

HP Anywhere

Windows

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Administrator Guide

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Chapter 1

Overview

This guide is intended for HP Anywhere administrators.

HP Anywhere is a next-generation mobility platform that introduces a new and innovative approach for developing, managing, and consuming enterprise applications. It is designed for developing granular applications (apps) that can be accessed on various types of media—desktop, tablet, and smartphone. This enables end users to consume only the information they need, wherever they may be.

In addition, HP Anywhere places collaboration at the heart of any successful workflow by combining structured processes with unstructured discussions into organized, context-specific activity streams.

You use the Administrator Console to manage your organization's apps, and to perform most administrator tasks.

This guide describes the Administrator Console and the tasks required to manage apps, the HP Anywhere platform backend, and HP Anywhere end users.

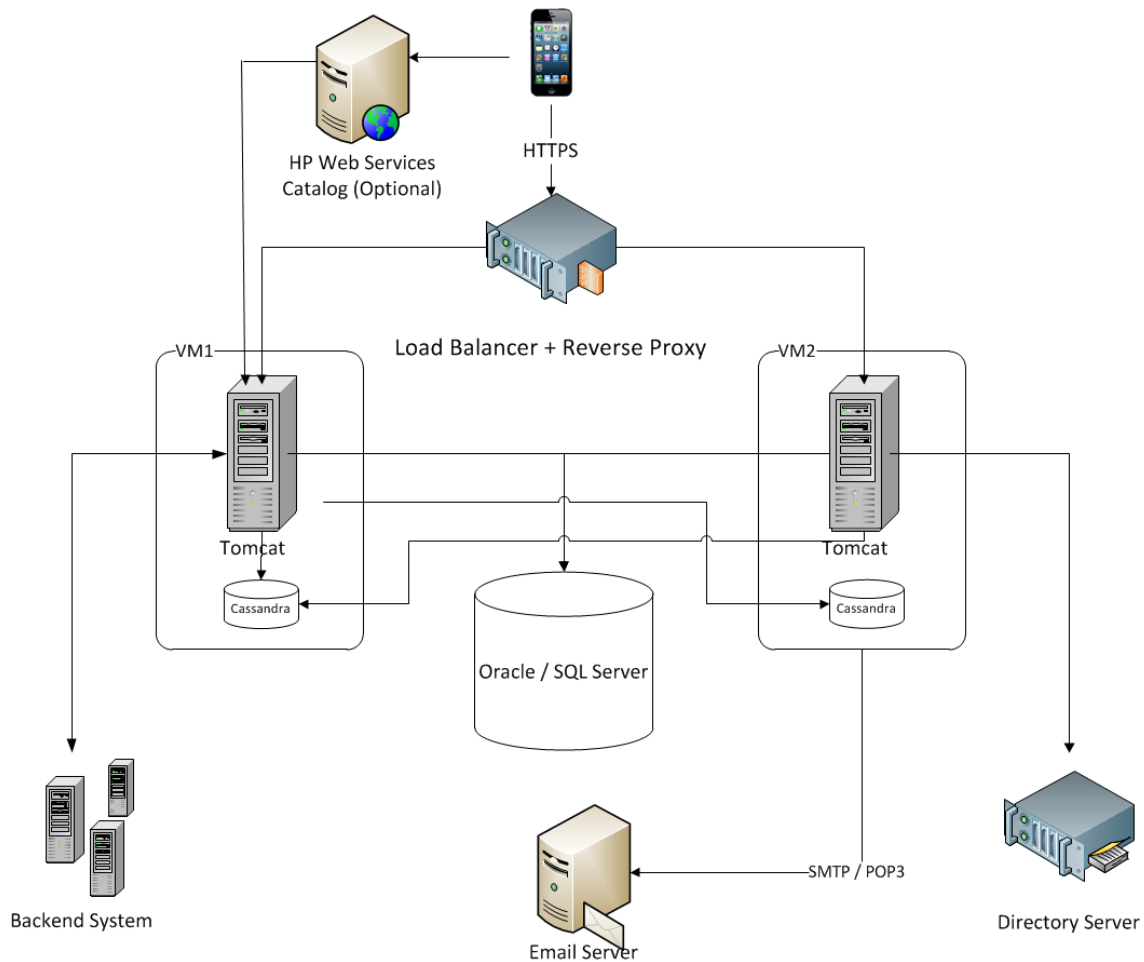
For details on defining a white list or black list for users and/or devices, see *HP Anywhere – Restricting User/Device Connections (Black/White List)* on the [HP Software Product Manuals](#) web site.

HP Anywhere Architecture

HP Anywhere architecture comprises:

- **Apps:**
 - **Client side.** The interface that the end user sees on a smartphone, tablet, or desktop.
 - **Server side.** The interface that act as a proxy between the client device and the backend.
- **HP Anywhere Runtime Server - Tomcat.** The platform for connecting to apps.
- **Backend System.** The data source for an app in an enterprise's system. (Not supplied with HP Anywhere)
- **Cassandra Database.** A highly scalable, distributed, structured, key-value store. HP Anywhere uses this store as a high-speed distributed caching layer.
- **Email Server.** The interface for sending and receiving emails from the Timeline. (Not supplied with HP Anywhere)
- **Load Balancer and Reverse Proxy.** Used to distribute load between the HP Anywhere runtime servers in high availability environments, and to provide failover for crashes. (Optional component. Not supplied with HP Anywhere)
- **Directory Server.** Stores the organization's users. (Not supplied with HP Anywhere)
- **Oracle/SQL Server.** Stores the HP Anywhere service data. (Not supplied with HP Anywhere)
- **Catalogs.** Store the client-side apps used by the enterprise. Developers provide the apps to administrators, who upload them to the relevant catalog. Apps are automatically transferred to the HP Anywhere runtime server from the catalog.

The following diagram provides an overview of the HP Anywhere architecture and flow.

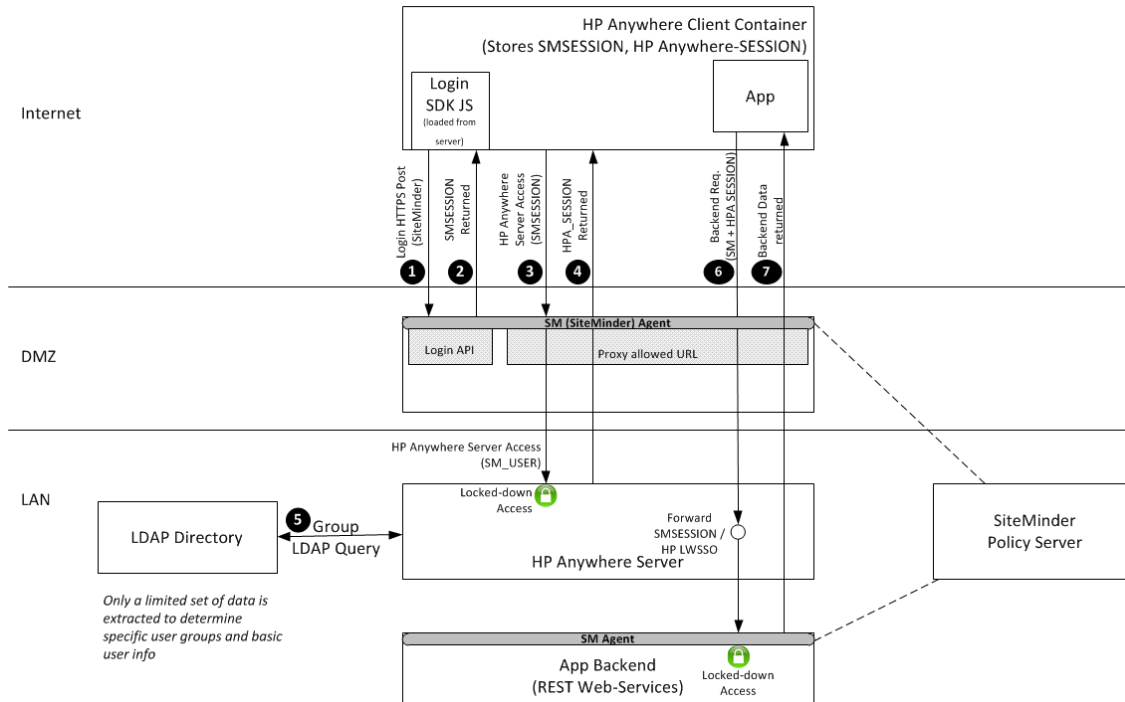


HP Anywhere Login Security with SiteMinder

The HP Anywhere client container contains:

- HP Anywhere screens and client side logic.
- Dynamically loaded apps.
- A JavaScript-based Login page and logic that creates the HTTPS POST request in order to initiate the login flow. This library is loaded dynamically from a public URL.

Security Design



The flow:

- 1** The client-side JavaScript connects to SiteMinder (or any other authentication provider) with a login request using HTTPS POST.
- 2** SiteMinder responds with an SMSESSION token upon successful login. From now until the token expires, the SMSESSION token is sent with every request to the server.
- 3** The client connects to HP Anywhere server with a login request that includes the SMSESSION token. The request passes this token to the DMZ for authentication with HP Anywhere. The request is sent to a single, public URL that allows login on HP Anywhere.
- 4** HP Anywhere sends a response to the client with the HPA_SESSION token to be used with any subsequent request.
- 5** HP Anywhere connects to the enterprise user repository (LDAP in the diagram) and requests basic user information and the LDAP group to which the user belongs. This information can be used later on the server side for authorization.
- 6** The client side of the app connects to the server side of the app with two tokens because the HP Anywhere client container adds these headers to every request. The server side of the app connects to the the backend and forwards SMSESSION (or HP-LWSSO if the backend is an HP software product).
- 7** The response from the backend is returned to the client side of the app.

Chapter 2

LDAP Configuration Prerequisites for HP Anywhere

HP Anywhere interacts with users via LDAP. Therefore, you must assign administrator privileges to at least one LDAP user before you can begin working with the HP Anywhere Administrator Console. You must also make sure that the HP Anywhere users in your organization are assigned to relevant LDAP groups.

For details, see:

- ["LDAP Admin Users for HP Anywhere" below](#)
- ["Defining LDAP Groups for HP Anywhere" below](#)

LDAP Admin Users for HP Anywhere

Before you can log on to the Administrator Console, you need to assign administrator privileges to at least one LDAP user. You can create as many administrators as needed.

To assign administrator privileges to an LDAP user:

1. Open a command-line interface and run the following:

```
<HP Anywhere installation folder>\conf\population>assign-admin-role.bat <user name>
```

For example:

```
C:\HP\HPAnywhere\conf\population>assign-admin-role.bat alex@mycompany.com
```

2. Repeat for each LDAP user that needs administrator privileges.

Defining LDAP Groups for HP Anywhere

Any LDAP user in your organization can log in to HP Anywhere. However, only authorized LDAP users can view and access apps.

HP Anywhere uses LDAP groups to authorize app users. To enable users to view and access relevant apps in the catalog, you must associate each app with a dedicated LDAP group, and assign users to that group.

The first step is to define a root authorization group in LDAP. This group serves as a parent group for any sub-LDAP group that you may define. For example, you may want to create a dedicated sub-group for salespeople, and a dedicated sub-group for their managers.

LDAP groups are organized hierarchically, so that users can access any app that is associated with their assigned LDAP group or with a parent LDAP group.

After you define the root authorization group in LDAP, you instruct HP Anywhere to use that group by setting a parameter in the Administrator Console.

To define the root authorization group:

1. Define the root authorization group in LDAP.
2. Make sure that the Administrator Console is open. For details, see ["Understanding the Administrator Console" on page 14](#).
3. In the HP Anywhere Administrator Console, select **Settings > General Settings**.
4. In the Authorization section, enter the group name in the **Authorization groups root** text box.
Note: The name is case-sensitive.

Note: If the expected path length from the root node to the furthest sub-node (leaf) is greater than 10, you must modify the value in the **Authorization groups tree max height** text box (in the Authorization section).

Chapter 3

Understanding the Administrator Console

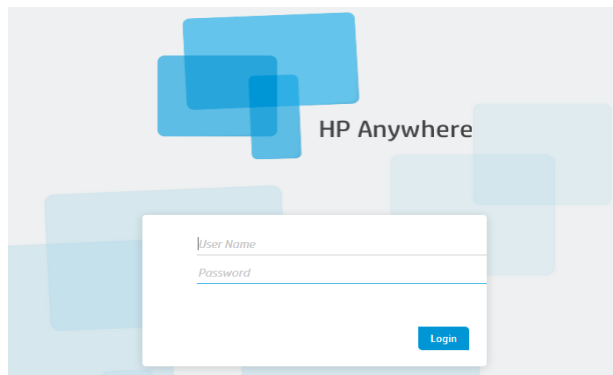
You use the Administrator Console to :

- Manage and configure your apps, including:
 - Installing apps on the HP Anywhere server
 - Viewing and enabling apps
 - Associating apps with authorized LDAP groups
 - Configuring backend data sources for your apps
- Configure system settings
- View the devices associated with end users that are currently logged in to HP Anywhere

Logging In and Out of the Administrator Console

To log into the Administrator Console:

1. Browse to **http(s)://<hostname>:<port>/admin/**. The login page opens.



2. Enter your administrator login credentials (user name and password) and click **Login**. After your login is authenticated, the Administrator Console opens.

