

TIBCO BusinessEvents®

Administration

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Preface

TIBCO BusinessEvents® allows you to abstract and correlate meaningful business information from the events and data flowing through your information systems, and take appropriate actions using business rules. By detecting patterns within the real-time flow of events, TIBCO BusinessEvents can help you to detect and understand unusual activities as well as recognize trends, problems, and opportunities. TIBCO BusinessEvents publishes this business-critical information in real time to your critical enterprise systems or dashboards. With TIBCO BusinessEvents you can predict the needs of your customers, make faster decisions, and take faster action.

TIBCO BusinessEvents
The Power to Predict®

Topics

- [Changes from the Previous Release of this Guide, page xiv](#)
- [TIBCO BusinessEvents Express, page xvi](#)
- [Related Documentation, page xvii](#)
- [Typographical Conventions, page xxii](#)
- [Connecting with TIBCO Resources, page xxv](#)

Changes from the Previous Release of this Guide

This section itemizes the major changes from the previous release of this guide.

Documentation Restructuring

- Chapters relating to setting up a cluster and a backing store have been moved from the *TIBCO BusinessEvents Administration* guide (this guide) to *TIBCO BusinessEvents Developer's Guide*. Now the *TIBCO BusinessEvents Administration* guide contains only deploy-time and runtime administration topics.
- The following chapter has been moved from *TIBCO BusinessEvents Administration* to *TIBCO BusinessEvents Architect's Guide*, because it contains information that is useful to consider when architecting the system: Chapter 10, Threading Models and Tuning.
- A new MM method, `SetLogLevel()`, and corresponding Hawk method, `setLogLevel()`, are documented. See [MM Method Reference on page 112](#) and [Appendix A, TIBCO Hawk Microagent Methods, on page 165](#).

Updated Instructions To Install SSH Server

OpenSSH is one of the available SSH servers that can be used to deploy using MM and also to start remote engines. Instructions to install and configure OpenSSH have been added. Also, the section about configuring Copssh has been removed from the guide. See [Installing and Configuring an SSH Server on page 17](#).

BE MM Configuration Updated for Multi-cluster Support

The sections on basic MM configuration and configuring the Site Topology files have been updated to reflect the support for monitoring multiple clusters. The location of the site topology files has been updated too. See [Basic MM Configuration on page 13](#) for details.

Miscellaneous

- The Berkeley DB persistence option has been removed from the product. All mention of Berkeley DB persistence has been removed from documentation.
- Global variables set in the CDD file are now visible in TIBCO BusinessEvents Monitoring and Management. This is reflected in the section [Setting Global Variables in MM on page 82](#).

- The broker properties required for working with Coherence cache provider must now be set in the Master CDD file at the cluster level. A multi-cluster configuration must have one broker per cluster, with each broker specifying it's own set of properties. Hence, the broker properties can no longer be specified in the MM.cdd file. Instead these properties must be set in the Master CDD file at the cluster level.

TIBCO BusinessEvents Express

The TIBCO BusinessEvents Express edition provides more limited functionality than the TIBCO BusinessEvents Standard Edition. Some content in this documentation is not relevant to users of TIBCO BusinessEvents Express. Such content includes but is not limited to any chapters and major sections that contain a note indicating that the content does not apply to TIBCO BusinessEvents Express.

Minor references to unsupported features may not be called out in the text. Use the following general guidelines to understand what is and is not supported in these cases:

