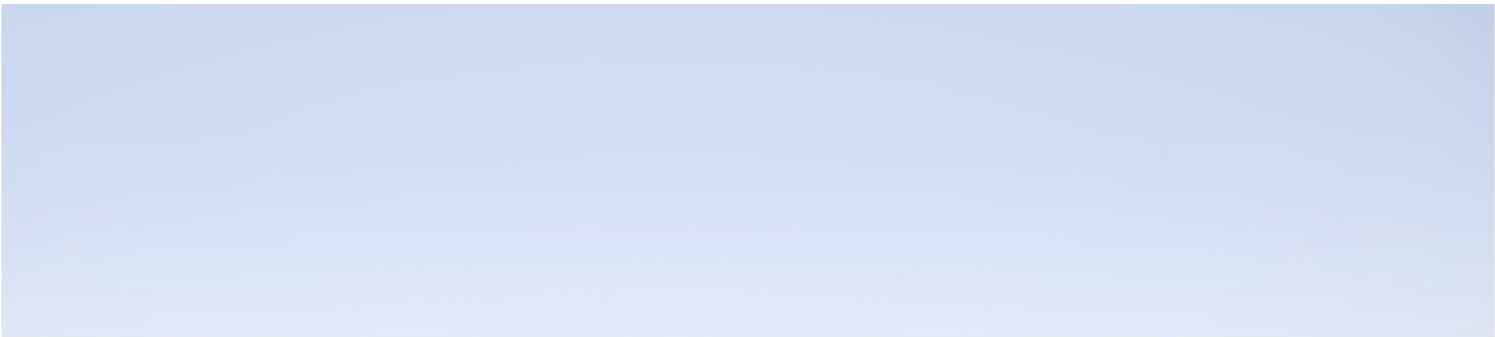**Hewlett Packard Enterprise**

System Health

Version 9.40, Released August 2017

Using System Health

Published August 2017

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Contents

HPE System Health Overview

System Health uses the SiteScope monitoring system to enable you to monitor the servers, databases, and data collectors running as part of your APM system.

This guide includes the following chapters:

- **"Setting Up System Health" on page 7**. Describes how to set up System Health, including deploying System Health and creating remote connections to servers, and synchronizing System Health.

- **"Accessing System Health" on page 21**. Describes how to access System Health.

- **"Configuring a Backup Server" on page 23**. Describes how to reconfigure a backup server, in case the server machine is not functioning properly or requires downtime for servicing.

- **"Monitoring APM with System Health" on page 26**. Describes how to monitor the performance of the servers, databases, and data collectors running as part of your APM system, and how to navigate the System Health user interface.

- **"Adding Monitors to System Health" on page 39**. Describes how to add monitors to System Health and view the overall health of the APM system in one place.

- **"Managing APM Processes" on page 41**. Describes how to start or stop various APM processes.

- **"Reassigning Services" on page 44**. Describes how to move services from one server to another of the same type, in case the server machine is not functioning properly or requires downtime for servicing.

- **"System Health Reports" on page 48**. Describes how to view information on components and monitors in a variety of formats.

- **"Troubleshooting and Limitations" on page 54**

- **"Appendix: System Health Monitors" on page 57**. Descriptions of System Health and APM monitors, and the effect on APM and troubleshooting information if there is a problem with these monitors.

Chapter 1: Setting Up System Health

Setting up System Health includes the following steps:

1. **"Installing System Health" below**. This section also includes:

   - Installing System Health in a secured environment

   - Securing the JMX Channel used for APM communication

2. **"Creating Remote Connections to Servers" on page 12**. This section also includes:

   - Creating remote connectivity to the APM servers and databases for full monitoring by System Health

   - Configuring recipients to receive predefined System Health email alerts

3. **"Connecting System Health to APM" on page 17**.

4. **"Synchronizing System Health" on page 18**. After accessing System Health for the first time, you should synchronize System Health to reconfigure the connection of all system monitors to the servers.

5. **"Uninstalling System Health" on page 19**. To upgrade to a new version of System Health, you must first uninstall the current version, then install the new version.

Installing System Health

Before installing System Health, you must ensure that the Gateway server and the Management database are up and running. System Health must be installed in the same domain as APM , and any firewalls must be open.

> **Note:** Windows servers cannot be monitored when System Health is deployed on Linux due to the wmi and netbios protocols which do not function in a Linux environment.

Learn About

Upgrading System Health

To upgrade to the latest version of System Health, you must uninstall the existing version and install the latest version. For details on uninstalling, see "Uninstalling System Health" on page 19.

System requirements

For system requirements, see the APM System Requirements and Support Matrixes Guide.

Smart card enforcement

If you plan to enable smart card enforcement in APM, we recommend that you install System Health on the APM Gateway server.

Where to install System Health

You install System Health on one of the following:

- A standalone machine with access to APM (recommended so that System Health continues to run if APM servers are down).

- The APM Gateway server (should be done only if a standalone machine is not available or if smart card enforcement is enabled in APM).

- In Linux, you can change the Installer's working directory (by default /tmp) by running the following commands:

  `export IATEMPDIR=/new/tmp/dir`

  `export _JAVA_OPTIONS=-Djava.io.tmpdir=/new/tmp/directory`

  where `/new/temp` is the new working directory.

JBoss Users

On each APM server (Gateway servers and Data Processing servers) used to connect to APM, you must add an application user to JBoss using the add-user utility. The add-user utility is a command line utility that runs in interactive mode. Using this utility you can add application users and define the groups to which they belong. However, if an application user already exists, there is no need to create a new one.

Tasks

How to add a JBoss user

On each Gateway server and Data Processing server used to connect to APM, add an application user to JBoss.

1. From a terminal window, go to the APM folder.

   For Linux platform: `cd /opt/HP/BSM/`

   For Windows platform: `cd %TOPAZ_HOME%\bin`

2. Run the following script:

   For Linux platform: `./jboss-as/bin/add-user.sh`

   For Windows platform: `add_jboss_user.bat`

3. Select the type of user to add. Select **b** to add an application user (application-users.properties).

4. Type a user name and password for this user.

   > **Note:** Use English alphabet characters to avoid issues during JBoss Authentication.

5. Leave the response to the groups question blank unless you need the user to belong to a group.

6. Type **Yes** to answer the question about adding a user for the Application Realm.

7. Type **No** to answer the question *Is this new user going to be used for one AS process to connect to another AS process*.

How to install System Health

1. Uninstall the existing version of System Health from your machine.

2. Run the System Health installation according to your operating system from the System Health installation disk or from the Software Patches Site (https://softwaresupport.hpe.com/group/softwaresupport/search-result?doctype=patches?keyword=).

   For Windows:

   Enter the location from which you are installing System Health according to your operating system and architecture, followed by **SystemHealth_9.40_setup.exe**.

   For Linux:

   a. Log into the server as user **root**.

   b. Move to the directory where the installation files can be found according to your operating system and architecture.

   c. Run the script **./SystemHealth_9.40_setup.bin**.

   > **Note:** Installation in console mode is not supported.

3. If the Installer detects any anti-virus program running on your system, it prompts you to examine the warnings before you continue with the installation. Read the warnings, if any, that appear in the **Application requirement check warnings** screen and follow the instructions as described in the screen.

   Click **Continue** to continue with the installation.

4. In the **Language Preferences** screen, select your language preference and click **OK**.

5. If an installation configuration file was found, the **Installer Configuration** screen appears. Click **Yes** if you want to use the values in the configuration file for this installation. Otherwise, click **No**.

6. If the installer was unable to locate the MEDIA package for this installation, the **Locate MEDIA images** screen appears. Browse to the MEDIA packages path and click **Next**.

7. In the **Introduction (Install)** screen that opens, click **Next**.

8. To install System Health, you must accept the terms of the license agreement by clicking **Next**.

9. In the **Folder Destination** screen, enter the path to the folder in which to install System Health.

10. The **Install Checks** screen opens and runs verification checks. After the free disk space verification is complete, click **Next**.

    If the free disk space verification is not successful, free up disk space (for example, by using the Windows Disk Cleanup utility) and repeat this step.

11. In the Pre-Install Summary screen, click **Install**.

    The Installer selects and installs the required System Health software components. The installation progress of each software component appears on your screen during installation.

12. After installing the System Health components, the Introduction screen of the System Health Configuration Wizard opens. Click **Next**.

13. The Settings page of the System Health Configuration Wizard opens.

Enter the required configuration information and click **Next**:

- **Port.** The System Health port number. Accept the default port number of 18080, or choose another port that is free. If the port number is already in use, an error message appears.

- **HPE APM Server machine.** The fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the APM Gateway server without the protocol name (http or https). For example, **<server_name>.<domain_name>**.
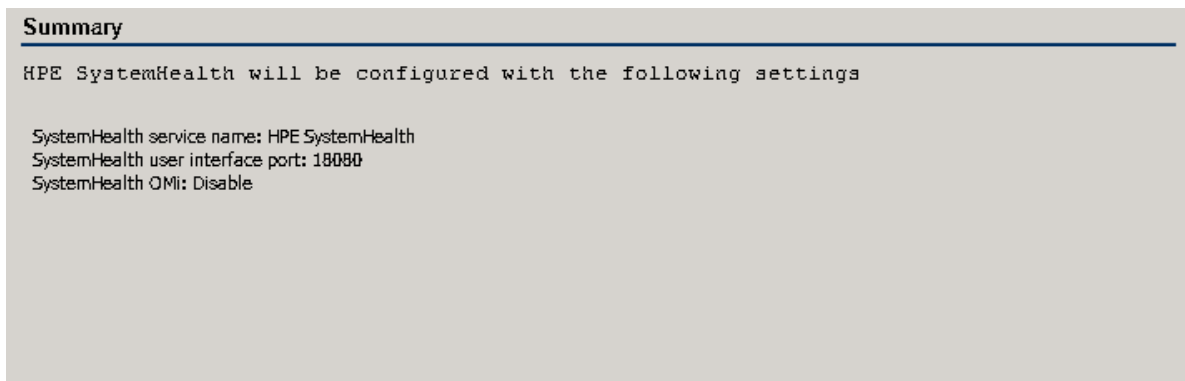
  > **Note:** If you are connecting System Health to an environment with a Load Balancer, enter the hostname of the APM Gateway server, not the Load Balancer.

- **Service name.** The name of the System Health service. If the machine has a previous version of System Health installed, enter another name for the System Health service. The default service name is HPE SystemHealth.

- **Use local system account.** By default, System Health is installed to run as a Local System account. This account has extensive privileges on the local computer, and has access to most system objects. When System Health is running under a Local System account, it attempts to connect to remote servers using the name of the server.

- **Use this account.** Select to change the user account of the System Health service. You can set the System Health service to log on as a user with domain administration privileges. This gives System Health access privileges to monitor server data within the domain. Enter an account and password

(and confirm the password) that can access the remote servers. If System Health is installed to run as a custom user account, the account used must have **Log on as a service** rights.

The Security page opens.

14. On the Security page, enter the JBoss Application User credentials you just created.

15. Click **Next**. The OMi Integration page opens.

16. On the OMi Integration page, complete the following information and click **Next**.

    - **Enable OMi Integration**. Click to enable viewing all problematic events.

    - **Secure Environment.** Click if you are working in a secure environment (i.e., with an OMi server; not a APM or System Health server).

    - **OMi Server Name.** Enter the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the server without the protocol name (http or https). For example, **<server_name>.<domain_name>**.

    - **Username** and **Password.** Enter the username and password of a user who has administrator privileges on the OMi server. The credentials are used to access the OMi APIs to send events on monitor changes in System Health to OMi.

17. The Summary screen opens.

    ```
    Summary

    HPE SystemHealth will be configured with the following settings


    SystemHealth service name: HPE SystemHealth
    SystemHealth user interface port: 18080
    SystemHealth OMi: Disable
    ```

    Check that the information is correct and click **Next** to continue, or **Back** to return to previous screens to change your selections.

18. In the Done screen, click **Finish** to close the System Health Configuration Wizard.

19. When the installation finishes, the Installation Complete window opens displaying a summary of the installation paths used and the installation status.

    If the installation was not successful, review the installation log file for errors. Click the **View log file** link in the **Installation Complete** window to view the log file in a web browser.

    For more information about the installed packages, click the **Details** tab.

    Click **Done** to close the installation program.

    If the installation program determines that the server must be restarted, it prompts you to restart the server.

How to install System Health in a secured environment

1. Complete the instructions in "How to install System Health" on page 9.

2. Run the **SiteScope Hardening Tool**. For instructions, see "Using the SiteScope Hardening Tool" in the HPE SiteScope Deployment Guide.

3. In a text editor, open the file **SiteScope/Tomcat/Conf/Server.xml**.

4. Locate **Connector Port = "8443"**.

5. Change the port number to an unused port number.

How to secure the JMX Channel used for APM communication

System Health uses JMX monitors and JMX calls to collect information from the APM system it is monitoring. The JMX channel in APM can be protected by configuring a user name and password (see the section on Securing JMX-RMI Channel Used for Internal APM Communications in the APM Hardening Guide). Those credentials also need to be provided to System Health.

How to change the port System Health uses to send events to APM

The default port used by System Health to send events to APM is port 80 or 443 (if APM is installed as a secure environment).

1. In a text editor, open the file **SiteScope\WEB-INF\configuration.properties**.

2. Locate the parameter **notifications.omi.port**.

3. Change the port number to an unused port number.

4. Save the file.

5. Restart System Health.

Creating Remote Connections to Servers

This section describes how to:

- Create remote connectivity to the APM servers and databases for full monitoring by System Health

- Configure recipients to receive predefined System Health email alerts

Learn About

What happens if I do not create remote connectivity for a server?

If you do not enter remote connectivity for a server, System Health retrieves information only for monitors that do not require credential authorization to access the APM servers.

Tasks

How to create remote connections to servers

1. Open the System Health Setup Wizard.

    The System Health Setup Wizard opens automatically the first time you access System Health on a machine running APM.

You can access the System Health Setup Wizard on future occasions by performing a Soft Synchronization or Full Model Synchronization of System Health. Soft Synchronization opens the wizard only if changes were made to the System Health model. For details, see "Synchronizing System Health" on page 18.

To open the System Health Setup Wizard from within APM, select **Admin** > **Platform** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **System Health**.

Using the System Health Setup Wizard, you enter credentials which are then used by System Health to access APM servers and databases, and specify recipients who will receive System Health email alerts.

2. Enter the required information in the System Health Setup Wizard in the following Wizard pages:

   - "Remote Servers Setup Page" on the next page

   - "Remote Databases Setup Page" on page 15

   - "Recipients Setup Page" on page 16

> **Note:**
>
> - The user whose login name is entered must have the appropriate permission level for the monitors to run on the server.
>
> - Another user cannot access the System Health interface while you are configuring the System Health Setup Wizard.