To log out of the Administrator Console:

In the top-right corner of the Administrator Console, click **Log Out**.



Administrator Console User Interface

You use the Administrator Console to manage various HP Anywhere components. This section provides an overview of the Administrator Console user interface.



1	Apps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • View and filter list of installed apps • Upload new apps and overwrite previous versions of installed apps • View the details for a selected app in the right pane • Manage LDAP group associations, data sources, and settings for apps <p>For details, see "Uploading Apps to the Default Catalog" on page 61</p>
2	Data Sources / Data Source Configuration	<p>View and manage the data sources for a selected app</p> <p>For details, see "Defining a Data Source for an App" on page 67.</p>
3	User Profiles	<p>View and filter list of users that are logged into HP Anywhere, as well as their devices</p>
4	Settings	<p>View and configure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • App-specific settings • Global system settings <p>For details, see "Defining Global and App-Specific Settings" on page 66.</p>

5	Associated Authorization Groups	<p>View and manage the associated LDAP authorization group for each app</p> <p>For details, see "Defining LDAP Groups for HP Anywhere" on page 12.</p>
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General Settings

This section describes many of the fields in the General Settings pane (Settings tab) of the Administrator Console.

For details on opening the Administrator Console, see ["Logging In and Out of the Administrator Console" on page 14](#).

General Text Field Limitation

Field	Description
Max short text field length	The maximum number of characters allowed in a short text field. Required: Yes Possible values: Integer from 1 -4000 Default: 100
Max long text field length	The maximum number of characters allowed in a long text field. Required: Yes Possible values: Integer from 1-4000 Default: 2000
Max medium text field length	The maximum number of characters allowed in a medium length text field. Required: Yes Possible values: Integer from 1-4000 Default: 500

Email

Field	Description
Enable SSL when sending email	<p>Specifies whether to send via HTTP or HTTPS. If HTTPS, requires a certificate for the server.</p> <p>When you install HP Anywhere, the installation automatically generates a certificate for the server.</p> <p>If you need to manually generate a certificate, go to the JMX-Console (Host/diamond/jmx-console > diamond > CertificateJMX service > fetching certificate from trusted server). Make sure to restart all of the HP Anywhere nodes to make the certificate available. (Requires restart)</p> <p>Possible values: True, False</p> <p>Default: False</p>

Email, continued

Field	Description
Separator between emails (exact match)	<p>Separator between email threads.</p> <p>Default: \r\n-----Original Message-----;\r\nFrom;\r\nSent from my;\r\n_____</p> <p>—</p>
HP Anywhere user name for sending email	<p>The user name for the HP Anywhere email account that is used to send emails.</p> <p>Default: N/A</p> <p>Example: <server>@<company.com></p>
Prefix of email subject	<p>The prefix to include in the subject line of the email (the title of the activity).</p> <p>Default: HPA</p> <p>Example:</p> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>From: myserver@mycompany.com Date: Thursday, September 15, 2013 12:57 PM To: Lee.Johnson@mycompany.com Subject: HPA: An important activity</p> </div>
Email signature format to be removed	<p>Specifies the format of the company email signature to remove from replies before sending the email.</p> <p>Default: \${email};\${firstName} \${lastName}</p>
Email subject prefix when failed to add participant	<p>The prefix to include in the subject line of the email (the title of the activity).</p> <p>Default: Can't add participants -</p>
Email sending host	<p>The URL of the SMTP email server.</p> <p>You can either use the default port or you can specify a port, as follows:</p> <p><server>.<port></p>
HP Anywhere user password for receiving email	<p>The password for the HP Anywhere email account that is used for replies to emails.</p> <p>Default: N/A</p>

Email, continued

Field	Description
Enable SSL when receiving email	<p>Specifies whether to receive via POP3/IMAP or POP3S/IMAPS. If POP3S/IMAPS, requires a certificate for the server.</p> <p>When you install HP Anywhere, the installation automatically generates a certificate for the server.</p> <p>If you need to manually generate a certificate, go to the JMX-Console (Host/diamond/jmx-console > diamond > CertificateJMX service > fetching certificate from trusted server). Make sure to restart all of the HP Anywhere nodes to make the certificate available. (Requires restart)</p> <p>Possible values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • True: Receives emails via POP3S/IMAPS • False: Receives emails via POP3/IMAP <p>Default: False</p>
HP Anywhere user name for receiving email	<p>The user name for the HP Anywhere email account that is used for replies to emails.</p> <p>Default: N/A</p>
Allow adding participants by Email CC	<p>Specifies whether HP Anywhere should add email email addresses that are in the CC of a reply to the activity as participants .</p> <p>Default: False</p>
Send email from a general name	<p>Specifies the email user ID. Possible values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • True: Email is sent from a general (fake) email address. • False: Email is sent from the email of the user that posted the message. Applicable only if supported by email server. <p>Default: False</p>
Prefix of Snooze/Wake up Email subject	<p>The prefix to include in the subject line of the email (the title of the activity) when a snoozed activity times out.</p> <p>Default: HPA: Reminder-</p>
HP Anywhere user password for sending email	<p>The user password for the HP Anywhere email account that is used to send emails.</p> <p>Default: N/A</p>

Email, continued

Field	Description
Maximum timeout until sending an email (in minutes)	The number of minutes from the last email that was sent until another email is sent to offline participants. Default: 20
Email receiving host	The URL of the receiving email server. You can either use the default port or you can specify a port, as follows: <code><server>:<port></code>
Email subject when activity ID is not found	Relevant for replies to email. Used only if HP Anywhere cannot match the incoming email to an activity. Default: RE: Message delivery problem

Activities

Field	Description
Maximum limitation of activity search results	The maximum number of activities to return when searching for an activity. Required: Yes Possible values: Integer from 1-2000 Default: 1000
Max number of activities to return on request	The maximum number of activities to display per page in the search results when searching for an activity. Required: Yes Possible values: 1-100 Default: 50

Activities, continued

Field	Description
<p>Allow private activities only</p> <p>Activity visibility settings are privacy settings that specify whether activities are visible to all users in your organization or only to actual activity participants. Activities can be set to:</p> <p>Private. Only participants that are currently included in the activity can view the activity. Search results for private activities are displayed only to activity participants.</p> <p>Public. Any user can search for and view an activity that is defined as public.</p>	<p>Specifies whether end users can define activities as public.</p> <p>Required: Yes</p> <p>Possible values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • True. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All activities that end users create are private and are accessible only to activity participants. ▪ End users cannot change private activities to public. • False. (Default) End users can set an activity to public or private. <p>Default: False</p>
<p>Default number of activities to return on request</p>	<p>The default number of activities to display per page in the search results when searching for an activity.</p> <p>Required: Yes</p> <p>Possible values: 1-100</p> <p>Default: 10</p>
<p>Activity indexing bulk size</p>	<p>The bulk size for indexing activities in index server.</p> <p>Required: Yes</p> <p>Possible values: 100-5000</p> <p>Default: 500</p>

Activities, continued

Field	Description
<p>Default created activity visibility</p> <p>Activity visibility settings are privacy settings that specify whether activities are visible to all users in your organization or only to actual activity participants. Activities can be set to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private. Only participants that are currently included in the activity can view the activity. Search results for private activities are displayed only to activity participants. • Public. Any user can search for and view an activity that is defined as public. <p>Default: PUBLIC</p>	<p>The default for all new activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRIVATE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All new activities are set to private. ▪ If Allow private activities only is set to False, users can set an activity to public, if needed. • PUBLIC. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All new activities are set to public. ▪ Allow private activities only (described above) must be set to False. ▪ Users can set an activity to private, if needed. <p>Default: PUBLIC</p>
Minimum interval for activity indexing (in minutes)	<p>The minimum interval in minutes between activity indexing operations.</p> <p>Default: 1</p>
What's next visibility	<p>Specifies whether to show or hide What's Next in an activity workspace.</p> <p>Default: True</p>

Profile

Field	Description
Maximum results for profile search	<p>The maximum number of results to return when searching for a user.</p> <p>Default: 50</p>
Profile thumbnail image width (in pixels)	<p>The width in pixels of the image displayed for activity participants.</p> <p>Default: 60</p>

Profile, continued

Field	Description
Take profile display name from LDAP	Specifies whether to display a participant's LDAP profile name, for example, <i>Smith, Alex</i> . If set to False , the email address of the participant is displayed instead, for example, <i>alex.smith@mycompany.com</i> . Default: False
Profile search fields priority	The priority of each search criterium Default: firstName,lastName,email
Max profile image upload size (in MB)	The maximum size of a profile image to upload. Default: 10
Non-person name regular expression (for search optimization)	The regular expression that can be used when searching for anything other than a user name. Default: <code>^[^0-9@!@#\$%^&*()<>{}"?~.:;/]*\$</code>
Profile small image width (in pixels)	The size in pixels of a small profile image Default: 60
Minimum number of letters for profile search	The minimum number of characters to enter in a search for a user. Default: 3
Profile cache size	The number of users that are stored in the cache after a search Default: 1000
Profile large image width (in pixels)	The size in pixels of a large profile image Default: 200

Attachments

Field	Description
Maximum attachment description size (in characters)	Maximum number of characters that can be used in the description of an attachment. Required: Yes Possible values: 1-260 Default: 256

Attachments, continued

Field	Description
White list of allowed attachment types	<p>Comma-separated list of attachment types (not extensions) that are allowed.</p> <p>Required: No</p> <p>Possible values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • image - All types of images • text - Text files (including logs) • application/x-tika-ooxml - Word documents (.doc and .docx formats) • application/xml - XML files • application/pdf - PDF files • application/x-tika-msoffice - Power point, Excel files (.ppt, .xls) • application/x-tika-ooxml - Power point, Excel files (.pptx, .xlsx) • application/x-rar-compressed - Archive (rar) • application/zip - Archive (zip) <p>Default: image,text,application/pdf,application/zip,application/x-tika-ooxml,application/x-tika-msoffice,application/x-tika-ooxml</p>
Maximum attachment size (in MB)	<p>Maximum size of an attachment in megabytes.</p> <p>Required: Yes</p> <p>Possible Values: 1-1000</p> <p>Default: 50</p>
Maximum attachment file name size (in characters)	<p>Maximum number of characters in file name.</p> <p>Required: Yes</p> <p>Possible Values: 1-260</p> <p>Default: 256</p>

Attachments, continued

Field	Description
Maximum amount of attachments per activity	<p>Maximum number of attachments that can be included in an activity.</p> <p>Required: Yes</p> <p>Possible values: 1-100</p> <p>Default: 50</p>

Presence

Field	Description
Number of seconds from Comet disconnection to offline presence	<p>Number of seconds after Comet disconnection after which user is considered offline.</p> <p>Required: Yes</p> <p>Possible values: 1-60</p> <p>Default: 10</p>

Foundation Settings

Field	Description
User repository type	<p>The type of user repository</p> <p>Possible values: LDAP, SAAS, DB</p> <p>Default: ldap</p>
Open the JMX to HTTP	<p>Specifies whether HTTP access to JMX console is allowed.</p> <p>Note: If you set this to False, you must connect to JMX via the JConsole. To do this, you must set the remote connection to: localhost:29601</p> <p>Possible values: True, False</p> <p>Default: True</p>
Enable audit logs	<p>Specifies whether to write audit logs</p> <p>Possible values: True, False</p> <p>Default: True</p>

Foundation Settings, continued

Field	Description
User repository case-sensitive	<p>Specifies whether the user names in user repository are case-sensitive (is "Jack" and "jack" the same user or two different user names).</p> <p>Note: You must set this to True if your user repository is case-sensitive.</p> <p>Possible values: True, False</p> <p>Default: False</p>
SAAS base URL	<p>The URL of the SaaS server.</p> <p>Possible values: N/A</p> <p>Default: N/A</p>

Apple Push Notifications (APNS)

Field	Description
SOCKS Proxy port	<p>SOCKS proxy port for sending notifications to iOS devices.</p> <p>Required: No</p> <p>Possible values: Integer from 1 to 65535</p> <p>Default: N/A</p>
SOCKS Proxy URL	<p>SOCKS proxy URL for sending notifications to iOS devices.</p> <p>Required: No</p> <p>Possible values: <i>Enter a URL string</i></p> <p>Default: N/A</p>
APNS thread pool size	<p>The maximum number of notifications that can be processed simultaneously on the HP Anywhere backend server for sending to iOS devices.</p> <p>Required: No</p> <p>Possible values: Integer from 1 to 500</p> <p>Default: 20</p>

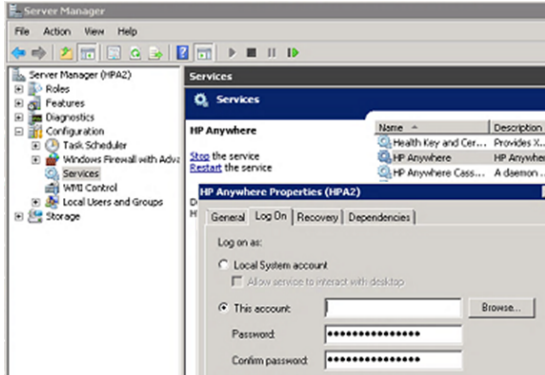
Apple Push Notifications (APNS), continued