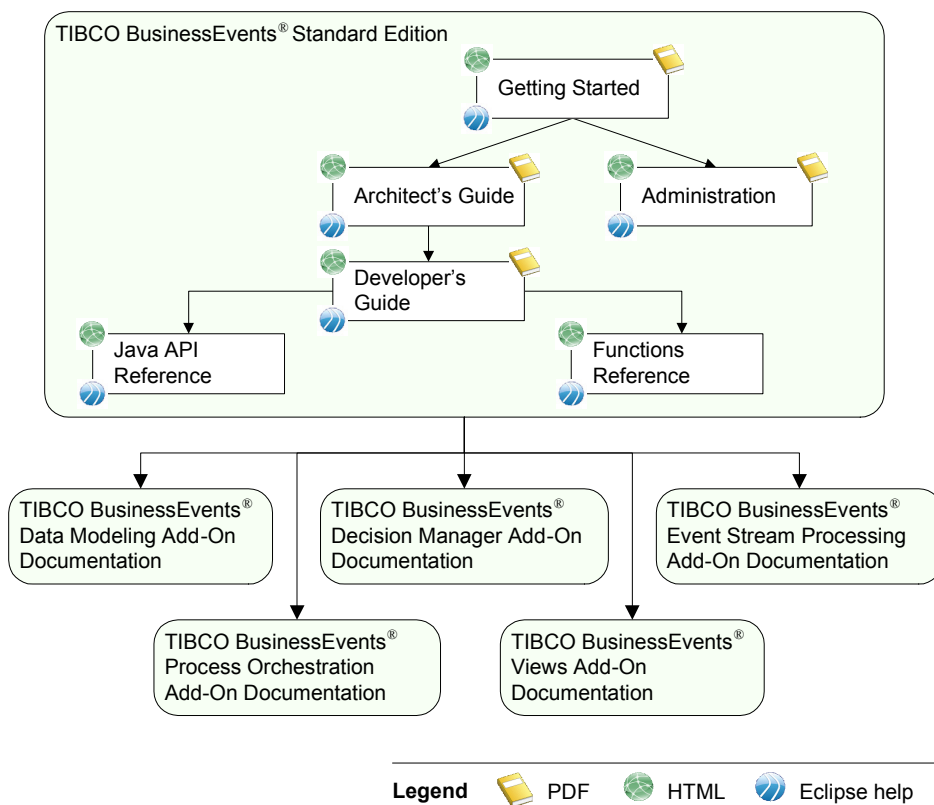
- Only In Memory object management (OM) is supported. Therefore all functionality that requires Cache OM, such as use of a backing store, is not available. Berkeley DB OM is also not supported with the TIBCO BusinessEvents Express edition.
- Only the TIBCO BusinessEvents Decision Manager add-on is supported with the TIBCO BusinessEvents Express edition in this release. Other add-on products are not supported.

Related Documentation

This section lists documentation resources you may find useful.

TIBCO BusinessEvents and Add-On Product Documentation

The following diagram shows the main documents in the TIBCO BusinessEvents documentation set, and the documentation sets for the optional add-on products.



Each set also contains an installation guide, release notes, and a readme file.

TIBCO BusinessEvents Documentation

TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio, the design-time UI, is supported on Windows and Linux. The documentation set for TIBCO BusinessEvents is as follows.

- *TIBCO BusinessEvents Installation*: Read this manual for instructions on site preparation, installation, upgrading from an earlier release, and project migration.
- *TIBCO BusinessEvents Getting Started*: After the product is installed, use this manual to learn the basics of TIBCO BusinessEvents: project design, cache OM, and backing store. This guide explains the main ideas so you gain understanding as well as practical knowledge.
- *TIBCO BusinessEvents Architect's Guide*: If you are architecting an application using TIBCO BusinessEvents, read this guide for overview and detailed technical information to guide your work.
- *TIBCO BusinessEvents Developer's Guide*: Use this guide when you implement a project design in TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio. It covers topics such as project-level tasks, resource-level tasks, debugging, and integration with TIBCO ActiveMatrix BusinessWorks. It also explains how to configure the CDD file for different object management options, and set up a backing store.
- *TIBCO BusinessEvents Administration*: This book explains how to configure, deploy, monitor, and manage a TIBCO BusinessEvents application and the data it generates using TIBCO BusinessEvents Monitoring and Management component, TIBCO Administrator, or at the command line. It includes authentication and authorization topics.
- Online References:
 - *TIBCO BusinessEvents Java API Reference*: This online reference is available from the HTML documentation interface. It provides the Javadoc-based documentation for the TIBCO BusinessEvents API.
 - *TIBCO BusinessEvents Functions Reference*: This reference is available from the HTML documentation interface. It provides a listing of all functions provided with TIBCO BusinessEvents, showing the same details as the tooltips available in TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio.
- *TIBCO BusinessEvents Release Notes*: Read the release notes for a list of new and changed features. This document also contains lists of known issues and closed issues for this release.