UI Description

System Health Setup Wizard

The System Health Setup Wizard contains the following pages:

- "Remote Servers Setup Page" on the next page
- "Remote Databases Setup Page" on page 15
- "Recipients Setup Page" on page 16

The left pane of the System Health Setup Wizard indicates the page of the wizard on which you are currently working.

When creating remote connections through the System Health Setup Wizard, a colored icon indicates the connection status.

The following table describes each color and its status:

Status	Description
	Indicates that the credentials entered are sufficient for all of the monitors to access the APM servers.

Status	Description
	Indicates that remote connectivity to the selected server has failed for one of the following reasons: • The permissions level of the user entered in the wizard is not sufficient for the monitors to retrieve information from the specified server. • The user entered in the wizard does not exist on the APM machine running on the specified server. • A mistake has been made in the user credentials entered in the wizard.
	Indicates that no attempt has been made to establish remote connectivity to the specified server.

Remote Servers Setup Page

This wizard page enables you to create a remote connection to APM servers for System Health to monitor.

This wizard page is part of the System Health Setup Wizard. General information about this wizard is available at "System Health Setup Wizard" on the previous page.

User interface elements are described below:

UI Element (A-Z)	Description
	Displays descriptions of the remote connection details fields. Click again to hide descriptions.
	Click to select all, clear all, or invert your selection in the server list.
Apply	Applies the remote connection configurations for the selected servers.
Encoding	The encoding used by the server. **Example:** Cp1252, UTF-8
Login	The login name to be used for establishing remote connectivity between the monitors and the specified servers. The user whose login name is entered must have the appropriate permission level for the monitors to run on the server. The format for entering information into this cell is **DOMAINNAME\login**.
Method	The method of communication for connecting to the APM components. **Example:** NetBIOS, SSH

UI Element (A-Z)	Description
OS Type	The Operating System running on the server. **Example:** Windows, UNIX **Note:** This field is visible only if System Health does not identify an operating system on the server.
Password	The password of the login name to be used for establishing remote connectivity with the specified servers. The user whose password is entered must have the appropriate permission level for the monitors to run on the server.

Remote Databases Setup Page

This wizard page enables you to create a remote connection to databases for System Health to monitor.

This page is part of the System Health Setup Wizard. General information about this wizard is available at .

User interface elements are described below:

UI Element (A-Z)	Description
	Displays descriptions of the Remote connection details fields. Click again to hide descriptions.
	Click to select all, clear all, or invert your selection in the server list.
Apply	Applies configurations for the selected database.
Encoding	Indicate the encoding used by the server running the database. **Example:** Cp1252, UTF-8
Initialize Shell Environment	(Optional) Enter any shell commands to be executed at the beginning of the session. Separate multiple commands with a semicolon (;). This option specifies shell commands to be executed on the remote machine directly after a Telnet or SSH session has been initiated.
Login	The login name used to access the operating system running on the server on which the database is installed. **Note:** The format for entering information into this cell is **DOMAINNAME\login**.
Login Prompt	The prompt output when the system is waiting for the login to be entered. **Default:** `login:`
Method	The method of communication between System Health and the database. **Example:** NetBIOS, SSH

UI Element (A-Z)	Description
Operating System	The Operating System running on the server. **Example:** Windows, UNIX **Note:** This field is only visible if System Health does not identify an operating system on the server.
Password	The password used to access the operating system running on the server on which the database is installed.
Password Prompt	The prompt output when the system is waiting for the password to be entered. **Default:** `password:`
Prompt	The prompt output when the remote system is ready to handle a command. **Default:** `#`
Secondary Prompt	The secondary prompts if the telnet connection to the remote server causes the remote server to prompt for more information about the connection. Separate multiple prompt string with commas (,).
Secondary Response	The responses to any secondary prompts required to establish connections with this remote server. Separate multiple responses with commas (,).

Recipients Setup Page

This wizard page enables you to configure recipients to receive predefined System Health alerts through email.

This page is part of the System Health Setup Wizard. General information about this wizard is available at "System Health Setup Wizard" on page 13.

User interface elements are described below:

UI Element (A-Z)	Description
	Displays descriptions of the Recipient Details fields. Click again to hide descriptions.
<Recipients Pane>	Displays a list of recipients configured to receive predefined System Health alerts through email. • Click the recipient's name to edit their details. • Click **Add new recipient** to configure a new recipient.
APM Databases	Select to receive alerts on the status of APM Databases.
APM servers, services, and applications	Select to receive alerts on status of APM servers, services, and applications.
Create	Adds the configured recipient to the recipient list pane.

UI Element (A-Z)	Description
Email	The recipient's email address.
Mediators	Select to receive alerts on status of APM Mediators and Load Balancers.
Name	The recipient's name.

Note: You must configure the email server settings. These settings can be found in SiteScope.

To configure the email server settings:

1. Click the SiteScope link at the top left corner of the System Health interface. SiteScope opens.

2. Configure the email server settings in the Email Preferences Default Settings dialog box. For details, see "Email Preferences Default Settings Dialog Box" in the Using SiteScope guide.

Connecting System Health to APM

How to connect System Health to APM

To enable APM to connect to System Health, you must perform the following steps once:

1. Log in to your APM machine. For details, see the section on logging in to APM in the APM Platform Administration Guide in the APM Help.

2. Select **Admin** > **Platform** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Infrastructure Settings**, choose **Foundations**, select **System Health**, and locate the **URL** entry in the **System Health - URL** table. Modify the value to the following URL:

    http://<machine name>:<port number>/SiteScope/SH/Main.do

    where:

    <machine name> = The machine System Health is installed on.

    <port number> = 18080 by default, or you can choose any port that is free. This should be the port that is defined as the connector port.

    > **Note:** If connecting System Health to APM in a secured environment, change **http** to **https**.

3. Click **Save** to register the URL for accessing System Health in APM.

Note: To access System Health from APM, see "Accessing System Health" on page 21.

How to connect System Health to APM in a secured environment

To connect System Health to APM in a secured environment, you must connect directly to the APM Gateway server, not the reverse proxy. You must then:

1. Click the SiteScope link at the top left corner of the System Health interface. SiteScope opens.

2. Configure SiteScope to connect to the APM server. For details, see "Configuring SiteScope to Connect to a APM Server That Requires a Client Certificate" in the HPE SiteScope Deployment Guide.

3. Configure the topology discovery agent in SiteScope to report topology to the APM server. For details,

see "Configuring the Topology Discovery Agent in SiteScope When APM Server Requires a Client" in the HPE SiteScope Deployment Guide.

Note: The HPE SiteScope Deployment Guide is available from the HPE Software Support site at https://softwaresupport.hpe.com.

When installing System Health in a secured environment, note the following:

- On the System Health Dashboard, Reverse Proxy components appear in the left pane, together with the Load Balancer components, called **mediators**.

- The WDE URL monitor appears red until you enter the monitor's username and password in SiteScope.

- When accessing System Health from within APM, you must enter a username and password to view the System Health interface. For more details, see "How to access System Health from within APM" on page 22.

- If you connect System Health to APM using the secured Gateway server, the following URL-based monitors do not work because their URLs use the HTTP protocol, not the HTTPS protocol:

  - Web Data Entry Availability

  - APM Application Server Response

  To enable these monitors to work:

  a. Click the SiteScope link at the top left corner of the System Health interface. SiteScope opens.

  b. In the monitor tree in the left pane of the SiteScope interface, click the monitor name.

  c. Open the URL Monitor Settings panel in the Properties tab.

  d. In the URL field under Main Settings, replace **http** with **https** and save the change. For example, replace the monitor URL `http://ourcompany.com/SiteScope/services` with `https://ourcompany.com/SiteScope/services`.

Synchronizing System Health

After you have accessed System Health for the first time, you can synchronize or reset the system configuration using the System Health Setup Wizard by performing one of the following:

- **Soft Synchronization.** Synchronizes System Health with the current model of the APM system. For more details, see "Soft Synchronization" below.

- **Full Model Synchronization.** Resets the configuration of all or a selected component of the System Health configuration. For more details, see "Full Model Synchronization" on the next page.

Note: If an APM component was down while Soft or Full Model Synchronization was performed, System Health may not have configured the full monitoring solution onto these components. To prevent this from happening, ensure that all components are up and running during the System Health Setup Wizard configuration, and while performing Soft or Full Model Synchronization.

Soft Synchronization

Soft Synchronization updates System Health with any changes to System Health's current model of the APM system.

When you perform a Soft Synchronization, System Health sends a synchronization request to APM. APM receives the request, builds an up-to-date model of the APM system, and sends that model back to System Health.

If there are new components that do not exist in System Health's current model of the APM system, System Health adds the components to the model and deploys the appropriate monitors to those components.

If there is a component that was in System Health but is missing from the updated model that APM sent to System Health, System Health does *not* remove the component or its monitors.

> **Note:** To perform a Soft Synchronization, click the **Soft Synchronization** button on the System Health Dashboard toolbar or the Inventory tab toolbar. This displays only the portion of the System Health Setup Wizard relevant to changes made in the system. The System Health Setup Wizard opens only if changes were made to the System Health model.

Full Model Synchronization

Full Model Synchronization resets the configuration of the selected component, including all monitors and their status. If no specific component is selected, the entire System Health configuration is reset. When the System Health Setup Wizard opens, you must reconfigure the connection of all system monitors to the servers.

To perform a Full Model Synchronization, click the **Full Model Synchronization** button on the System Health Dashboard toolbar or the Inventory tab toolbar, when no specific component is selected.

For details on creating remote connections to APM servers, see "Creating Remote Connections to Servers" on page 12.

Uninstalling System Health

To upgrade to a new version of System Health, you must first uninstall the current version.

How to uninstall System Health on a Windows Platform

On the machine from which you are uninstalling System Health:

1. Go to **Start > All Programs > HPE System Health > Uninstall HPE System Health**. The Uninstall or change a program dialog box opens.
2. Follow the displayed instructions in the dialog box to complete uninstalling System Health.

How to uninstall System Health on a Linux Platform

For System Health running on Linux platforms, the System Health installation includes a script to uninstall the System Health software from your machine. If you are unable to run the script, you can delete the System Health files and directories manually.

1. Log in to the machine on which System Health is running using the account authorized to execute scripts in the System Health directory. Normally, this is the account under which System Health is running.
2. Stop System Health by running the `stop shell` script included in the **<install_path>/System_Health** directory. An example command line to run the script is:

```
/opt/HP/SiteScope/stop
```

A message is displayed indicating that System Health is stopped.

3. Run the uninstall script in the **<install_path>/SiteScope/Uninstall/SystemHealth** directory. Examples of command lines to run the script are:

`/opt/HP/SiteScope/Uninstall/SystemHealth/setup.bin` or
`/opt/HP/SiteScope/Uninstall/SystemHealth/setup.bin -i console`

At any point during the uninstall procedure, you can cancel the uninstallation by clicking **Cancel**, or `CTRL+C` in console mode.

Chapter 2: Accessing System Health

You can access System Health:

- Directly, through a web browser using the syntax: **http://<server_name>.<domain_name>:<System Health Server port number>/**, where **<server_name>** is the name of the Gateway or dedicated server that System Health is deployed on, depending on the type of deployment you are using. For details, see "How to access System Health directly" below.

- As an application embedded in APM, after configuring the appropriate URL in the **Infrastructure Settings** section of Platform Administration. For details, see "How to access System Health from within APM" on the next page.

The System Health application can be accessed only by users with Superuser or Administrator permissions.

> **Note:** If you are accessing System Health for the first time, see "Synchronizing System Health" on page 18.

How to access System Health directly

1. Enter the following link into your browser window:

   http://<machine name>:<port number>

   Where:

   <machine name> = The machine System Health is installed on.

   <port number> = 18080 by default, or you can choose any port that is free. This should be the port that is defined as the connector port.

   > **Note:** If connecting System Health to APM in a secured environment, change **http** to **https**.

   It can take several minutes for the System Health application to appear on your screen.

2. If connecting to System Health in an unsecured environment, enter your login name and password in the appropriate boxes to log into System Health.

   - Initial access can be gained using the following default login parameters:

     Login Name = **systemhealth**, Password = **systemhealth**

   - Administrator level access can be gained using the following default login parameters:

     Login Name = **administrator**, Password = **syshealthadmin**

     It is recommended that you change the password immediately to prevent unauthorized entry. To change the password, click the **Change Password** link on the System Health login page.

     > **Note:** After changing your password on the System Health login page, you must enter your System Health username and password when accessing System Health in APM. After you have done this, APM does not require you to re-enter this information to access System Health until the next time your password is changed on the System Health login screen.

3. If connecting to System Health in a secured environment, System Health searches for your certificate and checks if you are a valid System Health user. If it cannot find your certificate or if you are not a valid System Health user, an error message is displayed.

How to access System Health from within APM

1. Log in to your APM machine. For details, see the section on logging in to APM in the APM Platform Administration Guide in the APM Help.

2. Select **Admin > Platform > Setup and Maintenance > System Health** to access the System Health interface.

   If you logged in to APM using a certificate, System Health retrieves the certificate and checks if you are a valid System Health user. If you are not a valid user, the following message appears:
   The user is not a valid System Health user. Please contact your system administrator.

   Your active key password is saved for 30 minutes from the time you last logged in. If more than 30 minutes has passed, you will need to reenter your active key password.

3. To log out of System Health, click **Logout**. In a secured environment, a message appears requesting that you close the browser.

Chapter 3: Configuring a Backup Server

System Health enables you to configure a backup server in case the server machine is not functioning properly or requires downtime for servicing.

Learn About

Can I define an external machine as a backup server

You cannot define an external machine, such as a CMDB, as a backup server.

Tasks

How to configure a backup server

1. Click **Backup Server Configuration** ![icon] on the toolbar located above the Dashboard page or the Inventory page. The Backup Server Setup window opens.

   > **Note:** This button is enabled only if more than one server of the same type is configured in your APM environment.

2. In the left pane, select a backup server (to be used when the original server is down).
3. In the right pane, select a server to be backed up.
4. Select the **Enable Automatic Failover** check box to activate your backup server selection.
5. Click **Execute** to register your backup server. The **Operation Status** window indicates whether or not the operation succeeded.

   Example: In the following image, when server lab255 is down, it is backed-up by server lab217:

How to monitor service reassignments

You can monitor service reassignments using System Health, or in the hac-manager JMX. The relevant logs are:

- **<HPEAPM root directory>\log\EJBContainer\hac-locator.log.** Contains the location changes for each service.
- **<HPEAPM root directory>\log\EJBContainer\hac-launcher.log**. Contains information about the relevant services for the process, and errors in case the service fails to start.

UI Descriptions

Backup Server Setup window

User interface elements are described below:

UI Element (A-Z)	Description
Enable Automatic Failover	Select to activate the selected server as the backup server.

UI Element (A-Z)	Description
Execute	Defines the selected server as the backup server.
Operation Status	Displays the status of the performed operation.
Select Backed-up Servers	Select the servers to be backed up.
Select Backup Server	Select the backup server.