Field	Description
APNS certificate password	Apple's certificate password Required: No Possible values: <i>Enter a password</i> Default: N/A
APNS certification file path	The location where the Apple certificate is stored in the file system on the HP Anywhere server. Required: No Possible values: <i>Enter a file path on the HP Anywhere server</i> Default: N/A

Google Push Notifications (GCM)

Field	Description
HTTP Proxy port	The port number of the proxy server behind which the HP Anywhere backend server runs. Default: 8080
Google Cloud Messaging API Key	Default: N/A
HTTP Proxy URL	The host name of the proxy server behind which the HP Anywhere backend server runs. Default: N/A

Logs

Field	Description
Client Log Path	<p>The path where logs received from the client are stored. (These are the logs that users can send directly from their devices using the Send Log feature in the HP Anywhere client Settings.)</p> <p>Default: N/A</p> <p>If you leave this field blank (or if the path is not valid), received logs are automatically written to the <HP Anywhere_installation_folder>/logs/userLog.log file on the HP Anywhere server.</p> <p>Otherwise, if you specify a different path, the log file name is appended with the HP Anywhere server IP address, for example, <HP_Anywhere_server_IP>_userLog.log. This enables you to differentiate between logs in cases where multiple logs are written to the same location.</p> <p>Note: Validation is not performed on the path and no error message is displayed if the path is incorrect or invalid.</p> <p>Tip: When setting this field for multiple HP Anywhere servers, you may want to specify a single, accessible location on your network so that you can access logs for all servers in one central location. For example:</p> <p>\\<Your_IP_address>\C\$\hpa_logs\logs_from_clients\...</p> <p>Important: Make sure that the HP Anywhere Service on the HP Anywhere server is run by a user that can access this file location, otherwise the logs are written to the default location. You set this in Windows, for example: Start > Run >services.msc > HP Anywhere service.</p> 

Proxy Configuration

Field	Description
Scheme	<p>Proxy server scheme for accessing HP Web Services catalog.</p> <p>Relevant only when Catalog flavor is set to WEB_OS.</p>

Proxy Configuration, continued

Field	Description
Port	Proxy server port for accessing HP Web Services Catalog. Relevant only when Catalog flavor is set to WEB_OS .
Host	Proxy server host name or IP address for accessing HP Web Services Catalog. Relevant only when Catalog flavor is set to WEB_OS .

Entry Points

Field	Description
Max entry point state size (in KB)	The maximum size of an entry point state to transfer to the server in kilobytes. Default: 100

Default Notification Channels

Field	Description
Default notification channels for app alerts	Specifies how to send notifications to participants. Possible values: FRONTPAGE, EMAIL, PUSH_NOTIFICATION, NONE Default: FRONTPAGE

Tenant Email

Field	Description
External white list for sending email	A list of approved domains for sending emails. Separate the domains using a semicolon (;) (for example: hp.com;google.com) Default: N/A
Email sending to external	Specifies whether to send email to external users (non-enterprise email addresses, for example, <i>John.Doe@gmail.com</i>). Possible values: True, False Default: True

Catalog Settings

Field	Description
Always Check Apps Authorization	<p>When Catalog flavor (below) is set to NONE, defines if HP Anywhere should consider associated authorization groups when installing apps on end user devices.</p> <p>Possible values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • True - Enables an end user to install an app on a device only if the end user is listed in an LDAP authorization group that is currently associated with that app. • False - Enables an end user to install an app on a device regardless of the authorization groups associated with that app. <p>Default: False</p>
Integrated catalog 'App Details' URL	<p>URL for retrieving app details. If this field is blank, the default HP Web Services catalog URL is used.</p> <p>Relevant only when Catalog flavor is set to WEB_OS.</p>
Enable Installed App Authorization	<p>Specifies whether to filter apps by authorization groups.</p> <p>Relevant only when Catalog flavor is set to WEB_OS.</p> <p>Possible values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • True - Validates the user against the directory-service (authorization) group in the HP Web Services catalog to determine if the user is allowed to install the app. • False - Enables an end user to install an app on a device regardless of the directory-service groups associated with that app. <p>Default: True</p>
Catalog integration resources location	<p>URL of the resources used by the HP Web Services catalog.</p> <p>Relevant only when Catalog flavor is set to WEB_OS.</p>
Integrated catalog 'Synchronize Groups' URL	<p>URL used for synchronizing authentication groups with the HP Web Services catalog. If this field is blank, the default HP Web Services catalog URL is used.</p> <p>Relevant only when Catalog flavor is set to WEB_OS.</p>
Enable Installed Applications Sync	<p>Enable the HP Anywhere catalog to synchronize the installed applications when users log in.</p> <p>Possible values: True, False</p> <p>Default: True</p>

Catalog Settings, continued

Field	Description
Catalog flavor	Defines the catalog to use for this HP Anywhere server. Possible values: WEB_OS, NONE, DEFAULT, INTEGRATED Default: Default
Integrated catalog 'Installed Apps' URL	URL used for retrieving the installed apps from the HP Web Services catalog. If this field is blank, the default HP Web Services catalog URL is used. Relevant only when Catalog flavor is set to WEB_OS .
Catalog sync authorization interval (in minutes)	The time interval after which the HP Anywhere server synchronizes with the LDAP group structure. Default: 1440 (24 hours)

Server

Field	Description
External URL of HP Anywhere server	The URL for external users that need to access HP Anywhere from outside of the enterprise, for example, the URL for load balancers. Default: The URL of the HP Anywhere server
Application Name	The title that appears at the top of the HP Anywhere application. You can use this to set your own company name, for example.

Apps

Field	Description
Enable base URL	Not in use.

Apps, continued

Field	Description
Common web context for apps	<p>Used to simplify URL mapping for load balancer configuration, and so on. This enables multiple apps to run their calls under a single context. This also enables you to create a white list for your apps by blocking any app that does not contain the common web context in its URL.</p> <p>For example, if you set "OurApps" as the value in this field, the URL for your apps will change from: http://<server>:<port>/<AppName>/... to: http://<server>:<port>/OurApps/<AppName>/...</p> <p>The URL must be consistent with the reverse proxy / load balancer.</p> <p>Important: You must apply the common web context BEFORE deploying any apps. If apps are already deployed, you must redeploy them (with no data loss) to apply this functionality.</p> <p>Possible values: Context can include up to 20 characters (letters and digits only).</p> <p>Default: N/A</p>

Single Sign-On Settings

Field	Description
Init string	Init string for the Single Sign-On that is used to connect to many HP products.

Authorization

Field	Description
Authorization groups root	<p>The parent LDAP root group. For details, see "Defining LDAP Groups for HP Anywhere" on page 12.</p> <p>Required: Yes</p> <p>Default: N/A</p>
Authorization groups retrieval size	<p>The maximum number of groups that can be retrieved from LDAP.</p> <p>Default: 50</p>
Authorization groups tree max height	<p>The path length in LDAP from the root node to the furthest sub-node (leaf).</p> <p>Default: 10</p>

Publish Channels

Field	Description
Push notifications	Specifies whether push notifications are allowed. Possible values:: True, False Default: True
Publish emails	Specifies whether email notifications are allowed. Possible values: True, False Default: False

Chapter 4

Catalogs - What Administrators Need to Know

The **catalog** contains a collection of apps that are available for your end users. The administrator is responsible for maintaining the catalog. Each HP Anywhere server works with one catalog.

There are several types of catalogs. This guide focuses on:

- ["HP Web Services Catalog" on page 36.](#)
- ["Default Catalog" on page 58.](#)

Chapter 5

HP Web Services Catalog

The HP Anywhere administrator is responsible for managing the HP Anywhere apps in the HP Web Services catalog and the HP Anywhere server (via the Administrator Console).

Although the Enterprise Portal supports multiple versions for the same app, HP Anywhere supports only one version for end users. Therefore, each time you upload a new version of an app to the Administrator Console, it overwrites the previous version, so that only the latest installed version is available.

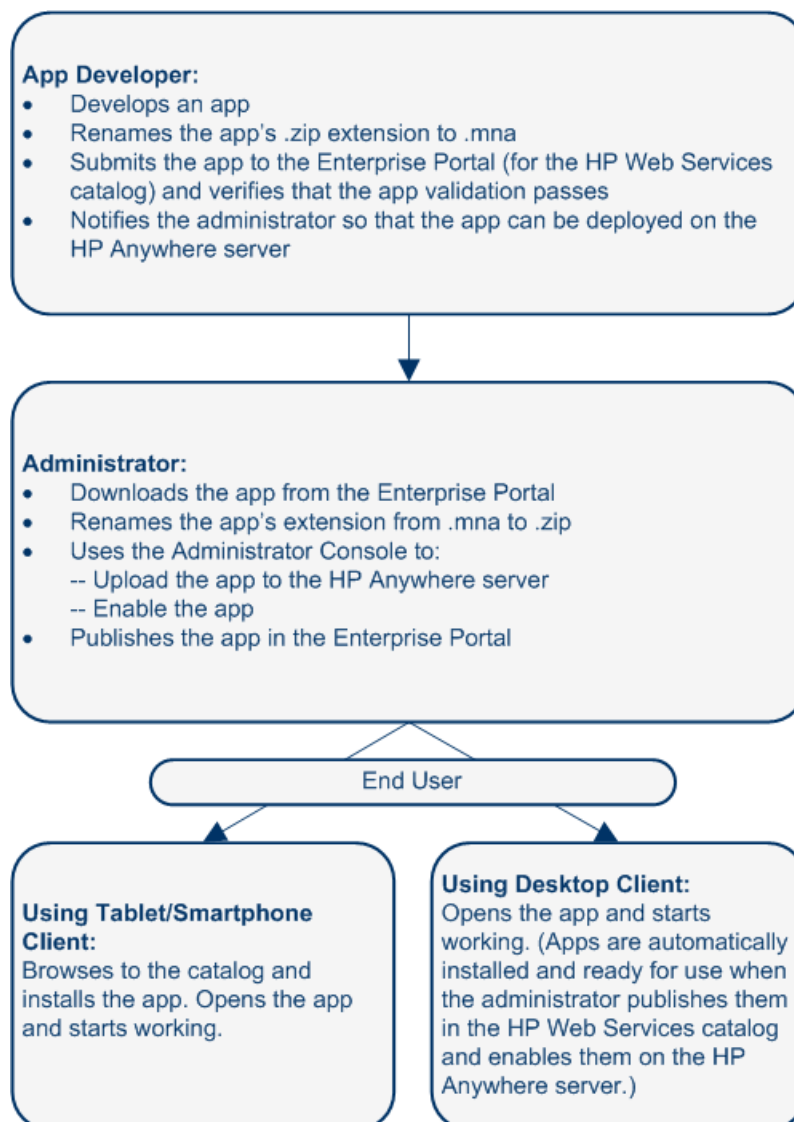
Note: HP Anywhere never uninstalls an app from the HP Anywhere server, only upgrades/updates it. However, you can suspend or disable it in your end users catalogs as required.

Apps in HP Web Services Catalog—from Developer to End User

The administrator manages the app lifecycle for end users via the HP Anywhere Administrator Console and the HP Enterprise Portal. This section describes the development-to-delivery flow for apps and the steps that you need to perform to provide your end users with access to each app.

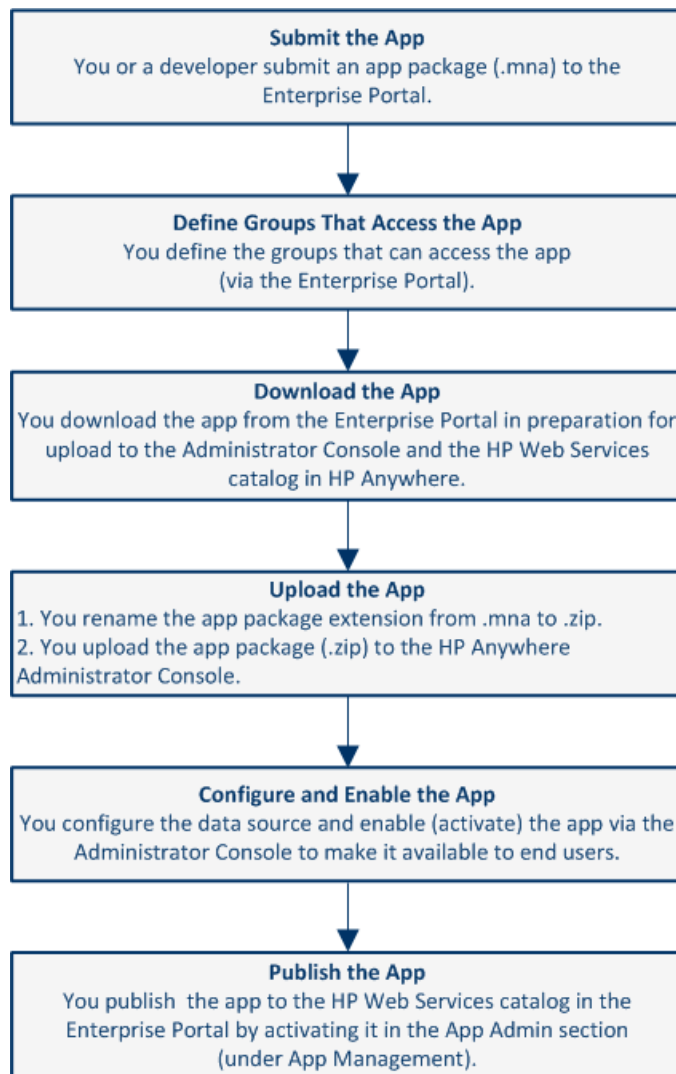
Development-to-Delivery

The following chart illustrates how your organization's apps reach end users.