TIBCO BusinessEvents Event Stream Processing

This TIBCO BusinessEvents add-on is available separately, and includes the TIBCO BusinessEvents Query Language features and the Pattern Matcher Service.

- *TIBCO BusinessEvents Event Stream Processing Installation*: Read this brief manual for installation instructions. A compatible version of TIBCO BusinessEvents must be installed before you install any add-on.

- *TIBCO BusinessEvents Event Stream Processing Query Developer's Guide*: This manual explains how to use the object query language to query various aspects of the running system. For details on configuring and deploying query agents, see *TIBCO BusinessEvents Developer's Guide*.
- *TIBCO BusinessEvents Event Stream Processing Pattern Matcher Developer's Guide*: This manual explains how to use the pattern matcher language and engine to correlate event patterns in a running system.
- *TIBCO BusinessEvents Event Stream Processing Release Notes*: Read the release notes for a list of new and changed features. This document also contains lists of known issues and closed issues for this release.

TIBCO BusinessEvents Decision Manager

This TIBCO BusinessEvents add-on is available separately. It incorporates the Decision Manager decision modeling business user interface (supported on Windows and Linux), and the Rules Management Server (supported on all platforms supported by TIBCO BusinessEvents).

- *TIBCO BusinessEvents Decision Manager Installation*: Read this brief manual for installation instructions. A compatible version of TIBCO BusinessEvents must be installed before you install any add-on.
- *TIBCO BusinessEvents Decision Manager User's Guide*: This manual explains how business users can use decision tables and other decision artifacts to create business rules. It also covers configuration and administration of Rules Management Server, which is used for authentication, authorization, and approval processes.
- *TIBCO BusinessEvents Decision Manager Release Notes*: Read the release notes for a list of new and changed features. This document also contains lists of known issues and closed issues for this release.

TIBCO BusinessEvents Data Modeling

This TIBCO BusinessEvents add-on is available separately. It contains state models and database concept features.

- *TIBCO BusinessEvents Data Modeling Installation*: Read this brief manual for installation instructions. A compatible version of TIBCO BusinessEvents must be installed before you install any add-on.
- *TIBCO BusinessEvents Data Modeling Developer's Guide*: This manual explains data modeling add-on features for TIBCO BusinessEvents. The database concepts feature enables you to model TIBCO BusinessEvents concepts on Database tables. The state modeler feature enables you to create state machines.

- *TIBCO BusinessEvents Data Modeling Release Notes*: Read the release notes for a list of new and changed features. This document also contains lists of known issues and closed issues for this release.

TIBCO BusinessEvents Process Orchestration

This TIBCO BusinessEvents add-on is available separately. It provides CEP functionality within the context of a BPM process, enabling you segregate different CEP rule sets within the flow of a BPM process.

- *TIBCO BusinessEvents Process Orchestration Installation*: Read this manual for instructions on site preparation and installation. A compatible version of TIBCO BusinessEvents must be installed before you install any add-on.
- *TIBCO BusinessEvents Process Orchestration Developer's Guide*: This guide explains how configure and deploy business processes whose actions are carried out using TIBCO BusinessEvents project resources.
- *TIBCO BusinessEvents Process Orchestration Release Notes*: Read the release notes for a list of new and changed features. This document also contains lists of known issues and closed issues for this release.

TIBCO BusinessEvents Views

This TIBCO BusinessEvents add-on is available separately. It includes graphical dashboard components for run-time event monitoring.