Chapter 4: Monitoring APM with System Health

You can monitor the performance of the servers, databases, and data collectors running as part of your APM system and view the results using the following UI elements:

- "Using the Dashboard Page" below
- "Using the Capacity Meter Page" on page 35
- "Using the Inventory Page" on page 36

Using the Dashboard Page

You can monitor APM using the System Health Dashboard page. This page contains views of APM components and their status, including information on the properties and monitors associated with the components. For a list of APM components, see "APM Components" on page 38.

The Dashboard page is the default display when you access System Health:
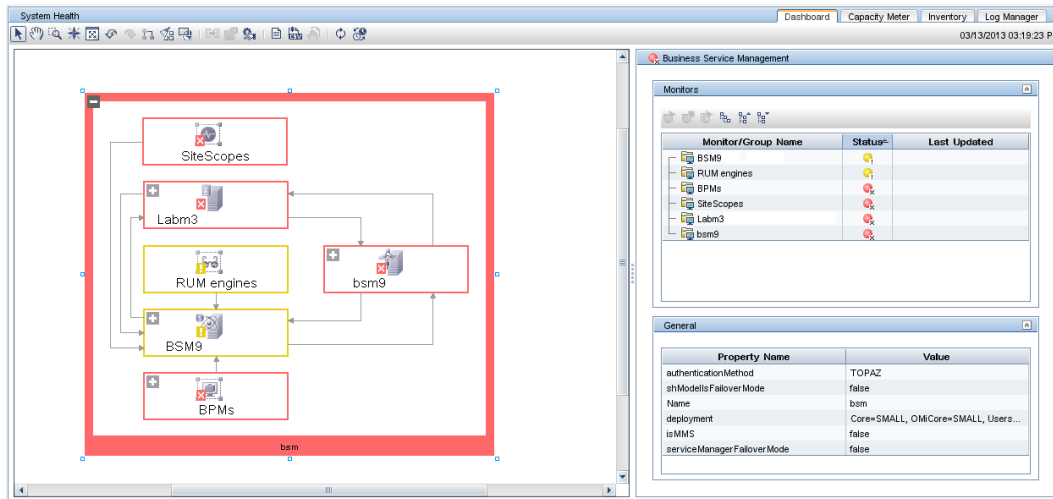
To access

The Dashboard page appears when you access System Health. To access the System Health user interface, see "Accessing System Health" on page 21.

Tasks

How to see and disable obsolete hosts

You may see obsolete hosts that are no longer running APM. To disable these obsolete hosts:

1. Browse to the URL **http://<Gateway Server machine name>.< domain_ name>/topaz/systemConsole/displayBACHosts.do**

2. Disable all obsolete hosts.

How to enable or disable a monitor

After you have drilled down to a specific monitor in the Monitors area, you can:

- **Enable the monitor.** In the Monitor area toolbar, click **Enable Monitor** .

- **Disable the monitor.** In the Monitor area toolbar, click **Disable Monitor** .

How to run a monitor

To run the monitor immediately, instead of waiting for it to run according to its schedule, click **Run Monitor** in the Monitors area toolbar.

How to open a monitor's parent component in the System Health Dashboard

Double-click a group in the Monitors area.

How to make the General area appear

Select a server on the Dashboard page.

How to make the Data Collector Details area appear

Select a data collector on the Dashboard page.

UI Descriptions

Toolbar

The toolbar is located above the Dashboard page and the Inventory page. It includes:

- "Dashboard customization buttons" on the next page
- "Action buttons" on page 29

-
-

- **Dashboard customization buttons**

  The Dashboard customization buttons enable you to customize the appearance of the components on the Dashboard page.

  > **Note:** These buttons appear only on the System Health Dashboard, not appear on the Inventory page.

  User interface elements are described below:

UI Element	Description
	Select. Enables you to select a component on the left pane of the Dashboard page. **Note:** This button is selected by default upon entering the Dashboard page.
	Pan. Pans the left pane of the Dashboard page.
	Zoom. Zooms on a specific area of the left pane of the Dashboard page. You zoom by holding down the left click button on your mouse. Move the mouse down to zoom in; move the mouse up to zoom out.
	Navigation. Enables navigating between components of the Dashboard page. You click the **Navigation** button and then click a line connecting two components or subcomponents. Depending on where on the line you click, the cursor navigates to either the original or endpoint component, whichever is further.
	Fit. Fits all open components and subcomponents into the visible area.
	Undo. Undoes your previous action and goes back to the previous display on the left pane of the Dashboard page. **Note:** This button is enabled only if you have generated more than one view on the left pane of the Dashboard page.
	Redo. Redoes an action that has been undone with the **Undo** button . **Note:** This button is enabled only if you have generated more than one view on the Dashboard page, and are not currently resting on the most recent view.

UI Element	Description
	Realign. Realigns components on the left pane of the Dashboard page, so that the components are aligned in their original order, which is (left to right): • Databases • Servers • Load Balancers (if deployed) • Data Collectors
	Rearrange. Returns the left pane of the Dashboard page to its default view. This includes closing open components and realigning component boxes to their original state.
	Overview. Displays an overview map of all the component boxes on the left pane of the Dashboard page. The Overview Map appears in a separate window, with blue lines denoting the boundaries of the left pane of the Dashboard page. **Note:** You cannot perform other functions on the Dashboard page while the Overview Map is open.

- **Action buttons**

  These buttons enable you to perform actions on the APM components monitored by System Health.

  User interface elements are described below:

UI Element	Description
	Service Manager. Opens the Service Manager dialog box. This option enables you to reassign backend services running on APM Data Processing servers. For details, see "Reassigning Services" on page 44. **Note:** To enable this button, you must have more than one server of the same type configured in your APM environment.
	Backup Server Configuration. Used to define a backup server, in case the current server is not functioning properly or requires downtime for servicing. For details, see "Configuring a Backup Server" on page 23. **Note:** To enable this button, you must have more than one server of the same type configured in your APM environment.
	Process Manager. Stops or starts processes on selected servers, for maintenance purposes or in case these processes display a problematic status on the Dashboard page or the Inventory page. For details, see "Managing APM Processes" on page 41.

- **Information buttons**

  These buttons enable you to retrieve information on the APM components monitored by System Health.

  User interface elements are described below:

UI Element	Description
📄	**Quick Report.** Generates a Quick Report on data collected over the past 24 hours for the selected component. For details on Quick Reports, see "Quick Reports" on page 48.
📄csv	**Export to CSV.** Exports a report detailing the current status of the System Health monitors and APM components to a `.csv` file. For details, see "System Health Reports" on page 48.
🖐	**Grab Log Files.** Generates a `.zip` file containing the log files of a specific server. For details, see "Log Files" on page 49. **Note:** To enable this button, you must select a server component on the left pane of the Dashboard page.

- **Synchronization buttons**

  These buttons enable you to synchronize the status and model of the APM components monitored by System Health. For more detail about synchronization, see "Synchronizing System Health" on page 18.

  User interface elements are described below:

UI Element	Description
↻	**Refresh Statuses.** Refreshes the selected component and retrieves its current status, without running the component's monitors.
🕘	**Soft Synchronization.** Updates System Health with any changes to the System Health model. If required, the System Health Setup Wizard is opened for the area of System Health in which the changes were applied.
🕘	**Full Model Synchronization.** Resets the configuration of the selected component, including resetting of all monitors and their status. For details, see "Synchronizing System Health" on page 18.

Left pane

The left pane of the Dashboard page includes the following:

- **Database** components appear to the left of this pane.
- **Server** components appear to the right of the database components.
- **Load balancer** components (if deployed) appear to the right of the server components.

 **Note:** When System Health is deployed in a secured environment, reverse proxy components appear with the load balancer components.

- **Data collector** components appear on the right side of this pane.

For a full list of APM components, see "APM Components" on page 38.

Monitors area

The Monitors area displays information on the monitors running on the component selected on the Dashboard page.
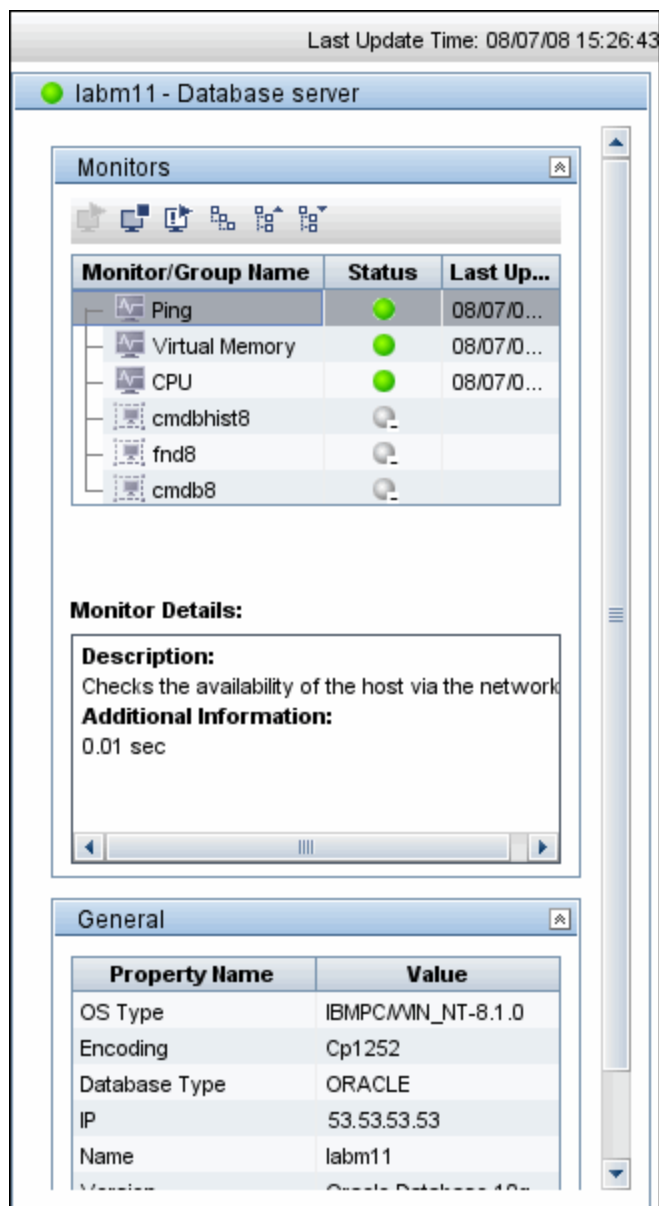
The monitor groups in the Monitors area correspond to the components contained in the highlighted component in the left pane of the Dashboard page. Additional information on individual monitors appears in the Monitors area. User interface elements are described below:

UI Element (A-Z)	Description
	Enable Monitor. Reactivates the selected monitor's schedule.
	Disable Monitor. Disables the selected monitor.

UI Element (A-Z)	Description
	Run Monitor. Runs the selected monitor immediately. The monitor must first be enabled for you to use this option.
	Expands the list of monitors to list all monitors and measurements for that object. This is the default view.
	Collapses the list of monitors to display only the monitors and hide the monitor measurements.
	Reload Tree. Refreshes the list of monitors to display the latest status for the monitors.
	An individual monitor that is running on the selected component.
	A group of monitors that are running on the selected component.
Last Updated	Indicates the last time that the monitor ran.
Monitor Details	Contains the following fields: • **Description.** Describes the selected monitor. • **Additional Information.** Displays a text string result of the selected monitor's output. • **Value.** Displays a numerical result of the selected monitor's output. **Note:** Not all fields are displayed for every monitor.
Monitor/Group Name	The name of the monitor or group of monitors running on the component selected in the left pane.
Status	Indicates the monitor or monitor group's status, displayed as a colored ball icon. For details on these icons, see "Component status and descriptions" on the next page.

General area

The General area displays information about the properties associated with the server selected in the left pane of the Dashboard page. User interface elements are described below:

UI Element (A-Z)	Description
Property Name	Lists the properties associated with the selected component, such as: • IP Address • Build number • Operating system type
Value	Lists the value of the specified property.

Data collector components

User interface elements are described below:

UI Element (A-Z)	Description
BPMs	Displays the status of the Business Process Monitor (BPM) data collectors. Since BPM has the option to monitor different agents, all BPM instances are displayed as separate entities, with a separate status for each instance. If more than one BPM data collector is connected, you can drill down on the BPM node to see how many BPM data collectors are connected and the health of each BPM.
Discovery Probes	Displays the status of the Discovery Probes.
RUM Engines	Displays the status of the Real User Monitor engines.
SiteScopes	Displays the status of the SiteScopes.

Component status and descriptions

You can view the status of the components monitored by System Health based on their color on the Dashboard page.

The color of all component outlines reflects the lowest functioning level subcomponent or monitor contained in the component, known as the **worst child rule**. The exception to this rule is the gray outlined components, which do not automatically cause their parent components to be outlined in gray.

The following table displays a sample icon and a description of its outlined color and status, as displayed on the Dashboard page:

Color	Status
Server Monitors	Green indicates that the component and all of its subcomponents are working properly (status is **good**).
Data In	Red indicates that a critical problem exists in the component, in one of its subcomponents, or both (status is **error**). It is recommended that you drill down in the component to identify its specific problematic monitors.
General Monitors	Yellow indicates one of the following: • A non-critical problem exists either in the component, in one or more of its subcomponents, or both. • The component's monitors are unable to connect with the server (status is **warning**).
Alerts Engine	Gray indicates that there is no data available for the monitors and no monitors are currently scheduled to run for the component. Displayed if the monitors have not yet run.
Processes	A jagged blue outline, together with the component's status color, represents the currently highlighted component.

> **Note:** After deploying System Health, the monitor colors appear gradually as each monitor runs according to its schedule.

Database components

Database components are described below:

UI Element	Description
RTSM Database	A central repository for configuration information.
Management Database	Stores system-wide and management-related metadata for the APM environment.
History Database	Used for storage of data, over time, of the RTSM configuration items (CIs).
Profile Database	Stores raw and aggregated measurement data obtained from the APM data collectors.

Icons and buttons

The component icons and buttons on the left of the Dashboard page are described below:

UI Element	Description
	Expands the component and displays its subcomponents. **Important:** You must select **Cursor** on the Dashboard toolbar to operate the **Expand** button.
	Hides the subcomponents contained within the selected component. **Important:** You must select the **Cursor** on the Dashboard toolbar to operate the **Hide** button.
	Database server
	Database
	Gateway Server
	Data Processing Server
	Group of processes

UI Element	Description
	Group of server monitors
	Bus component
	Logical group **Example:** Alerts Engine
	Application **Example:** Service Health
	Group of applications
	Service **Example:** Service Level Management Engine
	Group of Business Process Monitor data collectors
	Group of SiteScopes
	Group of Discovery Probes
	Group of Real User Monitor data collectors
	Indicates the flow of data. **Note:** Click **Navigation** and then click anywhere on an arrow line to find the arrow's destination or origin.

