrators, NNMi Level 2 Operators, NNMi Level 1 Operators (with less access privileges than Level 2 Operators), and NNMi Guest Users

O

OSPF

Open Shortest Path First Protocol

P

PE

Provider Edge router. The Internet Service Provider's router that receives your data on the path to your data's final desination. The Customer Edge (CE) router in your network connects to this PE.

private IP addresses

These are IPv4 addresses that can be reused in home and office local area networks (LANs). Following the standards set by RFC 1918 and RFC 4193 (10.*.*.*, 169.254.*.*, 172.16-31.*.*, and 192.168.*.*)

R

RAMS

HP Router Analytics Management System

routing prefixes

A network protocol technique used to shorten or filter the amount of required routing information in each packet by declaring a prefix for an entire group of packets. This prefix also indicated the number of bits in the address.

S

SHA

Secure Hash Algorithm

U

unique local address

(fd00:: to fdff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff) A privately routable IPv6 unicast address used only for communication between nodes within your organization. The unique local addresses cannot be routed to the public internet. The address consists of a routing prefix in the fd00:/8 address spaces, assigned locally by your organization. And the full host address might be manually configured or automatically assigned using IPv6 auto-configuration and neighbor discovery.

Unmanaged

Indicates the Management Mode is "Not Managed" or "Out of Service".

UUID

Universally Unique Object Identifier, which is unique across all databases.

V

VRRP

Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol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