- *TIBCO BusinessEvents Views Installation*: Read this manual for instructions on site preparation and installation. A compatible version of TIBCO BusinessEvents must be installed before you install any add-on.
- *TIBCO BusinessEvents Views Getting Started*: After the product is installed, use this manual to learn how to use TIBCO BusinessEvents Views to create and run a dashboard using a step-by-step tutorial.
- *TIBCO BusinessEvents Views Developer's Guide*: This guide explains how to use TIBCO BusinessEvents Views to create meaningful metrics that are presented to business users in real-time for proactive decision making.
- *TIBCO BusinessEvents Views User's Guide*: This book explains how to monitor metrics in TIBCO BusinessEvents TIBCO BusinessEvents Views and how to represent the business processes graphically.
- *TIBCO BusinessEvents Views Release Notes*: Read the release notes for a list of new and changed features. This document also contains lists of known issues and closed issues for this release.

Accessing TIBCO BusinessEvents Functions Reference Documentation

Reference documentation for functions, including those used in add-ons, is available in the HTML documentation interface for the TIBCO BusinessEvents documentation set, and as tooltips in TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio. To use the HTML-based functions reference from the file system do the following:

1. Browse to *BE_HOME/doc/standard/html* and click **index.htm**. The HTML documentation interface appears.
2. In the left panel, browse to Online References and in the right panel choose TIBCO BusinessEvents Functions Reference. The reference opens in a new tab.
3. Click the navigation links to browse to the functions as desired.

Other TIBCO Product Documentation

You may find it useful to refer to the documentation for the following TIBCO products:

- TIBCO ActiveSpaces[®]
- TIBCO Enterprise Message Service[™]
- TIBCO Hawk[®]
- TIBCO ActiveMatrix BusinessWorks[™]
- TIBCO Rendezvous[®]

Typographical Conventions

The following typographical conventions are used in this manual.

Table 1 General Typographical Conventions

| Convention | Use |
|--|--|
| <i>ENV_NAME</i> <i>TIBCO_HOME</i> <i>BE_HOME</i> | <p>TIBCO products are installed into an installation environment. A product installed into an installation environment does not access components in other installation environments. Incompatible products and multiple instances of the same product must be installed into different installation environments.</p> <p>An installation environment consists of the following properties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Name Identifies the installation environment. This name is referenced in documentation as <i>ENV_NAME</i>. On Microsoft Windows, the name is appended to the name of Windows services created by the installer and is a component of the path to the product shortcut in the Windows Start > All Programs menu.• Path The folder into which the product is installed. This folder is referenced in documentation as <i>TIBCO_HOME</i>. <p>TIBCO BusinessEvents installs into a directory within a <i>TIBCO_HOME</i>. This directory is referenced in documentation as <i>BE_HOME</i>. The default value of <i>BE_HOME</i> depends on the operating system. For example on Windows systems, the default value is C:\tibco\be\5.1.</p> |
| <code>code font</code> | <p>Code font identifies commands, code examples, filenames, pathnames, and output displayed in a command window. For example:</p> <p>Use MyCommand to start the foo process.</p> |
| bold code font | <p>Bold code font is used in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In procedures, to indicate what a user types. For example: Type admin.• In large code samples, to indicate the parts of the sample that are of particular interest.• In command syntax, to indicate the default parameter for a command. For example, if no parameter is specified, MyCommand is enabled: MyCommand [enable disable] |

Table 1 General Typographical Conventions (Cont'd)




| Convention | Use |
|---|--|
| <i>italic font</i> | <p>Italic font is used in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To indicate a document title. For example: See <i>TIBCO ActiveMatrixBusinessWorks Concepts</i>. To introduce new terms For example: A portal page may contain several <i>portlets</i>. Portlets are mini-applications that run in a portal. To indicate a variable in a command or code syntax that you must replace. For example: <code>MyCommand PathName</code> |
| Key combinations | <p>Key name separated by a plus sign indicate keys pressed simultaneously. For example: Ctrl+C.</p> <p>Key names separated by a comma and space indicate keys pressed one after the other. For example: Esc, Ctrl+Q.</p> |
|  | The note icon indicates information that is of special interest or importance, for example, an additional action required only in certain circumstances. |
|  | The tip icon indicates an idea that could be useful, for example, a way to apply the information provided in the current section to achieve a specific result. |
|  | The warning icon indicates the potential for a damaging situation, for example, data loss or corruption if certain steps are taken or not taken. |