Using the Capacity Meter Page

You can monitor the capacities of APM applications in System Health using the Capacity Meter page. The Capacity Meter page displays APM metrics data, for example, the number of active TQLs in RTSM, and the number of currently running SLAs.

To access

To access the Capacity Meter page, in the System Health user interface, click the Capacity Meter tab. To access the System Health user interface, see "Accessing System Health" on page 21.

Learn About

Capacity Meter Tiles

The Capacity Meter page consists of tiles which display the metrics data in both graphic and numerical format.

Each tile includes:

- **Metric description.** Describes the metric in APM whose data appears in the tile. To see more details about the metric description, click the tile. The details appear under the metric description.
- **Machine name.** The name of the machine which System Health is monitoring.
- **Gauge.** Displays the metrics data relevant to the metric description of the tile. The gauge is color-coded. To see a legend which explains the color-coding scheme for that tile, click the tile. The legend appears under the metric description details.

> **Note:** The metrics data thresholds in the Capacity Meter tab come from the Excel sheet named **APM_9_ Deployment_and_Capacities.xls** in your APM installation media. For more details about this Excel sheet, see "Using the Capacity Calculator" in the APM Planning Guide.

Using the Inventory Page

You can view information on the Gateway Server and Data Processing Server components and their subcomponents, in table format, using the Inventory tab.

The Inventory page enables you to compare the performance of the subcomponents and monitors on multiple servers by presenting their statuses in a single, flat view, rather than in the hierarchical view of the Dashboard page.

To access

In the System Health user interface, click the Inventory tab. To access System Health, see "Accessing System Health" on page 21.

Learn About

Component and monitor status

The component and monitor status is indicated on the Inventory page tables by colored icons. For details on the colored icons, see "Component status and descriptions" on page 33.

UI Descriptions

Toolbar

The toolbar is located above the Inventory page. It includes the following buttons:

- **"Action buttons" on page 29.** Perform actions and management operations on the APM components.
- **"Information buttons" on page 29.** Retrieve information on the components monitored by System Health.
- **"Synchronization buttons" on page 30.** Synchronize the status and model of the components.

Gateway Machines area

Displays the status of the various components and subcomponents running on the APM Gateway machines.

Details on the selected subcomponent appear in the <Subcomponent Name> Details area.

> **Note:** The cell names are identical to the corresponding component or subcomponent displayed on the Dashboard page.

Processing Machines area

Displays the status of the various components and subcomponents running on the APM Data Processing machines.

Details on the selected subcomponent appear in the <Subcomponent Name> Details area.

> **Note:** The cell names are identical to the corresponding component or subcomponent displayed on the System Health Dashboard.

<Subcomponent Name> Details area

Displays information about the specific component or subcomponent selected in the Gateway Machines area or the Processing Machines area.

The Monitor Details area provides additional information on the monitors selected in the <Subcomponent Name> Details area.

The status of the subcomponent and its monitors are indicated by a either a colored icon, or, where applicable, a numerical value in the color indicating its status.

> **Note:** The cell headings correspond to the monitors running on the selected component.

APM Components

The System Health interface displays the following components:

- **Data Collectors.** These include:
  - **BPMs.**
  - **RUM Engines.**
  - **SiteScopes.**
- **Discovery Probes.**
- **APM Servers.** Server components are displayed on both the System Health Dashboard and the Inventory tab. Servers include:
  - **Gateway Machines.**
  - **Data Processing Machines.**
- **Load Balancing Machines.**
- **Databases.**
- **Reverse Proxy Server.** Displayed only when System Health is configured in a secure environment. For details on reverse proxies, see the APM Hardening Guide.

Chapter 5: Adding Monitors to System Health

You can add monitors to System Health and view the overall health of the APM system in one place. You can do this by creating a new template, and adding monitors and alerts to the template. You also need to add the template to the **<HPEAPM>\conf\sh\staticResources\templates.xml** file to avoid the newly-created monitors being deleted after a Full Model Synchronization.

- In a multi-gateway configuration, update the **templates.xml** file for each gateway server.
- We recommend that you do not modify the original System Health templates, because this may cause problems if you need to upgrade System Health.
- We recommend that you create templates outside of the System Health template container to avoid losing these changes should you need to redeploy the template.

How to add monitors to System Health

Note: This task describes how to add to System Health monitors that are not deleted after a synchronization.

1. **Prerequisites**

   For template monitors to appear correctly in System Health, they must be created directly under a template entity, instead of in a template group (the default setting). In SiteScope:

   a. Click **Preferences > Infrastructure Preferences > Template Settings**.

   b. Select the **Allow creation of template monitors directly under template entity** check box.

   c. Click **Restart SiteScope**.

2. **Create a monitoring template**

   a. In SiteScope, open the **Templates** context, and create a template container and a template in the template tree.

      Note: We do not recommended that you create the template in the System Health template container, since any template changes are lost if the System Health template needs to be redeployed.

   b. Select the monitor instances you want to add to the template, and enter values for the monitor properties. If you are using template variables, use the same System Health parameters that are supplied to the template deployment on runtime. For example, if the monitor requires a host name, you can enter %%SH_MACHINE_NAME%% in the **Server** box.

   c. Create monitor alerts, if required.

3. **Add the template to the templates.xml file**

   To prevent monitors and alerts being deleted from System Health after a synchronization, perform the

following.

a. Open the **<HPEAPM>\conf\sh\staticResources\templates.xml** file.

b. Find the node and component type under which you want to deploy the template, and enter the template name. You can check in the SiteScope monitor tree for the group name mapped to the component type.

> **Example:**
>
> To deploy a template named `MyCPUTemplate` containing a CPU monitor to the Server monitors group, add the template name under the `SERVERS` node and component type name (`Physical` is the name of the group mapping in SiteScope).
>
> ```
> <!--  SERVERS NODES   -->
> - <type name="physical">
>     <template name="MyCPUTemplate" />
>     <template name="PingMon" />
>     <template name="NTBasicMachineRemoteMon" os_type="WINDOWS" />
>     <template name="NTExtraMachineRemoteMon" os_type="WINDOWS" />
>     <template name="UNIXBasicMachineRemoteMon" os_type="SOLARIS" />
>     <template name="UNIXExtraMachineRemoteMon" os_type="SOLARIS" />
>   </type>
> ```

c. Save the changes you make to the **templates.xml** file.

4. **Perform a Full Model Synchronization of System Health**

   See "Synchronizing System Health" on page 18.

Chapter 6: Managing APM Processes

You can stop or start processes on specific servers in case these processes display a problematic status on the System Health Dashboard or Inventory pages, or the processes require maintenance. You stop or start processes using the Process Manager dialog box.

> **Note:** You can select multiple processes to start or stop in the Process Manager dialog box.

Learn About

APM Processes

The following table displays the processes that run on the APM servers:

UI Element (A-Z)	Description
data_ upgrade	Enables transferring of data from a previous version of APM to a newer version. **Process name:** DataUpgrade
dbloader	Runs the component on the server which loads the data into the database. **Process name:** mercury_db_loader
domain_ manager	Configures and monitors the bus process cluster in APM machines. **Process name:** DomainManager
ldap	Runs queries and modifications for directory services. **Process name:** slapd
jboss	Runs the JBoss application server, which provides access to all APM applications. **Process name:** JBoss
hornetQ	Enables the transference of a message from the formal messaging protocol of the sending machine to the formal messaging protocol of the receiving machine. **Process name:** HornetQ
offline_ engine	Runs the engine which controls the offline components of the APM system. **Process name:** mercury_offline_engine
online_ engine	Runs the engine which controls the online components of the APM system. **Process name:** mercury_online_engine

UI Element (A-Z)	Description
pmanager	Runs the Partition Manager to create new or purge old partitions in the profile database, as necessary. **Process name:** mercury_pm
RTSM Process	Runs on the RTSM database that stores all the configuration item data. It does not always run, depending on your APM deployment. **Process name:** RTSM
schedulergw	Enables scheduling tasks to be continually run on the Gateway Server. **Process name:** schedulergw
schedulerpr	Enables scheduling tasks to be continually run on the Data Processing. **Process name:** schedulerpr
WDE	Runs the Web Data Entry component of the Gateway Server, which receives data from all registered data collectors and publishes the data to all APM engines. **Process name:** mercury_wde

Task

How to stop or start APM processes

Click **Process Manager** [icon] on the toolbar located above the Dashboard or Inventory pages. The Process Manager dialog box opens. For further details, see "Process Manager dialog box" below.

UI Descriptions

Process Manager dialog box

User interface elements are described below:

UI Element (A-Z)	Description
[icon]	Indicates that the selected process is running.
[icon]	Indicates that the selected process was started and is not yet running.
[icon]	Indicates that the selected process was stopped.

UI Element (A-Z)	Description
	Indicates that the selected process is currently being stopped.
	Indicates that the selected process was launched.
	Indicates that the selected process's status is unknown.
Operation Status	Displays the status of the performed operation.
Refresh	Refreshes process statuses. **Note:** A stopped process appears in red.
Select Process(es)	Select the process you want to stop or start.
Select Server	Select the server on which you want to start or stop processes.
Start	Starts the selected processes.
Start All	Starts all of the processes in the **Select Process(es)** window.
Stop	Stops the selected processes.
Stop All	Stops all of the processes in the **Select Process(es)** window.

Chapter 7: Reassigning Services

You can reassign backend services running on APM Data Processing servers. You may want to do this if a certain machine is not functioning properly, requires downtime for servicing, or is overloaded.

> **Note:** Only an administrator can reassign services.

Learn About

Prerequisites

You can move services from a server only to another server of the same APM type. The secondary machine must also be a Data Processing server. You cannot move services (such as RTSM) from or to an external machine.

Downtime during reassignment

The reassignment process can take up to 25 minutes, at which point the system is in downtime. To ensure that data is not lost during downtime, you should preconfigure a specific Data Processing server to automatically fail over to a specific back up machine. For details, see "Configuring a Backup Server" on page 23.

> **Note:** When automatic failover moves processes to the backup machine, it may move only part of a service group, causing System Health to display the same service group on two different servers.

List of APM services

Following is a list of the APM services which are reassigned when performing a group moving action.

System Health Service Groups	APM Services
Offline Services	- BASELVALIDATOR - KPI_ENRICHMENT
Modeling Services	BSM_ODB
System Services	- NOA - PM
Online Services	- BIZ_IMPACT - BSM_DT - DASHBOARD - EUM_ADMIN - LIV_SERVICE

System Health Service Groups	APM Services
All Services	• BASELVALIDATOR • BIZ_IMPACT • BSM_DT • BSM_ODB • DASHBOARD • EUM_ADMIN • KPI_ENRICHMENT • LIV_SERVICE • NOA • PM

Service reassignment flow table

There are several theoretical scenarios for reassigning services among machines, depending on the type of deployment with which APM servers are configured.

The table below illustrates these scenarios by indicating the paths along which services can be reassigned.

	To Full Data Processing Server (Backup server in recommended deployment)	To Modeling Data Processing Server	To Online Data Processing Server	To Offline Data Processing Server
From Full Data Processing Server	Yes **Note:** This is the recommended server deployment	Yes - for modeling services	Yes - for online services	Yes - for offline services
From Modeling Data Processing Server	Yes	Yes	No	No
From Online Data Processing Server	Yes	No	Yes	No
From Offline Data Processing Server	Yes	No	No	Yes

Task

How to reassign services to another Data Processing server

1. Click **Service Manager** ⏭ on the toolbar located above the Dashboard page or the Inventory page. The Service Manager dialog box opens.

2. In the Select Source Machine area, select the machine that you want to move services from.

3. In the Select Operation area, select the operation you want to perform.

4. In the Select Target Machine area, select the machine you want to move services to.

5. Click **Execute**. The Operation Status area indicates whether or not the operation request was sent successfully.

6. After the services are reassigned to another Data Processing server, you are asked if you want to synchronize the model. Click **Yes**. After synchronization, all monitors related to the reassigned services are redeployed on the destination Data Processing server.

> **Note:**
>
> • All custom settings are lost after synchronization.
>
> • If you do not perform the synchronization, the System Health model is not relevant, since the monitors are not redeployed according to the new APM model.

UI Description

Service Manager dialog box

User interface elements are described below:

UI Element (A-Z)	Description
Execute	Moves the indicated customer services from one server to another.
Operation Status	Displays the status of the performed operation.
Select Operation	Select the type of service you want to move.
Select Source Machine	Select the machine from which you want to move the services.
Select Target Machine	Select the machine to which you want to move the services.

Chapter 8: System Health Reports

System Health enables you to view and export the following reports information on APM components and monitors:

- **Quick Reports.** Receives a Quick Report on data collected over the past 24 hours for the selected component. For more details about the Quick Report format, see .

- **Export to CSV.** Exports a report containing the current status of the System Health monitors and APM components to a `.csv` file. To export a report to a `.csv` file, in the toolbar located above the Dashboard page or the Inventory page, click **Export to CSV** .

- **Log files**. Log files containing information on specific components in a variety of formats. For more details about log files, see .

Quick Reports

Quick Reports display information gathered over the past 24 hours on the monitors deployed on selected components.

Table Format
Error List
Warning List
Good List

Close Window

Summary for Multiple Monitors

(information from 8:58 AM 7/9/07 to 12:18 PM 7/9/07)

Uptime Summary

Name	Uptime %	Error %	Warning %	Last
Durable Subscriber Group	94.73	0	5.27	good
Monitor Broker Group	94.73	0	5.27	good
Monitor Subscriber Group	94.73	0	5.27	good
Monitor Container Group	94.73	0	5.27	good
Log Level for D$\HPBAC\conf\core\Tools\log4j\mercury_online_engine	100	0	0	good
Log Level for D$\HPBAC\conf\core\Tools\log4j\mercury_offline_engine	100	0	0	good
Log Level for D$\HPBAC\conf\core\Tools\log4j\mercury_data_upgrade	100	0	0	good
Log Level for D$\HPBAC\conf\core\Tools\log4j\mam	100	0	0	good
Log Level for D$\HPBAC\conf\core\Tools\log4j\mercury_upgrade_wizard	100	0	0	good
Log Level for D$\HPBAC\conf\core\Tools\log4j\cmdb	100	0	0	good
Log Level for D$\HPBAC\conf\core\Tools\log4j\common	100	0	0	good
Log Level for D$\HPBAC\conf\core\Tools\log4j\mercury_wde	100	0	0	good
Log Level for D$\HPBAC\conf\core\Tools\log4j\data_marking	100	0	0	good
Log Level for D$\HPBAC\conf\core\Tools\log4j\PlainJava	100	0	0	good
Log Level for D$\HPBAC\conf\core\Tools\log4j\EJB	100	0	0	good
Log Level for D$\HPBAC\conf\core\Tools\log4j\mercury_pm	100	0	0	good
Log Level for D$\HPBAC\conf\core\Tools\log4j\Servlets	100	0	0	good
Log Level for D$\HPBAC\conf\core\Tools\log4j\bus	100	0	0	good
Log Level for D$\HPBAC\conf\core\Tools\log4j\mercury_db_loader	100	0	0	good
Out of Memory in log	100	0	0	good
Logged in Users	94.73	0	5.27	good

Learn About

See User Reports in the Using SiteScope Guide in the SiteScope Help.