Administrator Tasks for Delivering HP Web Services Apps to End Users

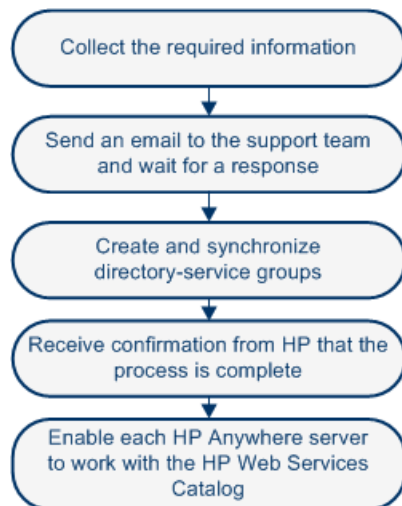
The following chart illustrates your role in enabling your organization's apps to reach end users.



For details, see ["Deploying Apps to the HP Web Services Catalog"](#) on page 44.

Prerequisites for Using the HP Web Services Catalog

Before you can add apps to the HP Web Services catalog and make these apps available to your users, you need to register your company with HP so that you can integrate your Enterprise Portal with HP Anywhere, as follows:



For a diagram illustrating the integration, see ["How HP Anywhere Integrates with Your HP Web Services Catalog and Users" on page 43](#).

Step 1: Collect the Required Information for Integration with the Enterprise Portal

The first step is to prepare the information required to integrate the Enterprise Portal with HP Anywhere.

Company information:

Legal entity name:
Legal entity type:
DUNS (Data Universal Numbering System) number:
Company size:
Company Web site:
Phone number of the main switchboard:
Company logo: (Attach the file to the email message (step 2 below). The file type must be PNG or JPG, and the maximum dimensions are 200 pixels wide by 100 pixels high.)

Company address:

Country:
Street address:
City or town:
State or province:
Zip code or postal code

Contact information for the HP Anywhere representative at your company:

First and last name:
Department and title:
Phone number:
Email address:

Contact information for a representative in your company's legal department:

First and last name:
Title:
Phone number:
Email address:

Information about the identity provider (certificate authority) for HP Anywhere:

Name of the identity provider:
URL of the identity provider:
A SAML signing certificate (.crt file). (Zip the file and attach it to the email message. For details, see "Creating SAML Certificates for the HP Web Services Catalog" on page 52.)
Password for the certificate, if applicable:

Information about the top-level directory-service group that was created for HP Anywhere:

Group name for the enterprise administrators group: (Enterprise administrator permissions will be manually assigned to this group, so that members of the group can log in to the Enterprise Portal.)
--

Enterprise Portal login credentials for three Enterprise Portal users:

The following must be valid email addresses for user types..
User name (email address) of an enterprise administrator (for example, ep_enterprise_admin@mycompany.com):
User name (email address) of a developer administrator (for example, ep_developer_admin@mycompany.com):
User name (email address) of a developer (for example, ep_developer@mycompany.com):

Step 2: Send an Email Request for Integration with the Enterprise Portal

Send an email message containing the information in step 1 above to:
HPWS-HPASupport@hp.com

Tip: You can copy/paste the information in step 1 into an email.

- Include the word “Onboarding” in the subject line.
- Include the information listed in step 1 in the body of the email message.
- Include the attachments (the company logo and zipped certificate file).

A member of the support team will contact you if any additional information is required.

After receiving your email, the team creates instances of the software and database elements that run the Enterprise Portal, Account Services, and Application Catalog for your enterprise.

This process takes approximately three business days, after which the team will contact you regarding the remaining steps needed to complete the integration process.

Step 3: Create and Synchronize the Directory-Service Groups

When you publish an app, you need to associate the app with groups in the enterprise directory service. This enables users in an associated group to view and download the app.

1. Create directory-service user groups for users that can view and access the apps to be stored in the HP Web Services catalog.
2. After these groups are synchronized with HP Anywhere, notify the person that contacted you that the groups are ready.

When you create directory-service groups, consider the following:

- By enabling access to enterprise applications, you are enabling access to proprietary and confidential information. Consider the groups used for app access and their changing membership carefully—as carefully as you consider groups for accessing other enterprise IT resources.
- Associations of apps with directory-service groups in the Enterprise Portal enable users in those groups to view and download the apps from the HP Web Services Catalog (if they have compatible devices).
- Before using existing groups, consider whether all apps to be associated with these groups are relevant for and should be accessible to all users in these groups.
- Set up groups for which app-related maintenance will be as “maintenance-free” as possible.
- If some enterprise apps enable access to more highly privileged enterprise information, for example, to financial or HR information, then management of the groups that give access to the apps should respect existing procedures for requesting access to more highly privileged information.
- Synchronization occurs every 24 hours and when the HP Anywhere server is restarted.

Step 4: Receive Confirmation that Three Enterprise Portal Users are Ready

After confirming a successful synchronization of the groups with HP Anywhere, the team creates the three Enterprise Portal users for which you provided usernames above.

Following the creation of the Enterprise Portal users, the team will contact you to say that the process is complete. You can now use the Enterprise Portal and Application Catalog.

Step 5: Set the HP Web Services Catalog in the HP Anywhere Administrator Console

Each HP Anywhere server works with one catalog type at time. To enable HP Anywhere to work with the HP Anywhere Web Services catalog, do the following:

1. In the General Settings tab of the Administrator Console, navigate to **Catalog settings**.
2. Set the **Catalog flavor** to **WEB_OS**.
3. Restart the HP Anywhere server for the change to take effect.

How HP Anywhere Integrates with Your HP Web Services Catalog and Users

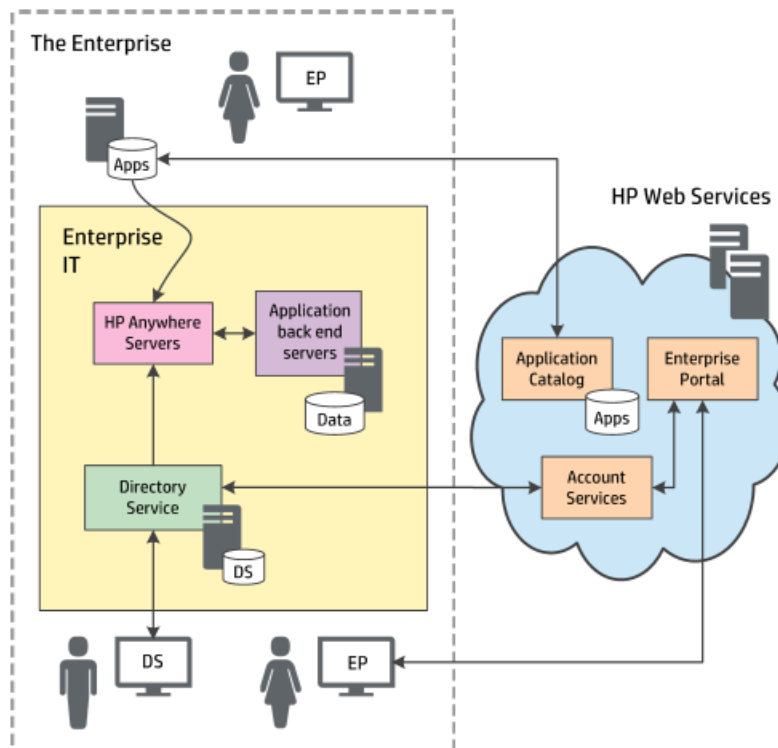
Registering your enterprise enables HP to integrate HP Anywhere with your company's apps and users:

Enterprise Portal. Your Enterprise Portal runs at HP and communicates with other parts of HP Anywhere running at HP.

Account Services. The Account Services communicate with your IT infrastructure to obtain information about group members and to authenticate Enterprise Portal users.

Application Catalog. The Application Catalog (HP Web Services Catalog) contains the apps that your enterprise has chosen to make available to enterprise users for use on their mobile devices.

The following diagram illustrates the integration between HP Anywhere are displayed in the cloud in the diagram below:

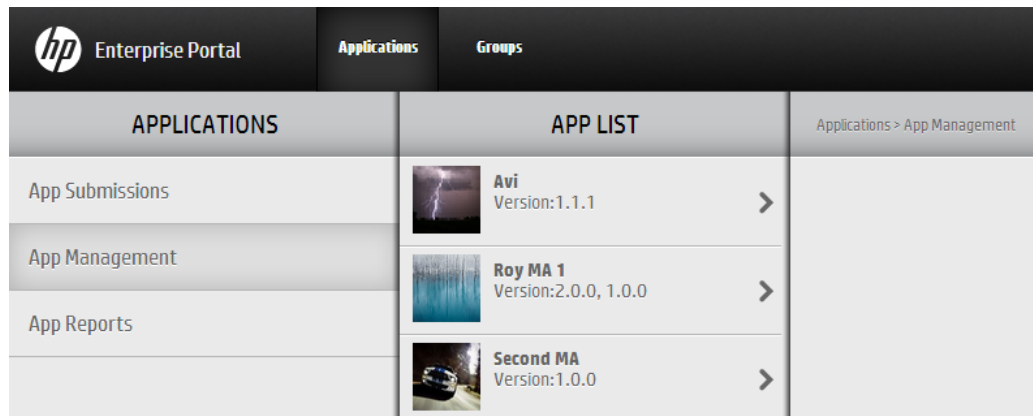


Deploying Apps to the HP Web Services Catalog

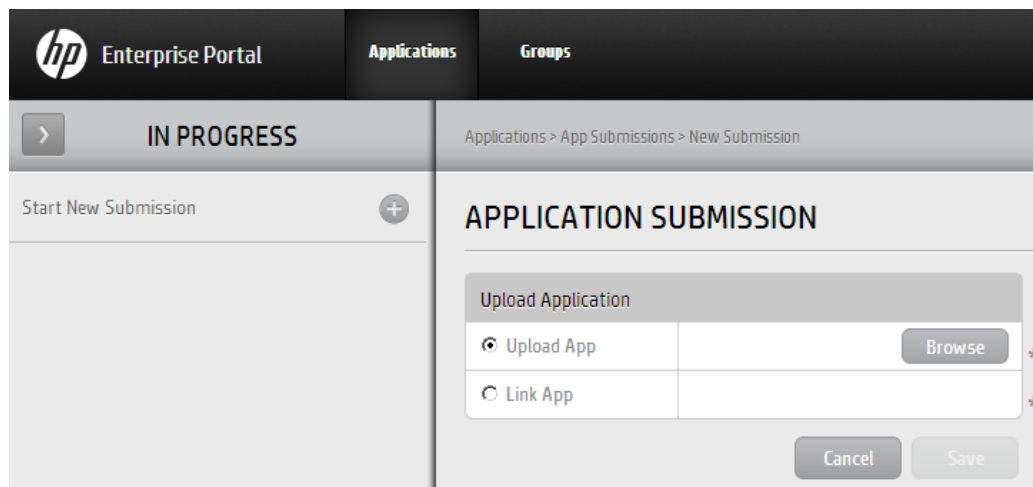
After you integrate the Enterprise Portal with HP Anywhere (as described in "[HP Web Services Catalog](#)" on page 36), you can deploy apps to the HP Web Services catalog and enable end users to access them.

To deploy an app to the HP Web Services Catalog:

1. Submit the app to the Enterprise Portal.
 - a. Log in to the Enterprise Portal using the credentials you received when setting up the integration between the Enterprise Portal and HP Anywhere.
 - b. Click the **Applications** tab at the top of the window if it is not already open. The App Management tab opens by default.



- c. In the Applications pane, click the **App Submissions** tab. The Application Submission pane opens.



- d. Click the **+** button next to **Start New Submission**. Then select **Upload App** and click **Browse** to browse to the app package in the file system and upload it.

Note: Make sure that the app name matches the [naming conventions](#) for app packages (see "[Appendix A: Naming Conventions for Apps in the HP Web Services Catalog](#)" on page 57) and that it has an **.mna** extension. (Rename the app in the file system prior to upload, if needed.)