Task

How to generate a Quick Report

Click **Quick Report** [icon] on the toolbar located above the Dashboard page or the Inventory page.

UI Descriptions

Quick Report window

User interface elements are described below:

UI Element (A-Z)	Description
<Graphs>	Displays the monitor groups' output in graph format.
Error List	Displays the monitor runs that retrieved an **error** status, based on the thresholds configured for the monitor.
Good List	Displays the monitor runs that retrieved a **good** status, based on the thresholds configured for the monitor.
Measurement Summary Table	Displays measurement data for each of the APM monitors.
Table Format	Displays the monitor groups' output in table format.
Uptime Summary Table	Displays the percentage of uptime each APM monitor experienced over the indicated time period.
Warning List	Displays the monitor runs that retrieved a **warning** status, based on the thresholds configured for the monitor.

Log Files

System Health enables you to view various log files associated with the components that System Health monitors in a variety of formats. You view these log files in the Log Manager page.
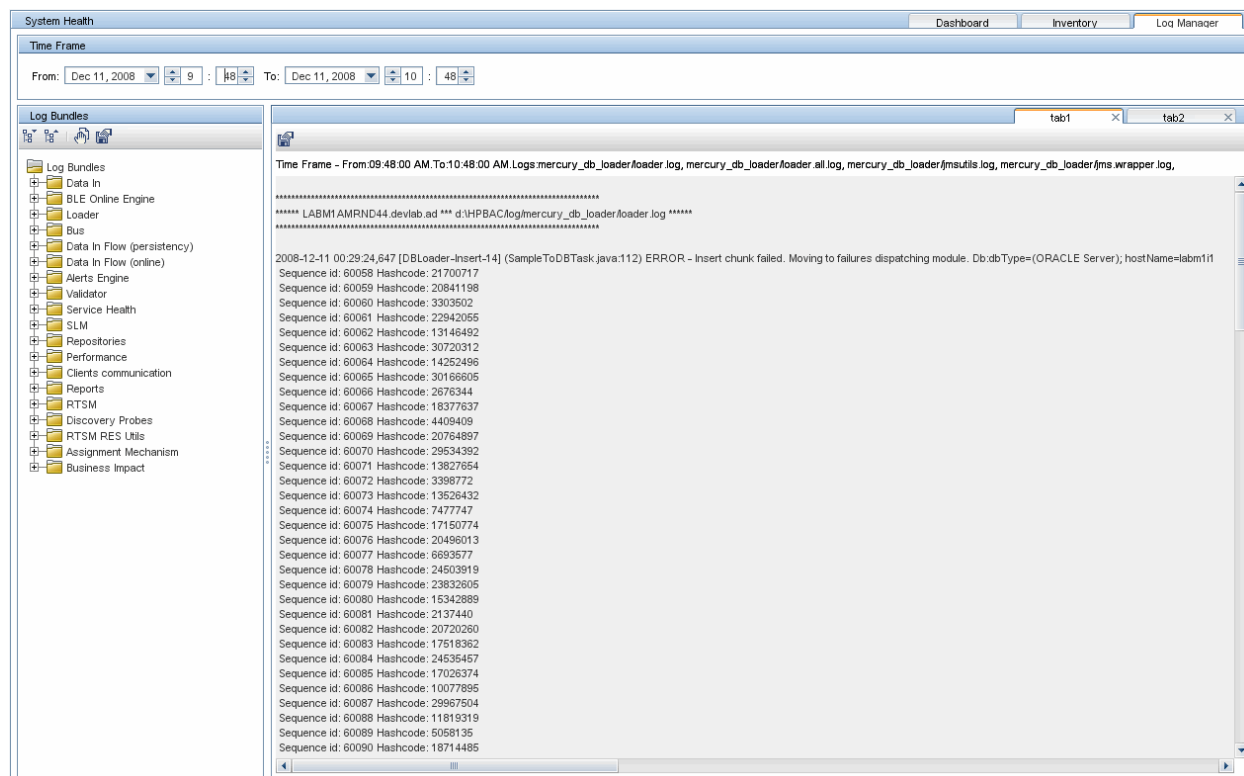
To access

Click the Log Manager tab in the System Health interface. The Log Manager page appears.

Learn About

Arrangement of logs

Logs are arranged hierarchically in log bundles. Nested under the log bundles are the machines in the APM deployment that contain the individual log files.

Entities appearing in the log bundle tree

- **Log bundles.** Can contain any or all of the following:
  - Other log bundles
  - Machines
  - Logs (if there is no model configured on the Dashboard page), arranged by category.
- **Machines.** Contains a group of logs arranged by the machine they are located on. Machines are nested under the log bundles in the hierarchical tree.
- **Individual logs.** The individual log files monitoring the behavior of the monitored components. Logs are nested either under the log bundles, or the specific machines on which they are running.

Accessing server log files remotely

From the System Health interface, you can remotely retrieve the APM servers' log files. On the server side, System Health collects the log files of the selected server and creates a .zip file containing the server's logs. The log file is then downloaded to the System Health side and information about the monitor status is added to the file.

Tasks

How to view a log file

Select a component in the Log Bundles pane on the Log Manager page and perform one of the following actions:

- Double-click.
- Drag and drop it into the **Main** pane.

How to search for a string in a log file

In the Main pane of the Log Manager page, select any point in the pane and enter the string that you want to find.

How to retrieve a log

In the Time Frame pane, configure a time frame for which you want data to be retrieved.

1. Select one or more of the log bundles, machines, and log files in the Log Bundles pane. You can select any combination of components.

2. Download and save the selected logs by clicking **Save Output** in the Log Bundles pane.

For each log retrieval action that is performed, a separate tab opens in the Main pane displaying the logs contained in your selection. Tabs are numbered chronologically, according to the retrieval actions you perform. For details on the available functions in the Log Manager, see below.

How to remotely access server log file

1. From the **System Health** toolbar, click . The Collect Logs dialog box appears.
2. From the **Collect Logs** dialog box, select the servers from which you want to retrieve log files. If you select multiple servers, the logs are retrieved simultaneously.
3. Click **OK**. A separate **File Download** dialog box appears for each server after the files are collected on that server's side.

   Note: The process of collecting the files may take several minutes.

4. Open or save the downloaded files.

How to search the content of a set of logs

1. Save the output to a **.txt** file
2. Perform a search in the saved .txt file.

UI Descriptions

Log Manager page

User interface elements are described below:

UI Element (A-Z)	Description
	Grab Log Files. Remotely accesses the APM Servers and generates a **.zip** file containing the log files and monitor status of a specific server. **Note:** If you click the **Grab Log Files** icon while the operation is already in progress, a status message appears reporting that files are already being collected.
	Saves the selected log files. • When selecting this button in the main frame, the currently displayed logs are saved. • When selecting this button on the **Log Bundles** pane, the selected entities are saved, without being displayed in the main frame. This option is useful if you are saving a large output of data, or if you want to perform a complex search on the data output.
	Indicates a log bundle or machine whose content has been collapsed or not expanded in the Log Bundles hierarchical tree. **Note:** This is the default view in the **Log Bundles** pane.
	Indicates a log bundle or machine whose content has been expanded in the Log Bundles hierarchical tree.
	Indicates a log file. You can view a log file in one of the following ways: • Double-click the log file • Drag and drop the log file into the main pane
<tab #>	Indicates a selection of any combination of bundles, machines, or log files. The tabs are numbered chronologically, according to the number of retrieval actions you have performed. **Note:** The specific logs displayed in the tab are listed at the top of the pane. If more than 5 logs have been retrieved, the message, **Assorted logs (more than 5)** is displayed in place of the log list.
From	Select a date and time from which the log data is to begin being displayed.
To	Select a date and time until which the log data is to be displayed.

Notifications

This features creates notifications that include the name of the host on which the problem occurred.

When the status of any monitor changes to critical (red), System Health sends the event to the APM Event Browser with the related host information. OMI resolves the name of the host CI for the event that is sent. The event appears in the Event Browser with the host CI name. The monitor's status then reverts to normal status.

Note: This feature requires that there must be CIs that represent the APM, data collectors, and database servers.

Chapter 9: Troubleshooting and Limitations

Troubleshooting

The following table illustrates potential problems that can occur on the System Health interface, and suggested solutions:

Problem	Solution
Interface does not display any APM components	Click the **Refresh** button on your browser.
All components and monitors appear in gray Monitors do not appear on a component	1. Click **Full Model Synchronization** [icon] in the toolbar above the Dashboard page or Inventory page. The **Full Model Synchronization** button resets the System Health configuration and erases all of the monitors' history in APM. For details, see "Synchronizing System Health" on page 18. 2. Reconfigure System Health to create remote connections to the servers which System Health monitors. For details, see "Creating Remote Connections to Servers" on page 12.

Problem	Solution
URL monitors fail	Check that the monitor's URL is correct (for example, port number,http/https, and credentials). For information about System Health monitors, see "Appendix: System Health Monitors" on page 57. For information about URL monitors, see URL Monitors in the HPE SiteScope Monitor Reference in the SiteScope Help. You can access the SiteScope Help from the directory where your System Health is installed (**<System Health root directory>\sisdocs\doc_lib**), or from a SiteScope server by selecting **Help > SiteScope Help**, and navigating to the Help page for the specific SiteScope monitor in the Monitor Reference guide.
	After a Full Model synchronization, any manually configured non-default ports are reset to the default value. To avoid resetting manually configured non-default ports, you need to make a change to the monitor template. 1. Open SiteScope instance and go to Templates section. 2. Locate **System Health > <name of URL monitor>** template. 3. Expand the template and select the monitor. 4. Open the URL Monitor Settings pane and add custom port to the URL. For example, for port 8443: `%%SH_WEB_PROTOCOL%%://%%SH_HOST_NAME%%:8443/topaz/` 5. Save the settings and restart System Health.
System Health does not display the correct status according to the thresholds set in SiteScope	1. Stop the HPE SystemHealth service. 2. Open the **SiteScope\bin\go.bat** file. 3. Add the following line to the file: ..\java\bin\SiteScope %SITESCOPE_JAVA_PARAMS% -Duser.language=en -Duser.country=US ... 4. Run the **SiteScope\bin\go.bat** file to restart System Health.

For troubleshooting information about monitors, see "Appendix: System Health Monitors" on page 57.

Limitations

System Health internal monitors do not use the SiteScope mechanism for status calculations since these monitors are designed specially for System Health. They get the statuses directly from APM according to the threshold set in APM. Therefore, System Health internal monitors do not support custom thresholds.

Linux Installer Troubleshooting

The Linux installer requires full access to the default temporary directory (the /tmp directory). If this directory is restricted in any way (for example because of security requirements) you should choose a different temporary directory with full access before running the installer.

How to Change the Installer Working Directory

In Linux, you can change the Installer's working directory (by default /tmp) by running the following commands:

```
export IATEMPDIR=/new/tmp
```

```
export _JAVA_OPTIONS=-Djava.io.tmpdir=/new/tmp
```

where /new/tmp is the new working directory.

Appendix: System Health Monitors

System Health uses SiteScope monitors to measure the performance of your components. Some of these monitors are available in the SiteScope application and some are configured specifically for System Health.

Monitors are displayed in the Monitors area, located in the right pane of the Dashboard page. For details on the Monitors area, see

For monitors available in the SiteScope application, see the HPE SiteScope Monitor Reference in the SiteScope Help. You can access the SiteScope Help from:

- The directory where your System Health is installed (**<System Health root directory>\sisdocs\doc_lib**)
- A SiteScope server by selecting **Help** > **SiteScope Help**, and navigating to the Help page for the specific SiteScope monitor in the Monitor Reference guide.

This section contains descriptions and troubleshooting information for the monitors configured specifically for System Health:

Machine Hardware Monitors

The following monitors monitor the hardware and databases (where indicated) on which the APM applications run:

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
Ping	Checks the availability of the host using the network. Runs on APM and Database servers. If APM includes a proxy server or load balancer, this monitor runs on the mediator or load balancer. **Included Measurements:** - Round Trip Time - Loss Percentage **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (Ping monitor)	This monitor is in error when the host is inaccessible from the System Health server.	Check to see if: - The host is down - The network is down - Network security prevents System Health from accessing the host (which means no monitoring can be done on this server)
Server	Tracks how much virtual memory is	May lead to APM	If a server is running low on

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
Virtual Memory	currently in use on the server. Runs on APM and Database servers. **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (Memory monitor)	performance issues.	virtual memory, you can: • Restart the server (this may provide a temporary fix) • Upgrade the server's memory (might be required for a long term solution)
Server CPU	Tracks how much CPU is currently in use on the server. Runs on APM and Database servers. **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (CPU monitor)	May lead to APM performance issues.	For high CPU usage: • Check which processes are running on the server • See if any of the processes can be removed or moved to another server
Server Disk Space	Tracks how much disk space is currently in use on the hard disk drive where APM is installed. Runs only on the server. **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (Disk Space monitor)	May lead to APM performance issues.	To free up disk space, you can: • Delete unnecessary files on the server • Remove installed programs that require a lot of space • Upgrade the server disk to a larger hard drive

Database Monitors

The following monitors run on the database servers. There can be multiple databases running on a server, and there is a monitor instance for each database:

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
DB Statistics	Checks the relevance of the database statistics. The default is to check the statistics for past day. You can configure the number of days to be used for verification of database statistics in **Admin > Platform > Setup and Maintenance > Infrastructure Settings > Foundations > DB Health > DB Statistics age**.	Poor database engine performance, incorrect execution plans used by the database optimizer, or a connection pool timeout ending the transaction.	Run statistics collection against APM databases on a regular basis by creating a job, or have the product database administrator run it manually.
Database Connectivity	Verifies the connection between APM and the database.	Failure in APM to start up or run, no persistency data in the database, or the reports fail to run or contain no data.	- On the database side, check that the instance is up, and verify there are no database server errors, such as running out of storage, database corruption, or running out of connections. - On the APM side, check the network between the APM client and the database server for issues such as network delays, firewall problems, IP/DNS resolution, and packet loss.

APM Server Monitors

The following monitors run on the Gateway Server, the Data Processing server, or, if not otherwise indicated, both:

General Monitors

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
Out of Memory in Log	Searches for unexpected behavior due to the server being out of memory, displayed as instances of `Out of Memory` in **topaz_ all.ejb.log**. **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (Log File monitor)	Some data might not be available in Service Health and in reports, and some of the applications might not work.	• Check for other monitors in error when trying to resolve memory issues. • Verify the APM deployment and expected load using the APM Capacity calculator. • Based on information found in the other monitors, you might need to restart the Gateway Server or upgrade your hardware.
Nanny Manager Process	Monitors whether APM server processes are up and running. **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (Service monitor)	If a process is down, the Nanny Manager Process monitor tries to start it automatically.	If the monitor cannot start the process, contact HPE Software Support.
Log Level for <configuration directory>	Checks if any of the log files in the specified directory are configured to debug log level (that is, searches for the string **loglevel=debug**). **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (Log File monitor)	Debug log level affects the amount of output in the log which consumes more disk space and slows down the application.	Change the configuration back to **loglevel=ERROR**.
Deployment Alignment	Checks the alignment of the machine to the deployment configured.	May lead to APM performance issues.	If "Unauthorized" appears, verify credentials in System Health and encrypt utility.

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
APM Application Server Response	Checks that the APM Application server is responsive. Information goes straight to the application server and does not travel through the web server. This monitor runs only on the Gateway Server. **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (URL monitor)	APM is not accessible if the application server is not responsive. Responsiveness issues with the APM Application server are usually the symptom of other problems.	Check for monitors in error when trying to resolve application server response issues.
Web Server Status	Displays the current status of the web server indicating its availability.	APM is unable to accept samples from the data collector or communicate with other servers. Applications may be unavailable.	• Try to find and resolve the problem on the web server. • Restart the web server.

Process Monitors

For descriptions of the processes, see "Managing APM Processes" on page 41.

The JVM monitor listed in the table below monitor only the Java processes, which include:

- analytics_loader
- DataUpgrade
- mercury_db_loader
- mercury_offline_engine
- mercury_online_engine
- mercury_wde
- JBoss
- HornetQ
- pmanager
- RTSM

The <process name> monitor monitors both the Java and non-Java processes. For details on the processes, see "APM Processes" on page 41.

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
\<process name\> JVM Statistics Memory Monitors	Monitors the memory measurements for a Java process. **Included Measurements:** • **Heap Free.** Displays the amount of Heap Free space in JVM.	Some data might APM not be available in Service Health and in reports.	Verify the APM deployment type, memory (RAM), and expected load (reported samples per second) using the APM capacity calculator. This type of exception usually occurs if APM is installed on hardware that has insufficient resources for the current load.
\<process name\> JVM Statistics Threads Monitors	Monitors the threads measurements for a Java process. The process name is in the name of the monitor. **Included Measurements:** **Dead Locked Threads.** Number of deadlocked threads in the process.	Some data might not be available in Service Health and in reports.	Verify the APM deployment type, memory (RAM), and expected load (reported samples per second) using the APM capacity calculator. This type of exception usually occurs if APM is installed on hardware that has insufficient resources for the current load.
\<process name\>	Verifies whether the **\<process name\>** process is running, its CPU, and virtual memory utilization. Uses the SiteScope Service monitor.	The effect on APM depends on which process is running.	Verify the APM deployment type, memory (RAM), and expected load (reported samples per second) using the APM capacity calculator. This type of exception usually occurs if APM is installed on hardware that has insufficient resources for the current load.

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
Baseline Engine Monitor	Monitors the baseline engine to indicate if baseline data is available and accurate. **Included Measurements:** • **Delayed Tasks.** Indicates whether there are baseline calculation tasks idle for 4 days or longer. • **Failed Tasks.** Indicates whether there are baseline calculation tasks that have failed.	Baseline data may be inaccurate (out of date) or not available at all. The consumers of baseline dataare therefore receiving inaccurate or insufficient data.	Check for error messages in the baseline engine logs (**log\baseline_engine**) and try to resolve the problem from the information provided.

Bus

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
Subscriber Group	Monitors the number and size of messages waiting for regular subscribers.	If the number or size of messages waiting for processing is high, the bus may suffer from low performance. This may also cause out of memory exceptions.	Contact your system administrator if the message threshold is met.

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
Broker Group	Monitors the overall measurements of the broker (bytes and number of messages). **Threshold Configured In:** Infrastructure Settings. To access, go to **Admin** > **Platform** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Infrastructure Settings** and search under **System Health** or the applicable component application.	If the number or size of messages waiting for processing is high, the bus may suffer from low performance. This may also cause out of memory exceptions.	Contact your system administrator if the message threshold is met.
Durable Subscriber Group	Monitors the number and size of messages waiting for durable subscribers in the broker. **Note:** If durable subscribers have no messages in the queues, the Durable Subscriber Group monitor will have a Green status and no measurements. If only one durable subscriber has at least one message, the Durable Subscriber Group monitor will display this subscriber and the number of messages as a measurement. **Threshold Configured In:** Infrastructure Settings. To access, go to **Admin** > **Platform** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Infrastructure Settings** and search under **System Health** or the applicable component application.	If the number of messages waiting for durable subscribers is high, this affects the size and performance of the local database. The bus may suffer from low performance and may get stuck when the database files grow by more than a few gigabytes.	Contact your system administrator if the message threshold is met.
Bus Queues	Monitors the number of messages waiting in each of the HornetQ Bus queues. The threshold for monitor is 10 messages in queue.	Data loss can result if messages start accumulating in any queue.	Verify that the process which is supposed to consume messages from these queues is up and running.

UCMDB/RTSM

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
Model Objects Quota and Count	Compares current CI count with the CI quota. **Threshold Configured In:** Infrastructure Settings. To access, go to **Admin** > **Platform** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Infrastructure Settings** and search under **System Health** or the applicable component application.	If the quota is exceeded, no more CIs and links can be added.	• Increase the CI quota • Delete unnecessary CIs • Refine the discovery process so it discovers less data
TQL Quota and Count	Compares current TQL count with the TQL quota. **Threshold Configured In:** Infrastructure Settings. To access, go to **Admin** > **Platform** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Infrastructure Settings** and search under **System Health** or the applicable component application.	If the quota is exceeded, no new active TQLs can be added.	• Increase the quota • Delete unnecessary TQLs

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
Oversized TQLs	Displays TQLs that are larger than the size permitted by the configured threshold. **Threshold Configured In:** Infrastructure Settings. To access, go to **Admin > Platform > Setup and Maintenance > Infrastructure Settings** and search under **System Health** or the applicable component application.	If the TQL result is larger than the threshold, the TQL is deactivated.	Change the TQL definition.

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
Availability and Performance	Checks system availability and response time. **Included Measurements:** • **Run AdHoc TQL.** Checks how long the Run AdHoc TQL operation takes. • **Load ClassModel.** Checks how long the Load ClassModel operation takes. If response time exceeds 2 seconds, monitor status changes to Warning. If response time exceeds 15 seconds, monitor status changes to Error. **Threshold Configured In:** Infrastructure Settings. To access, go to **Admin > Platform > Setup and Maintenance > Infrastructure Settings** and search under **System Health** or the applicable component application.	System availability issues and slow response time affect APM performance.	Check the log files, and try to resolve the problem from the information provided.
DB - Could not reset timeout because the object is not monitored	Searches for `Couldn't reset timeout because the object isn't monitored` in **cmdb.log.** **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (Log File monitor)	If this error is registered in the log file, there are problems in the database.	Contact your database administrator for assistance.

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
DB - Failed to borrow object from pool	Searches for `Failed to borrow object from pool` in **cmdb.log.** **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (Log File monitor)	If this error is registered in the log file, there are problems in the database.	Contact your database administrator for assistance.
DB - Failed to create a connection	Searches for `Failed to create a connection for` in **cmdb.log.** **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (Log File monitor)	If this error is registered in the log file, there are problems in the database.	Contact your database administrator for assistance.
Notification - Cannot Publish	Searches for `cannot publish` in **cmdb.log.** **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (Log File monitor)	There are no notifications about active TQLs or model updates, and APM applications and Service Health are not notified about changes in topology (such as added hosts or business transactions).	Check the bus log file to determine what caused the problem.
Notification - Cannot get notifications from the BUS	Searches for `error occurred during receive of JMS message` in **cmdb.log.** **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (Log File monitor)	If this error is registered in the log file, there are no notifications about active TQLs or model updates, and APM applications and Service Health are not notified about changes in topology (such as added hosts or business transactions). **Troubleshooting:**	Check the bus log file to determine what caused the problem.
Performance - Request Timeout	Searches for `Request Timeout` in **cmdb.log.** **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (Log File monitor)	If this error is registered in the log file, this error may indicate a general problem, or it may have been caused by a temporary issue such as running a large number of TQLs.	Check the log file to determine what caused the problem.

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
CI Lifecycle	Determines the number of CIs in RTSM that are marked as candidates for deletion by the aging mechanism. Threshold Configured In: **Infrastructure Settings**. To access, go to **Admin > Platform > Setup and Maintenance > Infrastructure Settings > Foundations > Platform Administration**. The default value is 1.	CIs that are marked as candidates for deletion are removed from RTSM in the next aging run.	To check, postpone the deletion, or exclude aged CIs, use the UCMDB JMX console or **RTSM Administration menu > Administration > CI Life Cycle Manager**.

Modeling/Viewing System

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
All Symbols Quota and Count	Compares current symbols count with symbols quota. You can create a view on top of a TQL. Each element in the view tree is called a symbol. The quota is determined in the settings. **Threshold Configured In:** Infrastructure Settings. To access, go to **Admin** > **Platform** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Infrastructure Settings** and search under **System Health** or the applicable component application.	If the quota is exceeded, no new active views can be created.	Deactivate unnecessary views or increase the quota.
Views Quota and Count	Compares current views count with views quota. **Threshold Configured In:** Infrastructure Settings. To access, go to **Admin** > **Platform** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Infrastructure Settings** and search under **System Health** or the applicable component application.	If the quota is exceeded, no new views can be created.	Deactivate unnecessary views or increase the quota.

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
Oversized Views	Checks for views that are larger than the threshold configured in Infrastructure Settings. **Threshold Configured In:** Infrastructure Settings. To access, go to **Admin** > **Platform** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Infrastructure Settings** and search under **System Health** or the applicable component application.	Oversized views are deactivated.	Change the view definition.

Gateway Server Monitors

The following monitors run on the Gateway Server:

Data In/Web Data Entry

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting

Web Data Entry Status	Determines the overall status of the Web Data Entry component.
	
	Included Measurements:
	
	• **Bus Status.** Determines Web Data Entry connection to the bus.
	• **Gateway Status.** Determines Gateway availability.
	• **Failures to Publish.** Indicates number of samples which failed to publish.
	• **Output EPS.** Determines the number of published samples per second.
		Samples arriving to Web Data Entry are discarded or are not published to the bus. This means there is no sample data in APM.
		
		Problems with the bus result in the Web Data Entry component rejecting samples arriving from data
			• Check following logs that are located in the **<HPEAPM root directory>\log\wde** directory:
			
			  • **wde.log**
			  • **wde.all.log**
			
			• Restart APM.

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
		collectors. Samples are rejected if the Gateway Server is unavailable.	
WDE Baseline Cache Monitor	Monitors the cache of the Baseline Engine, which determines whether or not baseline enrichment is available. **Included Measurements:** ● **Late Arrivals.** Indicates if any samples arrived late; samples that arrive more than one hour late might not be enriched with baseline data. ● **Cache Time-frame.** Indicates if the cache contains enough historical data to enable baseline enrichment. ● **Last Refresh Status.** Indicates if the most recent baseline cache refresh was successful.	All or some of the incoming samples are not enriched with baseline data. Consumers of baseline data therefore receive inaccurate or insufficient data.	Check for error messages located in the **<HPEAPM root directory>\log\wde** directory.
Out of Memory Exception in Log	Searches for unexpected behavior, displayed as instances of the string `OutofMemoryExceptionInLog` in the **wde.log** file. This is caused by samples or buffers arriving to WDE with too much data. Uses the SiteScope Log File monitor.	Some data might not be available in the Service Health and in reports.	Verify the APM deployment type, memory (RAM), and expected load (reported samples per second) using the APM Capacity Calculator. This type of exception usually occurs if APM is installed on hardware that has insufficient resources for the current load.

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
Class Not Found Exception in Log	Searches for unexpected behavior, displayed as instances of the string `ClassNotFoundException` in the **wde.log** file. This might be caused by a bug in the system or the incorrect probe version being connected to the APM server. Uses the SiteScope Log File monitor.	Some data might not be available in the Service Health and in reports.	Make sure that the correct version of the probe is connected to the APM server. If the correct probe version is being used, contact HPE Software Support.

Web Data Entry Availability	Determines if Web Data Entry is up and running.
	
	Uses the SiteScope Log File monitor.
	
	The default port is 443 (for a secure HTTPS connection) or 80 (for a non-secure HTTP connection).
		No data is arriving to APM.	• Check following logs that are located in the **<HPEAPM root directory>\log\wde** directory:
			  • **wde.log**
			  • **wde.all.log**
			• Restart APM.

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting

WDE Late Arrivals	Determines the number of samples that reach the database more than one hour after the data is recorded.
	
	You can reset this monitor via JMX (**Topaz:service=WDE Late Arrive Samples Monitor** which is located at port 29904).
	
	Note: Before resetting the monitor's statistics, you should re-run aggregation.
	
	If you are not interested in some of the sample types being aggregated, you can exclude them from WDE Late Arrivals monitor checks.
	
	To exclude sample types, open the **wdeLateArriveMonitor-spring.xml** conf file which is located under **HPEAPM\conf\wde\spring**.
	
	To add a sample type under the `<list>` tag, add the `<value>` tag followed by the sample type name.
	
	For example:
	
	`<list>`
	
	`  <value>rum_top_action_t</value>`
	
	`  <value>rum_top_location_t</value>`
	
	`</list>`
	
	The change only takes effect after restarting the WDE process or APM.
		Late arriving samples are not included in the data aggregation for reports.	To re-aggregate the data that arrived with a delay use **Offline Aggregation Scheduler For BAC JMX** at port **29908** and invoke **addOneTimeRunningTaskForCustomer** method for filling in the aggregation time period according to the template.

Data In/Loader

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
Main Flow	Measures flow of data in component. **Included Measurements:** • **Number of Samples in Queues.** Used to control memory usage of the loader. • **Bus Connection Status.** Checks loader connectivity to the bus.	No data in the APM database (the loader is unable to collect samples from the bus). Problems with the bus indicate no persistency data in the database, and the reports show no data Too many samples in queues indicate a backlog, or unavailability of the profile database	• Check the status of the bus. • Contact your database/network administrator for assistance on connectivity to the profile database and database load.
EPS ratio in main flow	Enables you to evaluate the ratio of the average insert rate to the loader with the average data insert rate to the database from the loader. **Threshold Configured In:** Infrastructure Settings. To access, go to **Admin** > **Platform** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Infrastructure Settings > Foundations > Loader**.	A high EPS value may cause a delay in the data being written to the database, and increase the disk space being used by recovery persistency data files.	Increase deployment size or check the monitor's schedulers and reduce monitor frequency .
Connection to DB	Checks connection to the database from loader process.	Reports are displayed without data. This indicates that no data persisted in the database.	Check **dbloader** logs for the connectivity error, and contact your database administrator for assistance.