Example: *my-app.mna*

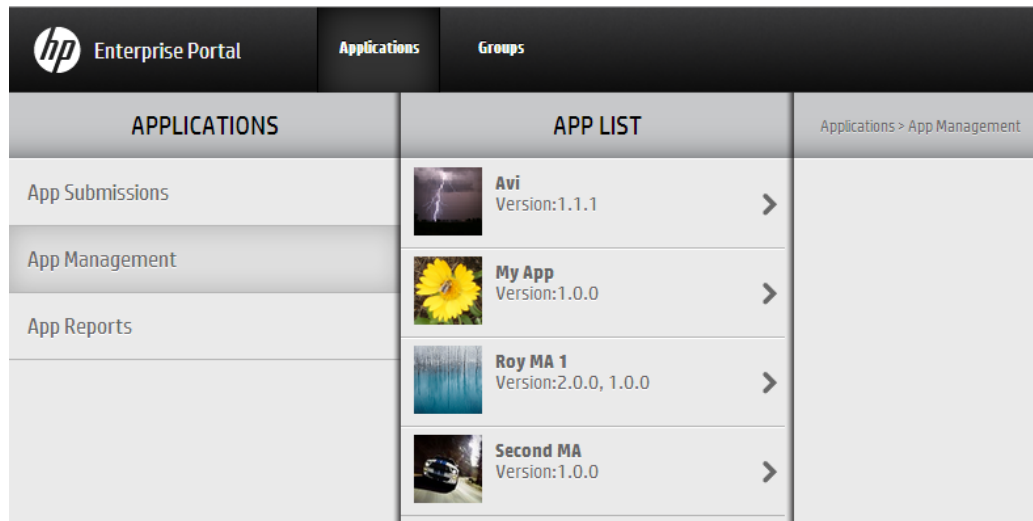
- e. Click **Save**. Then click **Yes** in the confirmation box to begin the submission process. The Enterprise Portal validates the app and performs checks, such as:
- Verifies that the file type is MNA
 - Verifies that the file structure and folders are valid
 - Verifies that the app ID is unique in the Enterprise Portal
- f. In the Application Submission pane, enter the relevant information.

The screenshot shows the HP Enterprise Portal interface. The top navigation bar includes the HP logo, 'Enterprise Portal', and tabs for 'Applications' and 'Groups'. Below the navigation bar, there's a breadcrumb trail: 'Applications > App Submissions > my-app.mna > Edit Metadata'. The main content area is titled 'APPLICATION SUBMISSION'. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Start New Submission' and a '+', and a card for 'my-app.mna Version: 1.0.0'. The main form is divided into two sections: 'Public Application Information' and 'Technical Application Information'. The 'Public' section has fields for 'Application Title', 'Company Name', and 'Description', each with a '*' icon and a placeholder text. The 'Technical' section has fields for 'Pub App ID' (filled with 'my-app') and 'Device' (with radio buttons for 'Small' and 'Normal').

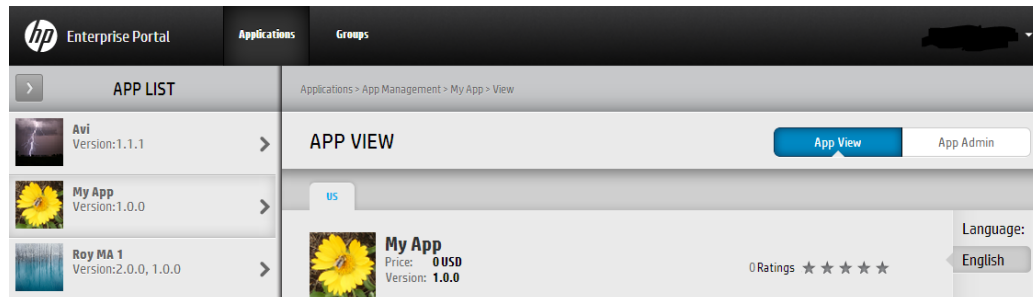
Public Application Information	
Application Title	* Please input the app's title.
Company Name	* Please input the company name.
Description	* Please input the description.

Technical Application Information	
Pub App ID	my-app
Device	<input type="radio"/> Small <input type="radio"/> Normal

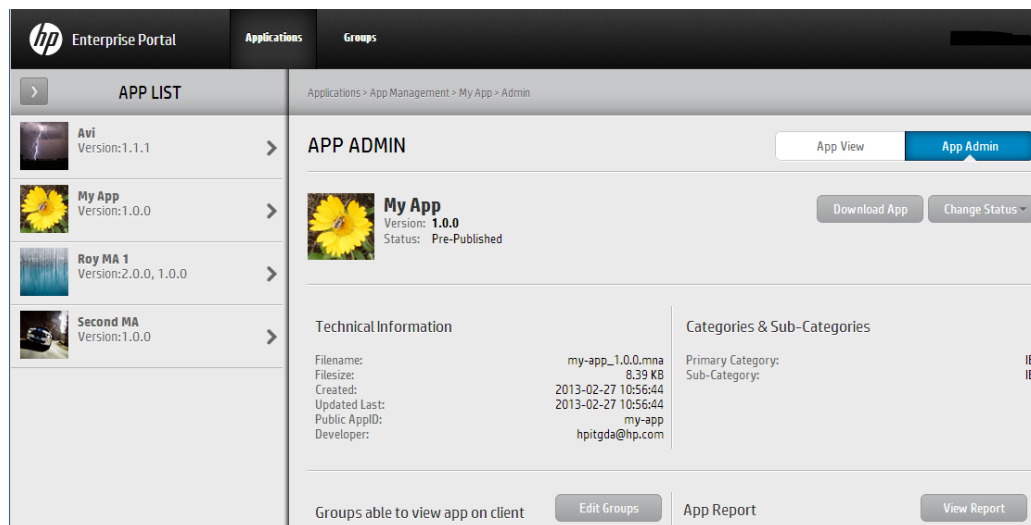
- g. Click **Save**. Then click **Yes** in the confirmation box to complete the submission process. The app is added to the **App List** under **App Management**.



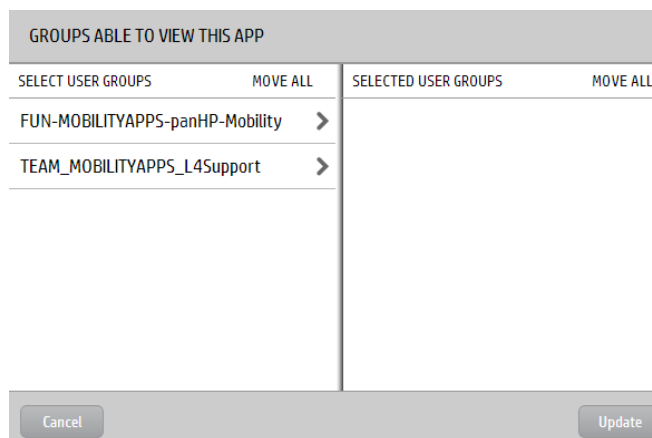
2. Define the groups that can access the app:
 - a. In the Applications pane, select **App Management**.
 - b. In the App List pane, select the submitted app. The app is displayed in the App View pane.



- c. In the App View pane, click **App Admin**. The App Admin pane opens.




- d. Click **Edit Groups**. The **Groups Able to View This App** box opens displaying the list of user groups. This list is populated by HP Anywhere and is synchronized every 24 hours.



- e. Move the relevant groups to the Selected User Groups pane on the right and click **Update**. The groups are added to the App Admin pane.

APP ADMIN



My App
Version: **1.0.0**
Status: Pre-Published

Technical Information

Filename:	my-app_1.0.0.mna
Filesize:	8.39 KB
Created:	2013-02-27 10:56:44
Updated Last:	2013-02-27 10:56:44
Public AppID:	my-app
Developer:	hpitgda@hp.com

Groups able to view app on client

Edit Groups

FUN-MOBILITYAPPS-panHP-Mobility

TEAM_MOBILITYAPPS_L4Support

Note: If needed, notify the person responsible for adding apps to the HP Anywhere HP Web Services catalog that the app is ready to be deployed on HP Anywhere.

3. Download the app from the Enterprise Portal:
 - a. In the Applications pane, select **App Management**.
 - b. In the App List pane, select the submitted app. The app is displayed in the App View pane.

hp Enterprise Portal

ApplicationsGroups

APP LIST

Avi
Version:1.1.1

My App
Version:1.0.0


Roy MA 1
Version:2.0.0, 1.0.0

Applications > App Management > My App > View

APP VIEW

App ViewApp Admin

us

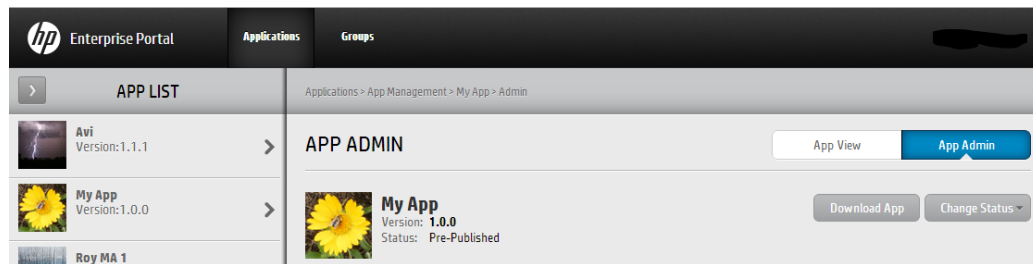


My App
Price: 0.00\$
Version: 1.0.0

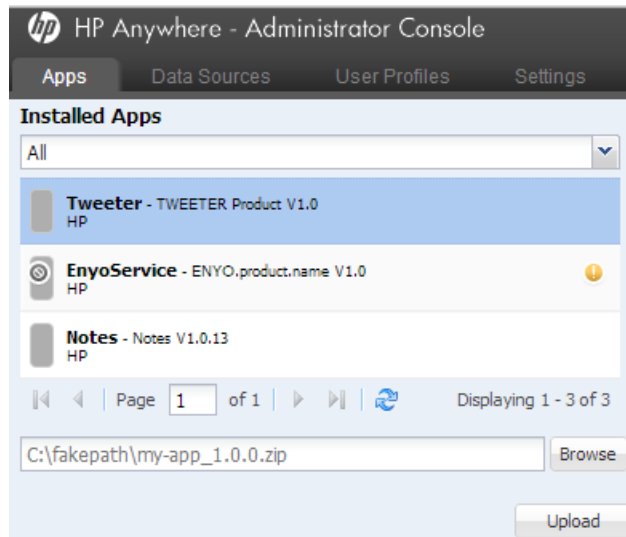
0 Ratings ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Language:
English

- c. In the App View pane, click **App Admin**. The App Admin pane opens.



- d. Click **Download App** and save the app to a convenient location in the file system. The app is saved with an appended version number (as defined in the `<app_name>-descriptor.xml` file), for example, `my-app_1.0.0.mna`.
 - e. Rename the app's `.mna` extension to `.zip`.
4. Upload the app to the Administrator Console.
- a. Open the Administrator Console. For details, see ["Understanding the Administrator Console" on page 14](#).
 - b. **The first time you upload an app:** In the General Settings tab of the Administrator Console, navigate to **Catalog settings** and verify that **Catalog flavor** is set to **WEB_OS**. If you change this value, you must restart the server for the change to take effect.
 - c. In the Apps tab of the Administrator Console, click the **Browse** button. In the Open dialog box, browse to and select the relevant `<app name>.zip` file and click **Open**.

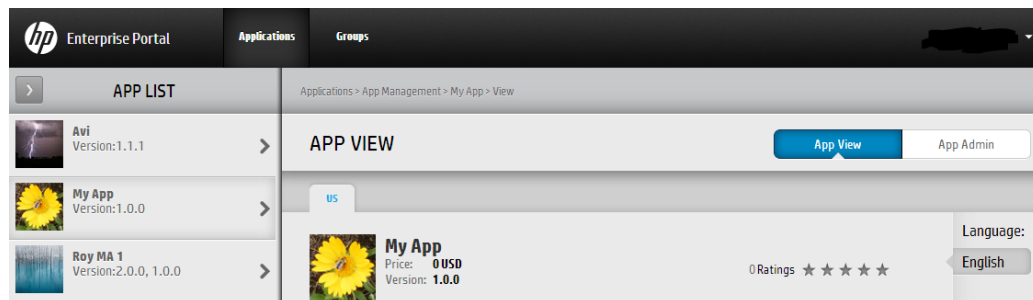


- d. Click **Upload**.

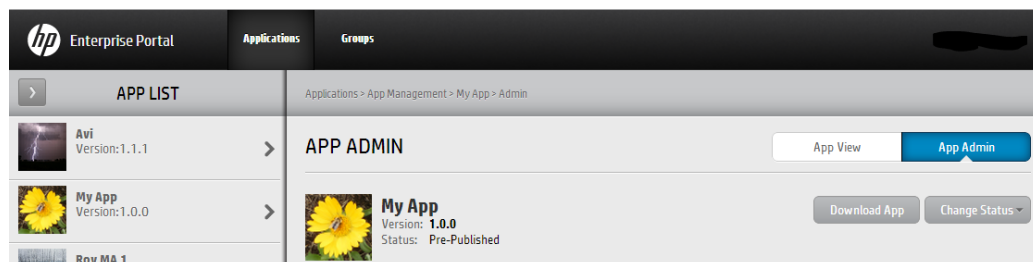
- e. In the confirmation box, click **Yes**. The app uploads and is deployed automatically, and the new app is added to the list of **Installed Apps**

Note: If the deployment fails, check the **hpanywhere-stderr** log file in: **<HP Anywhere installation folder>\tomcat\logs**

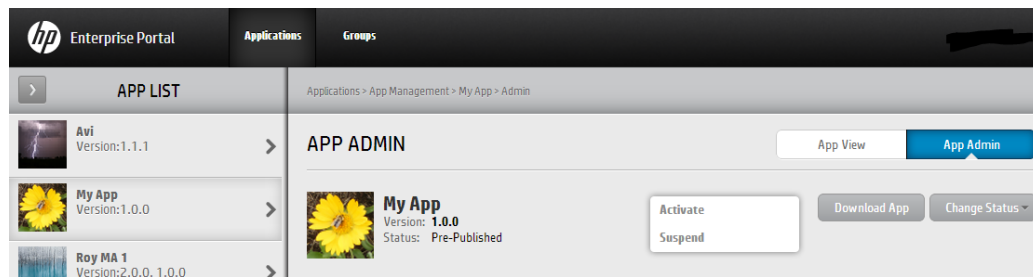
5. Set the data source for the app, as described in ["Defining a Data Source for an App" on page 67](#).
6. Define any app-specific settings:
 - a. In the Apps pane of the Administrator Console, select the app you want to enable.
 - b. In the right pane, select **Settings** and modify the values, as needed.
7. Enable the app in the HP Anywhere Administrator console:
 - a. In the Apps pane of the Administrator Console, select the app you want to enable.
 - b. In the right pane, click **Enable**. The app is accessible to end users after the next synchronization between the Enterprise Portal and HP Anywhere.
8. Publish the app to the HP Web Services catalog for end users via the Enterprise Portal.
 - a. In the Applications pane of the Enterprise Portal, select **App Management**.
 - b. In the App List pane, select the submitted app. The app is displayed in the App View pane.