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
Average Insert Rate to DB (Recovery Flow)	Monitors the average insert rate to the database from the recovery persistency folder. A long insert rate indicates database performance problems. **Threshold Configured In:** Infrastructure Settings. To access, go to **Admin** > **Platform** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Infrastructure Settings** and search under **System Health** or the applicable component application.	May lead to APM performance issues,	Contact your database administrator for assistance.
Out of Memory Exception in Log	Searches for the string `Out of Memory` in **Loader.log**. This is caused by samples or buffers arriving to the loader with too much data. Uses the SiteScope Log File monitor.	Some data might not be available in Service Health and reports.	Verify the APM deployment type, memory (RAM), and expected load (reported samples per second) using the APM Capacity Calculator. This type of exception usually occurs if APM is installed on hardware that has insufficient resources for the current load.
Class Not Found Exception in Log	Searches for errors in **Loader.log**. This might be caused by a bug in the system or the incorrect probe version being connected to the APM server. Uses the SiteScope Log File monitor.	Some data might not be available in Service Health and reports.	Make sure that the correct version of the probe is connected to the APM server. If the correct probe version is being used, contact HPE Software Support.

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
Files in Queue in Recovery Persister	Displays the number of files in the longest queue in the recovery persister directory. **Threshold Configured In:** Infrastructure Settings. To access, go to **Admin** > **Platform** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Infrastructure Settings** and search under **System Health** or the applicable component application.	No data is displayed in reports if too many files are in the recovery persistency queue. This can be caused by: • A high number of EPS • Slow database insert rate • Limited database availability	Contact your database/network administrator for assistance on connectivity to the profile database and database load.
Loader Number of Samples in Queues in Main Flow	Displays total number of messages in each queue. The default threshold value is 200. If the number of messages is greater than the threshold, the monitor status is critical. If the total number of messages is half the threshold value, the monitor status is warning.	Some samples may not be present in reports.	
Loader Statistics Log Monitor	Searches for ERROR in **<HPEAPM root folder>\log\analytics_ loader\LoaderStatistics.log**		

Data In/Analytics Loader

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
Main Flow	Measures flow of data in component. **Included Measurements:** • **Number of Samples in Queues.** Used to control memory usage of the loader. • **Bus Connection Status.** Checks loader connectivity to the bus.	No data in the APM database (the loader is unable to collect samples from the bus). Problems with the bus indicate no persistency data in the database, and the reports show no data Too many samples in queues indicate a backlog, or unavailability of the profile database	• Check the status of the bus • Contact your database/network administrator for assistance on connectivity to the profile database and database load
Baseline Cache Monitor	Monitors the cache of the Baseline Engine, which determines whether or not baseline enrichment is available. **Included Measurements:** • **Late Arrivals.** Indicates if any samples arrived late. Samples that arrive more than 1 hour late might not be enriched with baseline data. • **Cache Time-frame.** Indicates if the cache contains enough historical data to enable baseline enrichment. • **Last Refresh Status.** Indicates if the most recent baseline cache refresh was successful.	All or some of the incoming samples are not enriched with baseline data; the consumers of baseline data are therefore receiving inaccurate or insufficient data.	Check for error messages in the Analytics Loader log files.

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
EPS ratio in main flow	Enables you to evaluate the ratio of the average insert rate to the loader with the average data insert rate to the database from the loader. **Threshold Configured In:** Infrastructure Settings. To access, go to **Admin > Platform > Setup and Maintenance > Infrastructure Settings > Foundations > Loader**.	A high EPS value may cause a delay in the data being written to the database, and increase the disk space being used by recovery persistency data files.	Increase deployment size or check the monitor's schedulers and reduce monitor frequency.
Connection to DB	Checks connection to the database from loader process.	Reports are displayed without data. This indicates that no data persisted in the database.	Check **dbloader** logs for the connectivity error, and contact your database administrator for assistance.
Average Insert Rate to DB (Recovery Flow)	Monitors the average insert rate to the database from the recovery persistency folder. A long insert rate indicates database performance problems. **Threshold Configured In:** Infrastructure Settings. To access, go to **Admin > Platform > Setup and Maintenance > Infrastructure Settings** and search under **System Health** or the applicable component application.	May lead to APM performance issues.	Contact your database administrator for assistance.
Files in Queue in Recovery Persister	Displays the number of files in the longest queue in the recovery persister directory. **Threshold Configured In:** Infrastructure Settings. To access, go to **Admin > Platform > Setup and Maintenance > Infrastructure Settings** and search under **System Health** or the applicable component application.	No data is displayed in reports if too many files are in the recovery persistency queue. This can be caused by: • A high number of EPS Slow database insert rate. • Limited database availability.	Contact your database/network administrator for assistance on connectivity to the profile database and database load.

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
Analytics Loader log monitor	Searches for unexpected behavior, displayed as instances of error.	Process does not function correctly.	Check the log file and try to resolve the problem from the error message provided.
Analytics Loader General log monitor	Searches for unexpected behavior, displayed as instances of error.	Process does not function correctly.	Check the log file and try to resolve the problem from the error message provided.
Analytics CIs	Shows the number of Analytics CIs	Some data may not be entered into the Analytics database.	Contact HPE Software Support in case of error (99% occupied).
Number of Samples in Queues in Main Flow	Displays total number of messages in each queue. The default threshold value is 200. If the number of messages is greater than the threshold, the monitor status is critical. If the total number of messages is half the threshold value, the monitor status is warning.	May lead to APM performance issues and data loss.	
Number of Metrics	The number of metrics for customer <customer name (id)>. The maximum number of metrics for a customer is: 100000	For information only.	For information only.

Service Health Application

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Trouble-shooting
Service Health Admin	Searches for unexpected behavior, displayed as instances of ERROR, in **bam.admin.log.** **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (Log File monitor)	Service Health Administration may not function correctly. This could be caused by problems in Service Health Administration backend (for example, KPI administration, or Geographical Map administration, Service Health administration actions), if some administration configuration action failed or could not be performed.	Contact HPE Software Support.
Service Health Application	Searches for unexpected behavior, displayed as instances of ERROR, in **bam.app.log.** The log reports problems in the Service Health application user interface. **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (Log File monitor)	This may result in tabs not being available, or system logout.	Try to resolve the problem from the error messages reported in the Service Health application.
Service Health Application Front-end	Searches for unexpected behavior, displayed as instances of ERROR, in **bam.app. frontend.log.** The log reports problems in the Service Health application user interface. **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (Log File monitor)	This may result in tabs not being available, or system logout.	Try to resolve the problem from the error messages reported in the Service Health application.
Service Health Front-end Actions	Searches for unexpected behavior, displayed as instances of ERROR, in **bam. actionbase.log.** This log reports problems that impact the Service Health application. **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (Log File monitor)	This may result in tabs not being available, or system logout.	Check the log file, and try to resolve the problem from the error messages provided.

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Trouble-shooting
Service Health BLE Plug-in	Searches for unexpected behavior, displayed as instances of ERROR, in **bam.ble.plugin.log.** This indicates a problem in the Business Logic Engine online loading. **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (Log File monitor)	Service Health cannot get status information from the online engine.	Check Service Health for visual errors. If you find any, contact HPE Software Support.
Service Health Business Reports	Searches for unexpected behavior, displayed as instances of ERROR, in **bzd.log.** **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (Log File monitor)	Problems generating Service Health reports, such as KPI Summary Report and KPI Trend Report.	Check the reports for visual errors. If you find any, contact HPE Software Support.
Service Health Open API	Searches for unexpected behavior, displayed as instances of ERROR, in **bam.open.api.log.** **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (Log File monitor)	Errors in this log can impact the Service Health Ticker application and mobile console (handheld devices) users.	Verify that you are able to use the mobile console. No other action is required. An error might indicate a Ticker client trying to retrieve a view or CI that is no longer in the RTSM.
Service Health Context Menu UI	Searches for unexpected behavior, displayed as instances of ERROR, in **context.menu.log.** **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (Log File monitor)	Problems in Service Health repositories context menu or menu items (for example, when creating new menu items, editing context menus, or cloning context menus). Problems may also occur while creating or editing the context menu or menu items.	Check for visual errors. If you find any, contact HPE Software Support.
Center High Availability	Searches for unexpected behavior, displayed as instances of ERROR, in **bac.ha.centers.log.** This log is for sticky sessions. **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (Log File monitor)	APM goes down.	When one APM goes down, you can use your data with another center. Check the log file, and try to resolve the problem from the information provided.

Portal Application

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
My BAC (Legacy)	Searches for unexpected behavior, displayed as instances of `ERROR`, in **portal.log**. **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (Log File monitor)	This may impact on MyAPM, and indicates problems in configuration or failed administration operations.	• Check for any error messages in MyAPM, or for any missing portlets • Check if the errors in the log reappear, or if this was a one time occurrence • If you do not notice an impact, take no further action

System Availability Management Application

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
SAM Admin Fatal	Searches for unexpected behavior, displayed as instances of `FATAL`, in **sam-admin.log**. **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (Log File monitor)	Unable to see the SiteScope profile in SAM Admin.	Contact HPE Software Support.
SAM Admin SiteScope Profiles on DB	Searches for unexpected behavior, displayed as instances of `ERROR-Unable to get SiteScope profiles from DB`, in **sam-admin.log**. **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (Log File monitor)	Unable to see the SiteScope profile in SAM Admin. This is probably a problem with the database or the profile ID.	Check database connectivity.
SAM Admin SiteScope Profiles List	Searches for unexpected behavior, displayed as instances of `Failed to retrieve SiteScope profiles list`, in **sam-admin.log**. **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (Log File monitor)	Unable to see the SiteScope profile in SAM Admin. This is probably a problem with the database or the profile ID.	Check database connectivity.

Service Level Management Application

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
SLM Logic	Searches for unexpected behavior, displayed as instances of `unexpected result`, in **slm.rules.log**. Errors in may be caused by corrupted calculations in the SLA. **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (Log File monitor)	Data loss in SLA reports.	Check that you are getting the expected results in the SLA reports.
SLM Data Access Layer	Searches for unexpected behavior, displayed as instances of `unexpected result`, in **<HPEAPM root folder>/EJBContainer/slm_dal.ejb.log**.	Data loss in SLA reports.	Check data in SLA reports.

Data Processing Server Monitors

The following component monitors run on the Data Processing Server:

Alerts Engine

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
BLE-BUS Connection Monitor	Monitors connection between the Business Logic Engine offline engine and the bus. This monitor is displayed as red if alerts are not sent.	Alerts will not be sent.	Check for problems in other bus monitors and bus logs, and try to resolve the problem from the information provided.

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
queue/alert_engine_alert	Measures the size of the queue between the Business Logic Engine and the Alerts Listener. This indicates the extent to which alert delivery is being delayed. **Threshold Configured In:** Infrastructure Settings (context alerts). To access, go to **Admin** > **Platform** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Infrastructure Settings** and search under **System Health** or the applicable component application.	Alerts will be sent with a delay and may lead to APM performance issues.	• Check the SMTP/SNMP configuration in the Infrastructure Settings. • Check the **log\alerts\alerts.ejb.log** and the bus logs, and try to resolve the problem from the information provided.
queue/alert_engine_notification	Measures the size of the queue between the Alerts Listener and the Notification Listener. This indicates the extent to which alert delivery is being delayed. **Threshold Configured In:** Infrastructure Settings (context alerts). To access, go to **Admin** > **Platform** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Infrastructure Settings** and search under **System Health** or the applicable component application.	Alerts will be sent with a delay and may lead to APM performance issues.	• Check the SMTP/SNMP configuration in the Infrastructure Settings. • Check the **log\alerts\alerts.ejb.log** and the bus logs, and try to resolve the problem from the information provided.
Alerts-OM Integration Monitor	Monitors the creation of OM incidents for the Alerts-OM integration.	OM incidents for the Alerts will not be created.	Check **log\jboss\alert.log**.
ServiceCenter Integrator Monitor	Monitors the alerts' statuses from the ServiceCenter Integrator.		

Bus

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
Monitor Subscriber Group	Monitors the number and size of messages waiting for regular subscribers. **Threshold Configured In:** Infrastructure Settings. To access, go to **Admin** > **Platform** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Infrastructure Settings** and search under **System Health** or the applicable component application.	If the number of messages waiting for durable subscribers is high, the size and performance of the local database may be affected. The bus may suffer from low performance and may be stuck when the database files grow by more than a few gigabytes due to memory exceptions.	Contact your system administrator if the message threshold is met.
Monitor Broker Group	Monitors the overall measurements of the broker (bytes and number of messages). **Threshold Configured In:** Infrastructure Settings. To access, go to **Admin** > **Platform** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Infrastructure Settings** and search under **System Health** or the applicable component application.	If the number or size of messages waiting for processing is high, the bus may suffer from low performance. This may also cause out of memory exceptions.	Contact your system administrator if the message threshold is met.
Durable Subscriber Group	Monitors the number and size of messages waiting for durable subscribers in the broker. **Note:** If durable subscribers have no messages in the queues, the Durable Subscriber Group monitor will have a Green status and no measurements. If only one durable subscriber has at least one message, the Durable Subscriber Group monitor will display this subscriber and the number of messages as a measurement. **Threshold Configured In:** Infrastructure Settings. To access, go to **Admin** > **Platform** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Infrastructure Settings** and search under **System Health** or the applicable component application.	If the number of messages waiting for durable subscribers is high, the size and performance of the local database may be affected. The bus may suffer from low performance and may be stuck when the database files grow by more than a few gigabytes due to memory exceptions.	Contact your system administrator if the message threshold is met.

Database Services/Partition Manager

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
Partition Timely Creation	Verifies that partitions are created according to partitioning policy. **Note:** This monitor is displayed as red for two hours after being connected.	Missing partition means that there is no persistency data in the system and the reports will be empty.	Check the following log files on the APM Data Processing Server machine for the cause of the problem: • **pmanager.log** • **pm_statistics.log**
Oversized Partitions	Finds partitions with more than the allotted number of rows specified in threshold settings. **Threshold Configured In:** **<HPEAPM root folder>\conf\ pmanager.properties**, located on the Gateway Server. You can edit these settings in the properties file: • **MAX_ROWS_PER_ PARTITION.** The optimal number of rows per partition that Partition Manager strives to create. • **WARN_ROWS_PER_ PARTITION.** The number of rows in the partition that generates a warning. • **ERROR_ROWS_PER_ PARTITION.** The number of rows in the partition that generates an error.	Low performance in the reports caused by too many rows in data tables.	1. Change or tune the Partition Manager policy according to the EPS default values in **<HPEAPM root folder >\conf\pmanager.properties** file. 2. Restart the Partition Manager.