- c. In the App View pane, click **App Admin**. The App Admin pane opens.



- d. Click **Change Status** and select **Activate**.



The app will be available on HP Anywhere after the next synchronization with HP Anywhere, which occurs every 24 hours.

Creating SAML Certificates for the HP Web Services Catalog

To work with an HP Web Services catalog, you need to use SAML certificates.

To create SAML certificates:

1. In a text editor:
 - a. Open **<HP_Anywhere_installation_folder>/scripts/CreateSamlSelfSignedCertificate.bat**.
 - b. Replace **@btoaw.host.fqdn@** with the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the HP Anywhere server host. For example: Change *SET HOST_FQDN=@btoaw.host.fqdn@* to *SET HOST_FQDN=myserver.com*
2. Run **<HP_Anywhere_installation_folder>/scripts/CreateSamlSelfSignedCertificate.bat**. This batch file creates two certificate files under **../jre/lib/security**:
 - **keystore.jks** - contains the full certificate (public/private peer)
 - **hpublic.cer** (password – **hpapwd**) contains public key for HP Web Services
3. In each HP Anywhere server, overwrite the existing **keystore.jks** file in **<HP_Anywhere_installation_folder>\conf\keystore.jks** with the newly generated file.

Note: Make sure to back up the existing **keystore.jks** file before you overwrite it.

4. To apply the newly generated certificate (or if you have your own certificates), set the relevant properties in **<HP_Anywhere_installation_folder>/conf/saml.properties** file. For example:

```
keyStoreType=JKS
keystoreName= hpasaml
keyStorePassword=hpapwd
privateKeyPassword= hpapwd
algorithmName=http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#rsa-sha1
lookForKeyStoreInClasspath=false
privateKeyDefaultAliasName=hpasaml
certificateDefaultAliasName=hpasaml
keyStorePath=../jre/lib/security/keystore.jks
recipient=https://token.palmws.com
```

```
audienceURI=https://www.palmws.com  
issuer=https://HPAnywhere.com
```

Upgrading App Versions in the HP Web Services Catalog

You can update the HP Web Services catalog to include an upgraded (replacement) app version, when needed.

To upgrade an app version in the HP Web Services catalog:

1. Open the Enterprise Catalog, select the app you want to upgrade, and navigate to the App Admin pane. For details, see steps 1 and 2 in ["Deploying Apps to the HP Web Services Catalog" on page 44](#)
2. Click **Full Update**. (Available only if the app was activated (set to Published status) at least once.)
3. Submit the replacement version to the HP Web Services catalog. For details, see step 1 in ["Deploying Apps to the HP Web Services Catalog" on page 44](#).
4. Download the app from the Enterprise Portal in preparation for upload to the Administrator Console and the HP Web Services catalog in HP Anywhere. For details, see step 4 in ["Deploying Apps to the HP Web Services Catalog" on page 44](#).
5. In the HP Anywhere Administrator Console, disable the app by selecting it in the Apps tab, and, on the right side of the window, clicking **Disable**.
6. Remove files from the previous app version from the HP Anywhere server, as follows:
 - a. Stop the HP Anywhere server.
 - b. Browse to: **<HP Anywhere installation folder>/tomcat/webapps**
 - c. Delete the following:
 - **<app_name> folder**
 - **<app_name>.WAR file**
 - **<app_name>.ZIP file**
 - d. Start the HP Anywhere server.
7. Upload the app to the Administrator Console. For details, see step 5 in ["Deploying Apps to the HP Web Services Catalog" on page 44](#).

Note: Make sure the version of the app you are uploading is different from the previously uploaded version.

8. In the Administrator Console, enable the app by selecting it in the Apps tab, and, on the right side of the window, clicking **Enable**.
9. Publish the app in the Enterprise Portal if you suspended it. For details, see step 3 in ["Deploying Apps to the HP Web Services Catalog" on page 44](#).

Remove an App from the End User HP Web Services Catalog

After you install an app on the HP Anywhere server or the Enterprise Portal, you cannot uninstall it, but you can make it unavailable to non-administrator end users in any of the following ways:

- **Disable the app for all end users simultaneously via the HP Anywhere Administrator Console.**
 - a. In the Administrator Console, select the app in the Apps tab.
 - b. On the right side of the window, click **Disable**. This removes the app from the My Apps page in the HP Anywhere client.
- **Disable the app for all end users simultaneously via the Enterprise Portal.**
 - a. In the Applications pane, select **App Management**. Then, in the App List pane, select the app that you want to remove.
 - b. On the right side of the window, click **Change Status** and then click **Suspend**.
- **Remove the association with specific user groups in the Enterprise Portal.**
 - a. In the Applications pane, select **App Management**.
 - b. In the App List pane, select the app that you want to remove.
 - c. On the right side of the window, click **App Admin**.
 - d. Click **Edit Groups**. Move the groups you want to remove to the left pane and click **Update**.

Note: When you disable an app, it is no longer available to end users. However, you can still see the app in the list of **Installed Apps** in the Administrator Console, and you can still access it. For example, you may want to test it or re-enable it.

Appendix A: Naming Conventions for Apps in the HP Web Services Catalog

This section lists the Enterprise Portal naming conventions for apps in the HP Web Services catalog.

Item	Naming Conventions
App Packages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Must be unique in the Enterprise Portal and in the HP Anywhere Administrator Console's list of apps• Must not exceed 2048 characters• File name must be in the following format: <AppID>_<version>_*.mna• Can contain the following characters: lower-case letters (a-z), upper-case letters (A-Z), digits (0-9), period (.), and hyphen (-)• Can use an underscore (_) only to separate the public app ID and version
App Names	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Must be unique in the Enterprise Portal and in the HP Anywhere Administrator Console's list of apps• Must begin with a lower-case letter• Must not exceed 128 characters• Can contain the following characters: lower-case letters (a-z), upper-case letters (A-Z), digits (0-9), period (.), and hyphen (-)
Version Numbers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Must contain three, period-separated sets of numbers, for example: 1.0.32• Each set must contain between 1-4 digits, for example: 1.234.5678• 0.0.0 is not allowed

Chapter 6

Default Catalog

The HP Anywhere administrator is responsible for managing the Default catalog, including:

- Uploading apps to the HP Anywhere server via the Administrator Console to add them to the catalog
- Enabling apps after configuring their required data sources and settings (if any)
- Associating apps with LDAP groups so that end users can access the apps
- Disabling any apps that you do not want end users to access

Each time you upload a new version of an app to add to the catalog, it overwrites the previous version, so that only the latest installed version is available.

Note: HP Anywhere never uninstalls an app, only upgrades/updates it. However, you can change the configuration of an app, or disable it as required.

To add an app to the default catalog:

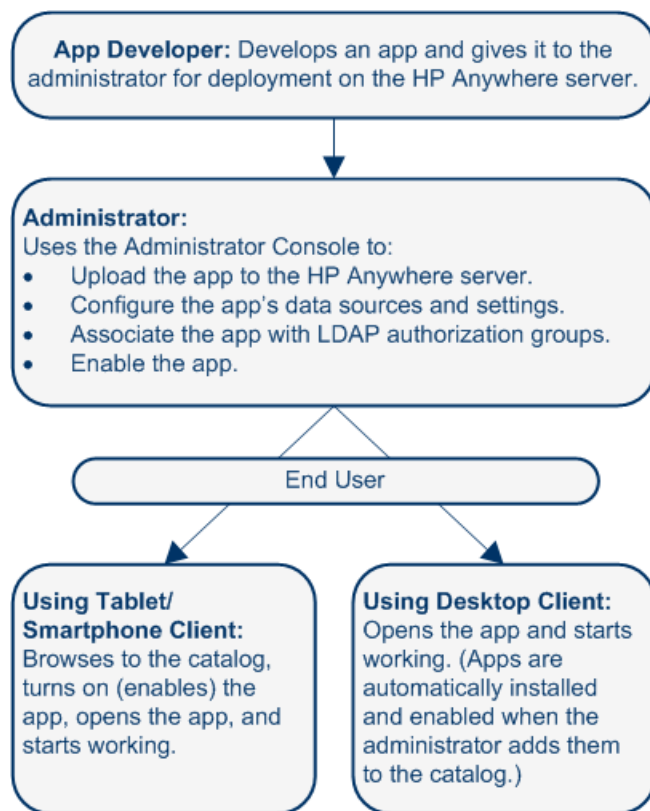
1. Open the Administrator Console. For details, see ["Understanding the Administrator Console" on page 14](#).
2. Install the app, as described in ["Uploading Apps to the Default Catalog" on page 61](#).
3. Define a data source for the app, if needed. For details, see ["Defining a Data Source for an App" on page 67](#).
4. Modify the app settings, if needed, as described in ["Defining Global and App-Specific Settings" on page 66](#).
5. Associate LDAP authorization groups with each app, as described in ["Defining LDAP Groups for HP Anywhere" on page 12](#)
6. Enable the app, as described in ["Enabling an App for End Users" on page 64](#).

Apps in Default Catalog—from Developer to End User

The administrator manages the app lifecycle for end users via the Administrator Console. This section describes the development-to-delivery flow for apps and the steps that you need to perform to provide your end users with access to each app.

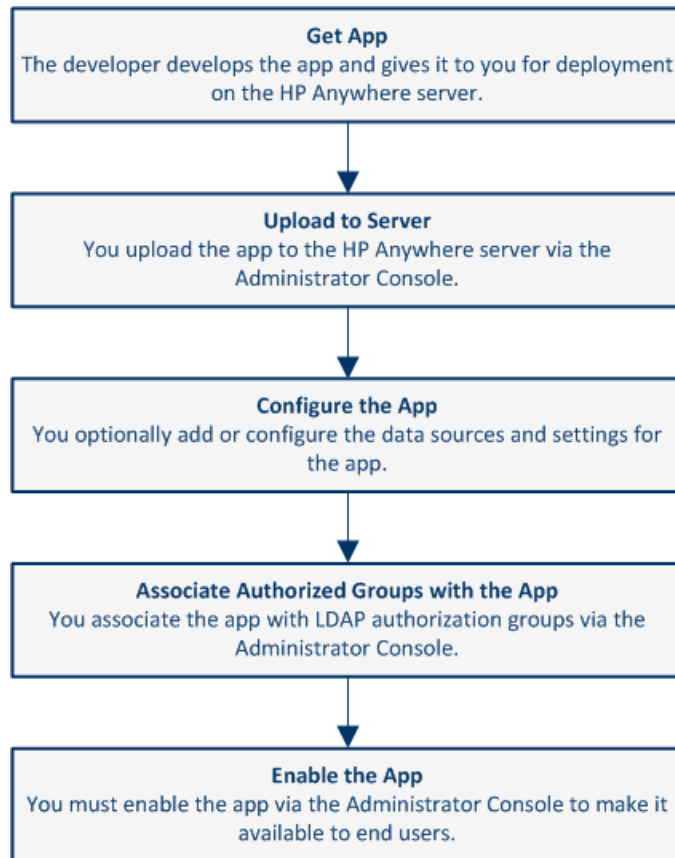
Development-to-Delivery

The following chart illustrates how your organization's apps reach end users.



Administrator Tasks for Delivering Apps to End Users

The following chart illustrates your role in enabling your organization's apps to reach end users.



For details, see:

- ["Uploading Apps to the Default Catalog" on the next page](#)
- ["Defining Global and App-Specific Settings" on page 66](#)
- ["Defining a Data Source for an App" on page 67](#)
- ["Associating LDAP Authorization Groups with Apps" on page 63](#)
- ["Enabling an App for End Users" on page 64](#)

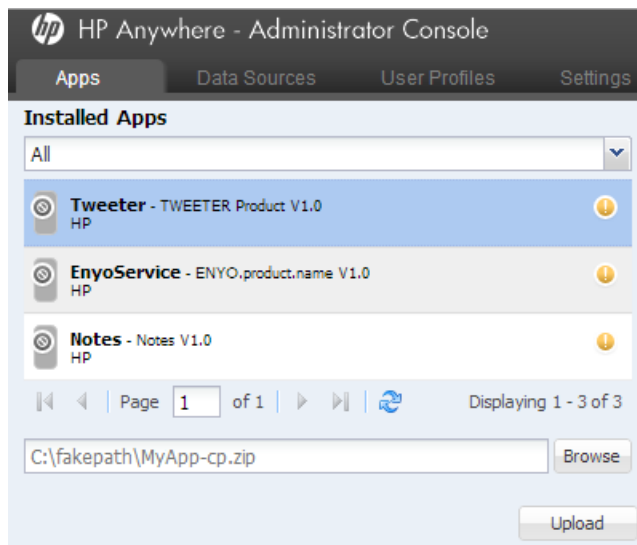
Uploading Apps to the Default Catalog

The first step in making apps available to end users is to upload them to the HP Anywhere server. You do this in the Administrator Console.

After you upload an app, it is immediately available to users with administrator privileges. This enables you to test it, or otherwise use the app before you enable it for other, non-administrator end users.

To upload an app to the HP Anywhere server:

1. Open the Administrator Console. For details, see ["Logging In and Out of the Administrator Console" on page 14](#).
2. **The first time you upload an app:**
 - a. In the General Settings tab of the Administrator Console, navigate to **Catalog settings** and verify that **Catalog flavor** is set to **DEFAULT**.
 - b. Make sure that the LDAP prerequisites are met. For details, see ["LDAP Configuration Prerequisites for HP Anywhere" on page 12](#).
3. Get the app .zip file from the developer.
4. In the Apps tab of the Administrator Console, click the **Browse** button. In the Open dialog box, browse to and select the relevant <App name>.zip file and click **Open**.



5. Click **Upload**.
6. In the confirmation box, click **Yes**. The app uploads and is deployed automatically, and the new app is added to the list of **Installed Apps**.

Tip: If the deployment fails, check the **hpanywhere-stderr** log file in *<HP Anywhere installation folder>\tomcat\logs*.

Upgrading App Versions in the Default Catalog

You can update the HP Web Services catalog to include an upgraded (replacement) app version, when needed.

To upload a different app version to the HP Anywhere server:

1. Stop the HP Anywhere server.
2. Browse to: **<HP Anywhere installation folder>/tomcat/webapps**
3. Delete the following:
 - **<app_name> folder**
 - **<app_name>.WAR file**
 - **<app_name>.ZIP file**
4. Start the HP Anywhere server.
5. Upload the replacement app, as described in ["Uploading Apps to the Default Catalog" on page 61](#).

Note: Make sure the version of the app you are uploading is different from the previously uploaded version.

Tip: If the deployment fails, check the **hpanywhere-stderr** log file in **<HP Anywhere installation folder>\tomcat\logs**.

Associating LDAP Authorization Groups with Apps

Apps are mapped to end users via LDAP authorization groups. This enables you to assign apps to end users according to their organizational roles or other relevant criteria, instead of assigning apps to end users individually.

For details on defining LDAP groups, see ["Defining LDAP Groups for HP Anywhere" on page 12](#).

To associate one or more LDAP authorization groups with an app:

1. Make sure that the Administrator Console is open. For details, see ["Understanding the Administrator Console" on page 14](#).
2. In the Apps tab, select an app.
3. On the right-side of the window, select the **Associated Authorization Groups** tab and click **Add Groups**. The Add Authorization Groups dialog box opens.

4. Select the LDAP groups that you want to associate with the app and click **Add**.

Tip: You can select multiple groups by pressing and holding the **Ctrl** key.

All users that are assigned to the groups you selected can access the app when it is set to **Enable**.

Enabling an App for End Users

When you enable an app, it becomes available to end users in any LDAP authorization group with which the app is associated.

Before enabling an app, you must ensure that the relevant configuration is set. For example, you may need to configure an app's data source or modify app-specific settings.

Note: After you install an app on the HP Anywhere server, you cannot uninstall it, but you can make it unavailable to end users, as described below.

To enable an app so that users can access it from the default catalog:

1. Make sure that the Administrator Console is open. For details, see ["Understanding the Administrator Console" on page 14](#).
2. In the Apps pane of the Administrator Console, select the app you want to enable.
3. Make sure that all relevant app configurations are set. For example, you may need to:
 - Define any app-specific settings by modifying the values for the app in the **Settings** tab in the right pane.
 - Set the data source for the app, as described in ["Defining a Data Source for an App" on page 67](#).
4. Make sure that the app is selected in the Apps tab. Then, in the right pane, click **Enable**.

To remove an app from a user's default catalog:

1. Make sure that the Administrator Console is open. For details, see ["Understanding the Administrator Console" on page 14](#).
2. Do one of the following:
 - Disable the association with the app for all end users simultaneously.
 - i. In the Administrator Console, select the app in the Apps tab.
 - ii. On the right side of the window, click **Disable**. This removes the app from the catalog and the My Apps page in the HP Anywhere client.

- Remove the association with any or all LDAP authorization groups.
 - i. In the Apps tab of the Administrator Console, select the app that you want to remove.
 - ii. On the right-side of the window, select the Associated Authorization Groups tab.
 - iii. Position your mouse over an authorization group and click the **X** next to the group name. The LDAP authorization group is no longer associated with the app. This removes the app from the catalog and the My Apps page in the HP Anywhere client.

Note: When you disable an app, it is no longer available to end users. However, you can still see the app in the list of **Installed Apps** in the Administrator Console, and you can still access it. For example, you may want to test it or re-enable it.

Defining Global and App-Specific Settings

Before you enable apps for end users, you must ensure that all required settings are defined. You do this in the Settings area of the Administrator Console, where you can view and define:

- **General Settings.** Global HP Anywhere settings that affect the entire system.
- **<App>.** Each app can have its own system settings, which are created by the app developer.

Settings are organized into group areas.

The following shows an example of some of the parameters for the HP Anywhere **General Settings**:

The screenshot displays two sections of the settings interface. The first section, titled "General Text Field Limitations", contains three rows of settings, each with a text input field and a small up/down arrow icon on the right. The settings are: "Max short text field length" with the value "100", "Max long text field length" with the value "2000", and "Max medium text field length" with the value "500". The second section, titled "Email", contains five rows of settings. The first row is "Enable SSL when sending Email" with a dropdown menu set to "False". The second row is "Separator between Emails (exact match)" with a text input field containing the value "\r\n-----Original Message-----;\r\nFrom;\r\nSer". The third row is "HPA user name for sending Email" with an empty text input field. The fourth row is "Prefix of Email subject" with a text input field containing the value "HPA". The fifth row is "Send Email when urgent, regardless of onlin..." with a dropdown menu set to "False".

Each parameter displays a tooltip containing a description and an indication of when changes to this parameter take effect.

Mandatory parameters are shown in red. For example:

The screenshot shows a section titled "Authorization". Below the title is a row for the "Authorization groups root" parameter. The text "Authorization groups root" is in red. To its right is a red-bordered text input field. To the right of the input field is a red circular icon with a white exclamation mark, indicating a mandatory parameter.

To update the value of a parameter:

1. Make sure that the Administrator Console is open. For details, see "[Understanding the Administrator Console](#)" on page 14.
2. Navigate to the relevant field and enter a value or select a value from the drop-down list.
3. Click **Save**.

Defining a Data Source for an App

Apps often need to access a server to retrieve and upload data. You can define one or more servers as the data source for an app.

A data source may include information such as: *Host Name*, *Port*, *Protocol*, and *Authentication Policy*. A data source instance defines a single occurrence of the information content. For example:

HostName:	<input type="text" value="myserver.mycompany.com"/>
Port:	<input type="text" value="30002"/>
Protocol:	<input type="text" value="https"/>
AuthPolicy:	<input type="text" value="lwss0"/>

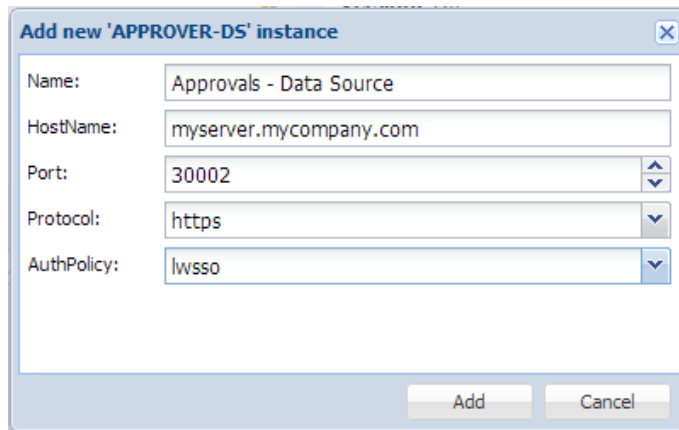
Developers define the data source requirements when they create an app.

You can add, delete, or edit data source instances. If you make changes to a data source instance, all of the apps that use this data source instance are automatically updated with the new information.

Note: If no data source is defined for the app, a yellow exclamation point (!) is displayed next to the app name.

To add a new data source:

1. Make sure that the Administrator Console is open. For details, see "[Understanding the Administrator Console](#)" on page 14.
2. In the Administrator Console, do one of the following:
 - In the Data Sources tab, select an app. Then, in the right pane, click the **Add Instance** button.
 - In the Apps pane, select an app. Then, in the right pane, select the **Data Source Configuration** tab and click the **Add Instance** button.
3. In the dialog box that opens, enter the parameter values, for example:



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Add new 'APPROVER-DS' instance". It contains five input fields: "Name" with the value "Approvals - Data Source", "HostName" with the value "myserver.mycompany.com", "Port" with the value "30002", "Protocol" with the value "https", and "AuthPolicy" with the value "lwsso". Each field has a small dropdown arrow on its right side. At the bottom of the dialog are two buttons: "Add" and "Cancel".

4. Click **Add**. The instance is displayed in the Data Source Configuration tab and is now available for the app's use.

Visibility Settings for Activities

Activity visibility settings are privacy settings that specify whether activities are visible to all users in your organization or only to actual activity participants. Activities can be set to:

Private. Only participants that are currently included in the activity can view the activity. Search results for private activities are displayed only to activity participants.

Public. Any user can search for and view an activity that is defined as public.

You set the global visibility settings for activities using the Administrator Console. You can specify the default visibility settings, and whether users are allowed to change the visibility settings for an activity.

To set the default visibility settings for all activities:

1. Open the Administrator Console. For details, see "[Understanding the Administrator Console](#)" on page 14.
2. In the Settings tab of the Administrator Console, select **General Settings** (in the left pane).
3. In the right pane, navigate to the Activities group area and set the following:

Field	Description
Allow private activities only	<p>Specifies whether end users can define activities as public.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ True.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ All activities that end users create are private and are accessible only to activity participants.○ End users cannot change private activities to public.■ False. (Default) End users can set an activity to public or private.

Field	Description
Default created activity visibility	<p>The default for all new activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ PRIVATE.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ All new activities are set to private.○ If Allow private activities only is set to False, users can set an activity to public, if needed.■ PUBLIC. (Default)<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ All new activities are set to public.○ Allow private activities only (described above) must be set to False.○ Users can set an activity to private, if needed.

Sending Emails from HP Anywhere

HP Anywhere can send emails, for example, if a user is not connected to the HP Anywhere client, and someone invited that user to participate in an activity.

You set the default email settings from the Administrator Console.

To enable HP Anywhere to send emails:

1. Open the Administrator Console. For details, see "[Understanding the Administrator Console](#)" on page 14.
2. In the **Settings tab > General Settings pane**, navigate to the various fields and set their values, as needed.