Application Engines/Service Health Engine

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
BLE Online Monitor	Monitors Business Logic Engine online calculations. **Included Measurements:** • **Size of Model.** Percentage of model size relative to the maximum capacity. • **DB Availability.** Verifies connection to the database. • **Bus Connectivity.** Verifies connection to the bus. • **Calculation Duration.** Average calculation time. **Threshold Configured In:** Infrastructure Settings. To configure threshold: a. Navigate to **Admin** > **Platform** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Infrastructure Settings**. b. Choose **Foundations**. c. Select **Distributed Online**	• **Size of Model.** If the model is too large, it causes performance problems, out of memory exceptions, and Service Health might not be available. Decrease the model to a supported size. You can also switch to a larger deployment (in case you are not using it already). • **DB Availability.** If there is no connection to the database, persistency, repositories, and settings are affected. Ask your database/network administrator to check the database connection and/or any network issues. • **Bus Connectivity.** If there is no connection to the bus, Business Logic Engine does not receive samples and is unable to send samples to the bus. Check the bus log file for the cause of the problem. • **Calculation Duration.** Service Health responsiveness is affected if the calculation takes too long, since no requests from Service Health are processed during the calculation. Slow calculation might be caused by a large model, very high EPS, or if the log level is set to DEBUG.	Check the Rules Framework logs in the worker folders.

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
	Business Logic Engine - Supervisor. d. Modify **Maximum interval between two consecutive model calculations.**		
Service Health BLE Plug-in	Searches for unexpected behavior, displayed as instances of ERROR, in **bam.ble.plugin.log.** **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (Log File monitor)	Service Health cannot get status information from the online engine.	Check Service Health for visual errors. If you find any errors, contact HPE Software Support.
Service Health Rules	Searches for unexpected behavior during execution of Service Health rules, displayed as instances of ERROR, in **bam.app.rules.log**. **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (Log File monitor)	Indicator statuses might not be calculated, or might be calculated incorrectly. This is visible in the System Health application.	Check for the root cause of the problem in the log file.

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
Service Health Rules worker_1	Searches for ERROR in **<HPEAPM root folder>\log\marble_ worker_ 1\bam.app.rules.log** .	Indicator statuses might not be calculated, or might be calculated incorrectly. This is visible in the System Health application.	Check for the root cause of the problem in the log file.
Service Health Rules worker_2	Searches for ERROR in **<HPEAPM root folder>\log\marble_ worker_ 2\bam.app.rules.log** .		
Service Health Rules worker_3	Searches for ERROR in **<HPEAPM root folder>\log\marble_ worker_ 3\bam.app.rules.log** .		
Repositories	Searches for unexpected behavior in Service Health repositories, displayed as instances of ERROR, in **repositories.log.** **Threshold Configured In:** SiteScope (Log File monitor)	**Effect on APM:** System Health or SLM repository entities might not be displayed correctly.	Check for the root cause of the problem in the log file and to determine if any changes were made in the System Health or SLM repositories.
BLE Connection to DB	Checks connection to the database from loader process.	Reports are displayed without data. This indicates that no data persisted in the database.	Check dbloader logs for the connectivity error, and contact your database administrator for assistance. Check MarbleLoader logs.

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
BLE Files in Queues in Recovery Persister	Displays the number of files in the longest queue in the recovery persister directory.	No data is displayed in reports if too many files are in the recovery persistency queue. This can be caused by a high number of EPS, slow database insert rate, limited database availability.	Contact your database/network administrator for assistance on connectivity to the profile database and database load. Check MarbleLoader logs.
BLE Number of Samples in Queues in Main Flow	Used to control memory usage of the loader.	No data in the APM database (the loader is unable to collect samples from the bus). Problems with the bus indicate no persistency data in the database, and the reports show no data. Too many samples in queues indicate a backlog, or unavailability of the profile database.	Check the status of the bus. Contact your database/network administrator for assistance on connectivity to the profile database and database load. Check Supervisor logs and matcher logs.
BLE EPS Ratio in Main Flow	Enables you to evaluate the ratio of the average insert rate to the loader with the average data insert rate to the database from the loader.	A high EPS value may cause a delay in the data being written to the database, and increase the disk space being used by recovery persistency data files.	Check MarbleLoader logs.
BLE Average Insert Rate in DB (Recovery Flow)	Monitors the average insert rate to the database from the recovery persistency folder.	A long insert rate indicates database performance problems.	Contact your database administrator for assistance. Check the MarbleLoader logs.
BLE Main Flow	Measures flow of data in component. Included Measurements: Number of Samples in Queues (used to control memory usage of the loader), Bus Connection Status.	No data in the APM database (the loader is unable to collect samples from the bus). Problems with the bus indicate no persistency data in the database, and the reports show no data. Too many samples in queues indicate a backlog, or unavailability of the profile database.	Check the status of the bus. Contact your database/network administrator for assistance on connectivity to the profile database and database load. Check Supervisor logs and matcher logs.

Application Engines/Service Level Management (SLM) Engine

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
BLE Offline Tasks	Indicates whether the time taken to perform the SLM tasks took longer than the time allotted in Infrastructure Settings. **Included Measurements:** • **Delayed Tasks.** Shows whether there are delayed or failed SLM calculation tasks. • **Cycle Time.** Shows the percentage of the overall measurement period used to complete calculation of ongoing SLM tasks. **Threshold Configured In:** Infrastructure Settings. To configure threshold, navigate to **Admin** > **Platform** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Infrastructure Settings**. Choose **Foundations**, select **Offline Aggregator** and modify **Monitor Threshold for SLM Aggregator.**	No data in the database for reports for the latest SLM calculation. This can result in slow database performance, task failure, invalid SLM configuration, database access problems, and RTSM access problems.	Check the following log files for the cause of the problem: • **NOAScheduler.log** • **bambino.log** • **BambinoStatistics.log** • **offline.engine.all.log**
BLE Offline Monitor	Monitors Business Logic Engine offline calculations. **Included Measurements:** • **DB Availability.** Verifies connection to the database. • **Bus Connectivity.** Verifies connection to the bus. • **Persistency.** Indicates the number of failures in saving persistency data. • **Max Task Duration.** Displays the duration of the longest task over the time configured in Infrastructure Settings, indicating whether or not the SLM calculation is too slow. • **Data Stream Fuse Violations.** Indicates performance problems	No data in the database for reports for the latest SLM calculation. This can result in no connection to the database, failure to connect to the bus, low calculations performance, and no memory space to calculate the SLA.	For low calculations performance, check the **BambinoStatistics.log** for bottlenecks. For no memory space to calculate the SLA: • Check **bambino.log** and **BambinoStatistics.log** • Increase memory for processes in the **mercury_offline_ engine_vm_ params.ini** file and the fuse setting (APM Admin Infrastructure settings UI).

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
	due to the amount of data queried for SLM calculations. **Threshold Configured In:** Infrastructure Settings. To configure threshold, navigate to **Admin** > **Platform** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Infrastructure Settings**. Choose **Foundations**, select **Offline Business Logic Engine** and modify **Maximum number of rows that the Data Streamer can count.**		• Limit the number of SLAs that are calculated simultaneously in **Admin > Platform > Setup and Maintenance > Infrastructure Settings**.

Application Engines/Reports DB Aggregator

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
DB Aggregator	Indicates whether the time to perform the DB Aggregation task took longer than the time configured in Infrastructure Settings. **Included Measurements:** • **Delayed Tasks.** Displays whether delayed or failed tasks are found. • **Cycle Time.** Shows the percentage of the overall measurement period used to complete aggregation calculations. **Threshold Configured In:** Infrastructure Settings. To access, go to **Admin** > **Platform** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Infrastructure Settings** and search under **System Health** or the applicable component application.	No data in the database for reports using aggregation data. This can result in slow database performance, task failure, invalid SLM configuration, database access problems, and RTSM access problems.	Check the following log files for the cause of the problem: • **NOAScheduler.log** • **bambino.log** • **NOAStatistics.log** • **offline.engine.all.log**

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
Validator	Responsible for the creation of DB Aggregation and SLM tasks. **Included Measurements:** • **Validation Time.** Checks whether validation ran within the time frame defined in the Offline Aggregation settings. **Threshold Configured In:** Infrastructure Settings. To access, go to **Admin** > **Platform** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Infrastructure Settings** and search under **System Health** or the applicable component application.	No data in the database for reports using aggregation data.	Check the following log files for the cause of the problem: • **NOAValidator.log** • **offline.engine.all.log**
Scheduler	Schedules when the DB Aggregator and SLM tasks are performed. **Included Measurements:** • **Threads Alive.** Checks for active threads in the offline aggregation scheduler.	No data in the database for reports using aggregation data. This can result in database and RTSM access problems.	Check the following log files for the cause of the problem: • **NOAScheduler.log** • **bambino.log** • **NOAStatistics.log** • **offline.engine.all.log**

KPI Enrichment Service Monitors

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
KES Availability	Monitors that Assignment Mechanism is up and running for each customer. For details, see the section on Assignments in the APM Application Administration Guide. **Included**	Assignments of HIs and KPIs will not work.	Verify that KES service is running. Check the following log files in **<<HPEAPM root folder> >\log\EJBContainer** for the cause of the problem:

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
	Measurements: • **KES Availability per customer**. The monitor measurements list is dynamic and determined according to the number of customers running Assignment Mechanism service on this Data Processing Server. If a Data Processing Server is running KES service for customers 1-3, the monitor will be deployed with three measurements: • KES Availability for customer 1 • KES Availability for customer 2 • KES Availability for customer 3		• **kes.server.log** • **kes.manager.log**
KES Content	Monitors that Assignment Mechanism content is valid. Checks that there are no invalid SLM/Service Health KPI/HI assignments for each customer running Assignment Mechanism. **Included Measurements** • **SLM KES content per customer** • **DASHBOARD KES content per customer** The monitor measurements list is	If there is an invalid assignment in the SLM or Service Health application for a customer, the KPI/HI assignment is ignored by the assignment mechanism and KPIs/HIs may not be assigned for CIs. (In case of overriding invalid assignment, the overridden assignment HIs/KPIs is assigned to CIs instead.)	Locate the assignment and fix it according to validation error in the UI.

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
	dynamic and determined according to the number of customers running KES service on this data processing server. For example, in a data processing server running KES service for customers 1-2, the monitor will be deployed with four measurements: • SLM KES content for customer 1 • DASHBOARD KES content for customer 1 • SLM KES content for customer 2 • DASHBOARD KES content for customer 2		

Data Collectors

Following are the data collectors that run as part of APM:

- "BPM Data Collector" on the next page
- "SiteScope Data Collector" on page 98
- "Discovery Probe Data Collector" on page 99
- "RUM Data Collector" on page 100

BPM Data Collector

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
BPM Last Ping Time	Reports how much time has passed since the last time BPM data collectors requested job updates from APM. If BPM last ping time exceeds 5 minutes, monitor status changes to Warning. If BPM last ping time exceeds 20 minutes, monitor status changes to Error. **Threshold Configured In:** Infrastructure Settings. To access, go to **Admin** > **Platform** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Infrastructure Settings** and search under **System Health** or the applicable component application.	BPM does not get configuration updates. • If the other BPM monitor is also red, this indicates that BPM is unable to connect to or send a request to APM, or that BPM is down. • If this monitor is constantly red, the BPM is unable to retrieve configuration updates. • If this monitor is sometimes green and sometimes red, the job poll interval configuration (BPM configuration) may be higher than 5 minutes.	If this monitor is not constantly red: • Check the job poll interval in BPM, and reduce it if necessary. • Increase the Error and Warning thresholds for BPM Last Ping Time in Infrastructure Settings. • Check for connection errors in the BPM logs **..\workspace\ commcenter\commcenter.txt**.
BPM Last Reported Data Time	Measures how much time has passed since the last time BPM data collectors sent samples to APM. If this time exceeds 80 minutes, monitor status changes to Warning. **Threshold Configured In:** Infrastructure Settings. To access, go to **Admin** > **Platform** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Infrastructure Settings** and search under **System Health** or the applicable component application.	BPM samples are not entered into APM. • If the other BPM monitor is also red, this indicates that BPM is unable to connect to or send a request to APM, or that BPM is down. • If this monitor is constantly red, the BPM is unable to send samples to APM.	• Check for connection errors in the BPM logs **..\workspace\agent1\data\dat a_depot.txt** • Increase the Warning threshold for BPM Last Reported Data Time in Infrastructure Settings.

SiteScope Data Collector

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
SiteScope status on <SiteScope instance>	Measures the overall status of the SiteScope data collector. **Included Measurements:** • **Last Heartbeat.** Indicates the time of the most recent sample received from SiteScope that indicates the basic availability (i.e., heartbeat) of the system. • **Health Status.** Indicates the status of the SiteScope Health group, and number of monitors in the group with **error** status. **Note:** Both measurements are monitored only if using SiteScope version 9.0 or later. If a previous version is installed, only the **Last Heartbeat** measurement is monitored. **Threshold Configured In:** Infrastructure Settings. To access, go to **Admin** > **Platform** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Infrastructure Settings** and search under **System Health** or the applicable component application.		• **Last Heartbeat.** Check that SiteScope is up and running. In SAM Admin, check the connection between APM and SiteScope. Check the APM status and that APM components are running. • **Health Status.** In SiteScope, check the SiteScope Health group, and check the SiteScope Progress Report (in SiteScope versions 10.00 or earlier) or the SiteScope progress pages (in **Server Statistics** > **General/Running Monitors** tabs in SiteScope 10.10 or later). Check the troubleshooting for SiteScope Health monitors in the Using SiteScope Guide in the SiteScope Help.

Discovery Probe Data Collector

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
Discovery Probe status on <Discovery Probe instance>	Receives discovery tasks from the server, dispatches them, and sends the results back to the CMDB through the server. **Included Measurements:** • **Last Report Time.** The most recent report time. • **Amount of Reported CIs.** The number of CIs reported by the probe. • **Last Access Time.** The most recent time the probe was accessed.	No new discovery data is entered into APM. There is an indication of a problem is if the last report time is earlier than the scheduled discovery time.	Check that the discovery probe is running and connected to APM.

RUM Data Collector

Monitor Name	Description	Effect on APM if there is a problem	Troubleshooting
RUM Status on <RUM Engine Instance Name>	Displays the aggregated status of the Real User Monitor data collector. **Included Measurements:** • **RUM Engine.** Aggregated status of the Real User Monitor engine monitors. • **RUM Probe IP.** Aggregated status of the Real User Monitor probe with the specified IP address. Each probe has its own entry. • **Database.** Aggregated status of Real User Monitor internal DB monitors. • **Samples to Application Performance Management server.** Aggregated status of the Real User Monitor samples sent to APM. **Threshold Configured In:** Real User Monitor internal configuration.		If the Real User Monitor data collector's status is problematic, refer to the Real User Monitor web console for troubleshooting. For details, see Monitoring the Health of HPE Real User Monitor Components in the Real User Monitor Administration Guide.

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