Mandatory Settings

Category: Publish Channels

Field	Description
Publish Emails	Specifies whether email notifications are allowed. Possible values: True, False Default: False

Category: Email

Field	Description
Email sending host	The URL of the SMTP email server. You can use the default port, or you can specify a port, as follows: <server>:<port>

Category: Email, continued

Field	Description
Enable SSL when sending email	<p>Specifies whether to send via SMTP or SMTPS. If SMTPS, requires a certificate for the server.</p> <p>When you install HP Anywhere, the installation automatically generates a certificate for the server.</p> <p>If you need to manually generate a certificate, go to the JMX-Console (Host/diamond/jmx-console > diamond > CertificateJMX service > fetching certificate from trusted server). Make sure to restart all of the HP Anywhere nodes to make the certificate available. (Requires restart)</p> <p>Possible values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • True: Sends emails via SMTPS • False: Sends emails via SMTP <p>Default: False</p>
HP Anywhere user name for sending email	<p>The user name for the HP Anywhere email account that is used to send emails.</p> <p>Default: N/A</p> <p>Example: <server>@<company.com></p>
HP Anywhere password for sending email	<p>The user password for the HP Anywhere email account that is used to send emails.</p> <p>Default: N/A</p>
Send email from a general name	<p>Specifies the email user ID.</p> <p>Possible values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • True: Email is sent from a general (fake) email address. • False: Email is sent from the email of the user that posted the message. Applicable only if supported by email server. <p>Default: False</p>
Email receiving host	<p>The URL of the receiving email server. You can either use the default port or you can specify a port, as follows: <server>:<port></p>

Category: Email, continued

Field	Description
Enable SSL when receiving email	<p>Specifies whether to receive via POP3/IMAP or POP3S/IMAPS. If POP3S/IMAPS, requires a certificate for the server.</p> <p>When you install HP Anywhere, the installation automatically generates a certificate for the server.</p> <p>If you need to manually generate a certificate, go to the JMX-Console (Host/diamond/jmx-console > diamond > CertificateJMX service > fetching certificate from trusted server). Make sure to restart all of the HP Anywhere nodes to make the certificate available. (Requires restart)</p> <p>Possible values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • True: Receives emails via POP3S/IMAPS • False: Receives emails via POP3/IMAP <p>Default: False</p>
HPA user name for receiving email	<p>The user name for the HP Anywhere email account that is used for replies to emails.</p> <p>Default: N/A</p>
HPA user password for receiving email	<p>The password for the HP Anywhere email account that is used for replies to emails.</p> <p>Default: N/A</p>

Optional Settings

Category: Email

Field	Description
Prefix of email subject	<p>The prefix to include in the subject line of the email (the title of the activity).</p> <p>Default: HPA</p> <p>Example:</p> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>From: myserver@mycompany.com Date: Thursday, September 15, 2013 12:57 PM To: Lee.Johnson@mycompany.com Subject: HPA: An important activity</p> </div>

Category: Email, continued

Field	Description
Email subject prefix when failed to add participant	The prefix to include in the subject line of the email (the title of the activity). Default: Can't add participants -
Email subject when activity ID is not found	Relevant for replies to email. Used only if HP Anywhere cannot match the incoming email to an activity. Default: RE: Message delivery problem
Prefix of Snooze/Wake up email subject	The prefix to include in the subject line of the email (the title of the activity) when a snoozed activity times out. Default: HPA: Reminder-
Allow adding participants by email CC	Specifies whether HP Anywhere should add email addresses that are in the CC of a reply to the activity as participants. Default: False
Email signature format to be removed	Specifies the format of the company email signature to remove from replies before sending the email. Default: \${email};\${firstName} \${lastName}
Maximum timeout until sending an email (in minutes)	The number of minutes from the last email that was sent until another email is sent to offline participants. Default: 20

Category: Tenant Email

Email sending to external	Specifies whether to send email to external users (non-enterprise email addresses, for example, <i>John.Doe@gmail.com</i>). Possible values: True, False Default: True
External white list for sending email	A list of approved domains for sending email. Separate the domains using a semicolon (;) For example: hp.com;google.com Default: N/A

Email Logo Configuration

You can modify the default logo that is included in the email headers for notifications.

To change the default logo:

Replace **<HP Anywhere installation folder>\conf\email\logotop.jpg** with your logo (using the same name and JPG format, **logotop.jpg**).

Email Format Customization

You can modify the HP Anywhere email templates to customize the look and feel of the emails that HP Anywhere sends.

The following email templates are stored in **<HP Anywhere installation folder>\conf\email**:

- **Template.html**. Activity summary emails that are sent to participants.
- **replyTemplate.html**. System response email that is sent to someone that sends an email reply to a post, but the reply cannot be posted.
- **CantAddTemplate.html**. System response email that is sent when someone unsuccessfully tries to add a participant to an activity via email.

Note: When you upgrade HP Anywhere, the latest default email templates are installed automatically. If you created customized email templates prior to the upgrade, you can restore them from:

<HP_Anywhere_installation_folder>\Installation\HPAW<version_number>\backup

Load Balancer and Reverse Proxy Configurations

HP Anywhere integrates only with load balancers that are configured to use sticky sessions.

Note: When working with load balancers, the **Common web context for apps** field in the Administrator Console > General Settings pane (under Apps) must contain a value. For details, see ["General Settings" on page 17](#).

Setting the Reverse Proxy

You must open the following URLs to access HP Anywhere via the reverse proxy (except as noted):

- *http(s)://<load_balancer_server_name>:<port>/onebox*
- *http(s)://<load_balancer_server_name>:<port>/diamond*
- *http(s)://<load_balancer_server_name>:<port>/bsf*
(Mandatory for desktop mode)
- *http(s)://<load_balancer_server_name>:<port>/WebShell*
(Optional)
- *http(s)://<load_balancer_server_name>:<port>/admin*
(Relevant only if you want to access the Administrator Console via the reverse proxy URL)

"Alive" Indicator

You can configure the URL (status page) so that it provides a basic and limited "I'm Alive" indication for the load balancer, as follows:

http(s)://<host>:<port>/diamond/status.jsp

Note: This configuration is optional and is available only for load balancers that support it.

Modifying the Application URL (Via the HP Anywhere Administrator Console)

The application URL is configured automatically during post-installation. Sometimes, after completing the installation procedure, you may need to manually adjust the URL setting to match the load balancer URL for example, if you are working with High Availability.

To instruct HP Anywhere to use a different URL for the load balancer:

1. Open the Administrator Console. For details, see ["Understanding the Administrator Console" on page 14](#).
2. Select the **Settings** tab.
3. In the left pane, select **General Settings**.

4. Navigate to the Server group area and change the value of **The external URL of HPA server** to the URL of the load balancer server, for example:
http(s)://<load_balancer_server_name>:<port>/onebox

Example of jvmRoute Configuration for AJP Protocol

If your load balancer uses the AJP protocol, you must ensure that a `jvmRoute` matching the worker name used in the **workers.properties** file is set.

Note: The `jvmRoute` name is case-sensitive.

For example, if you defined the following line in the load balancer:

workers.properties file

```
worker.<worker_A>.host=<node_A>  
worker.<worker_B>.host=<node_B>
```

You must define the following in the `server.xml` file on each node (HP Anywhere server side):

server.xml in <node_A>:

```
<Engine defaultHost="localhost" jvmRoute="node_A">  
[...]  
</Engine>  
<Connector port="8009" protocol="AJP/1.3" redirectPort="8443" />
```

server.xml in <node_B>:

```
<Engine defaultHost="localhost" jvmRoute="node_B">  
[...]  
</Engine>  
<Connector port="8009" protocol="AJP/1.3" redirectPort="8443" />
```


Chapter 7

Alerts and Push Notifications

HP Anywhere is supplied with an Alerts and Push Notifications engine. This feature enables end users to receive push notifications on their mobile device about information to which they are subscribed.

HP Anywhere supports Push Notifications for the following device types:

- iOS devices (iPhone, iPad). See ["Configure Push Notifications for iOS Devices \(Apple\)" below](#).
- Android devices. ["Configure Push Notifications for Android Devices \(Google\)" on page 82](#)

To use push notifications, you must configure each device type as described in the relevant sections.

Note: Push notifications from the HP Anywhere server require an internet connection for accessing Google and Apple services.

Configure Push Notifications for iOS Devices (Apple)

Before configuring push notifications for iOS devices, you must update the relevant settings in the Administrator Console.

To configure push notifications:

1. In the Administrator Console, select the **Settings** tab.
2. In the **General Settings** pane > **Publish Channels** area, set **Push Notifications** to **True**.
3. In the **General Settings** pane > **Apple Push Notifications (APNS)** area, set the value of the following fields:
 - **SOCKS Proxy port** (Optional)
 - **SOCKS Proxy URL** (Optional)
 - **APNS certificate password**
 - **APNS certification file path** – This is the full path to the file on the HP Anywhere server, for example "C:\myCert.cer".

Note: Apple Push Notification Service requires an Internet connection. It uses SOCKS protocol with ports 2195 and 2196 for sending push notifications. You can either configure a proxy or open these ports in your firewall.

Example:

Apple Push Notifications (APNS)	
SOCKS Proxy port	<input type="text" value="1080"/>
SOCKS Proxy URL	<input type="text" value="my-server.hp.com"/>
APNS thread pool size	<input type="text" value="20"/>
APNS certificate password	<input type="password" value="....."/>
APNS certification file path	<input type="text" value="C:\myCert.cer"/>

4. Use JMX to test the connection as follows:
 - a. Go to: **http://<host>:<port>/diamond/jmx-console/HtmlAdaptor?action=inspectMBean&name=Diamond%3Aname%3DPushNotificationsJMX**.
 - b. Click **Invoke**.
 - c. Verify that you receive a success message.

If the connection test fails, try the troubleshooting tips in "[Troubleshooting Push Notifications](#)" on [page 84](#).

Configure Push Notifications for Android Devices (Google)

Before configuring push notifications for Android devices, you must update the relevant settings in the Administrator Console.

To configure push notifications:

1. In the Administrator Console, select the **Settings** tab.
2. In the **General Settings** pane > **Publish Channels** area, set **Push Notifications** to **True**.
3. In the **General Settings** pane > **Google Push Notifications (GCM)**, set the value of the following fields:
 - **HTTP Proxy port** (Optional). The port number of the proxy server behind which the HP Anywhere backend server runs.
 - **Google Cloud Messaging API Key**. API key for pushing device notifications with Google Cloud Messaging service.
 - **HTTP Proxy URL** (Optional). The host name of the proxy server behind which the HP Anywhere backend server runs.

Note: Google Cloud Messaging requires an Internet connection. It uses HTTPS protocol with port 443 for sending push notifications. You can either configure a proxy or open this port in your firewall.

Example:

Google Push Notifications (GCM)	
HTTP Proxy port	<input type="text" value="8080"/>
Google Cloud Messaging API Key	<input type="text" value="AIzaakImnefgQQwhjopHfhhvdaG4neQR0vbcd0"/>
HTTP Proxy URL	<input type="text" value="my-web-proxy.mycompany.com"/>

Troubleshooting Push Notifications

Apple

Problem: APNS test connection fails

Solution 1: You may need to define a SOCKS proxy to get an internet connection. Set the SOCKS proxy URL and port and try again.

Solution 2: Replace the Apple certificate file with a new one. If the connection still fails, you need to update the admin setting to reload the certificate. (HP Anywhere reads the certificate upon startup or when settings are updated.)

Android

Problem: GCM test connection fails

Solution: You may need to define an HTTP proxy to get an internet connection. Set the HTTP proxy URL and port and try again.

Problem: Users on Android devices do not receive Push notifications

Solution: Make sure that a Google account exists on the mobile device. You can receive push notifications only from apps on an Android device after a Google account is set.

Cassandra—Backup and Restore

Cassandra is a NoSQL, peer-to-peer, database management system with its own backup utilities and restore process. The server nodes can be spread over multiple data centers and sites. Data is replicated between these nodes. Data restoration and recovery is usually needed only in cases where all replications of a data set are lost or corrupted data is written to the database.

When you back up your server nodes, you can either choose to take a base snapshot of the entire node, or you can combine base snapshots with incremental backups that include the changes made since the last base snapshot was taken.

Glossary of Cassandra terminology used in this section:

Cassandra	Relational Database Equivalent
column family	table
keyspace	database
SSTable	data file

Cassandra Backup Tools

Cassandra can take snapshots of the data in your keyspace whenever online operations are performed. This ensures that your data is continually backed up. These backups are hard links to the active data files in the parent keyspace (not actual file copies). Therefore, minimal disk space is used, and the processes are performed quickly.

Backups are usually stored in the Cassandra data directory, for example:

`.../var/lib/cassandra/data/<keyspace_name>/<column_family_name>/snapshots/<optional_snapshot_name>`. This directory contains `*.db` files with data links, as they were captured by the snapshot.

To create base snapshots of the nodes:

1. On each node, run the **nodetool** utility with the following command:

```
$ nodetool -h localhost -p 7199 snapshot appStore -t <snapshot_name>
```

where `<snapshot_name>` is an optional parameter that enables you to manage your backups and where 7199 is the JMX port.
2. Repeat for additional nodes.

To delete snapshots:

1. On a node, run the **nodetool** utility with the following command:

```
$ nodetool -h localhost -p 7199 clearsnapshot -t <snapshot name>
```

where 7199 is the JMX port.
2. Repeat for each additional node.

3. (Optional) Compress and move snapshots to an external storage location for retention.

Note: You may not be able to delete snapshots when Cassandra is open due to known Windows issues. For details, see: <https://issues.apache.org/jira/browse/CASSANDRA-4050?page=com.atlassian.jira.plugin.system.issuetabpanels:all-tabpanel>

Incremental Backups

If you enable incremental backups, Cassandra hard-links each flushed SSTable to a **backups** directory under the keyspace data directory. This enables you to store incremental backups in an external location without performing snapshots of the entire keyspace.

To enable incremental backups:

1. In a text editor, open **cassandra.yaml**.
2. Change the value of **incremental_backups** to **true**.

Note: Cassandra does not delete incremental backups. Therefore, you may want to set up an automatic process that clears incremental backups each time a new snapshot is taken.

Cassandra Recovery Process

When you perform a Cassandra keyspace recovery, you restore all of the keyspace SSTable files as they existed when the snapshots were taken. You must do this for each server node in the Cassandra cluster.

To restore a single node:

1. Make sure that Cassandra is shut down.
2. Delete all of the files in the **commitlog** directory, for example, `.../var/lib/cassandra/commitlog`.
3. Delete all ***.db** files in the **<data_directory_location>/<keyspace_name>/<column_family_name>** directory, but DO NOT delete the **/snapshots** and **/backups** subdirectories.
4. From the storage directory, copy the base snapshot to use for the recovery to the active keyspace: **\$DATA_DIRECTORY/<keyspace>/**.
5. From the storage directory, copy the incremental snapshots to use for the recovery to the active keyspace: **\$DATA_DIRECTORY/<keyspace>/**
6. Start Cassandra. (CPU resource usage spikes at this point due to a temporary peak of I/O activity.)