Table 2 Syntax Typographical Conventions

| Convention | Use |
|------------|--|
| [] | <p>An optional item in a command or code syntax.</p> <p>For example:</p> <p><code>MyCommand [optional_parameter] required_parameter</code></p> |
| | <p>A logical OR that separates multiple items of which only one may be chosen.</p> <p>For example, you can select only one of the following parameters:</p> <p><code>MyCommand param1 param2 param3</code></p> |

Table 2 *Syntax Typographical Conventions*

| Convention | Use |
|------------|---|
| { } | <p>A logical group of items in a command. Other syntax notations may appear within each logical group.</p> <p>For example, the following command requires two parameters, which can be either the pair param1 and param2, or the pair param3 and param4.</p> <pre>MyCommand {param1 param2} {param3 param4}</pre> <p>In the next example, the command requires two parameters. The first parameter can be either param1 or param2 and the second can be either param3 or param4:</p> <pre>MyCommand {param1 param2} {param3 param4}</pre> <p>In the next example, the command can accept either two or three parameters. The first parameter must be param1. You can optionally include param2 as the second parameter. And the last parameter is either param3 or param4.</p> <pre>MyCommand param1 [param2] {param3 param4}</pre> |

Connecting with TIBCO Resources

This section provides links to helpful TIBCO resources.

How to Join TIBCOCommunity

TIBCOCommunity is an online destination for TIBCO customers, partners, and resident experts, a place to share and access the collective experience of the TIBCO community. TIBCOCommunity offers forums, blogs, and access to a variety of resources. To register, go to <http://www.tibcommunity.com>.

How to Access TIBCO Documentation

You can access TIBCO documentation here:

<http://docs.tibco.com>

How to Contact TIBCO Support

For comments or problems with this manual or the software it addresses, contact TIBCO Support as follows:

- For an overview of TIBCO Support, and information about getting started with TIBCO Support, visit this site:
<http://www.tibco.com/services/support>
- If you already have a valid maintenance or support contract, visit this site:
<https://support.tibco.com>

Entry to this site requires a user name and password. If you do not have a user name, you can request one.

Chapter 1

Introduction to Administration

This chapter contains an overview of administration tasks, and information on runtime behavior that is generally useful for administrators to understand.

Topics

- [Overview of Administration, page 2](#)
- [Engine Startup and Shutdown Sequence, page 5](#)
- [Order of Precedence at Runtime, page 7](#)
- [Determining the Engine Name, page 8](#)

Overview of Administration

The *TIBCO BusinessEvents Developer's Guide* explains how to build a project and configure the agent classes and processing units. The *TIBCO BusinessEvents Administration* guide explains how to prepare for deployment. It also explains how to deploy, monitor, and manage the runtime application.



TIBCO BusinessEvents Express Content relating to Cache OM and backing store is not relevant to TIBCO BusinessEvents Express edition.

Before you begin to use *TIBCO BusinessEvents Administration*, gain a basic familiarity with the product by completing the tutorials in *TIBCO BusinessEvents Getting Started*, and read *TIBCO BusinessEvents Architect's Guide*.

The main administration tasks and the chapters in which they are documented are as follows:

Building EAR Files for Deployment

Deployment requires project EAR files. Project EAR files are considered an input for administrative tasks and building them is explained mainly in *TIBCO BusinessEvents Developer's Guide*.

You can build EAR files as follows:

- Using TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio. See Building an Enterprise Archive (EAR File) in *TIBCO BusinessEvents Developer's Guide* for details.
- At the command line. See *TIBCO BusinessEvents Developer's Guide* or see [Building an EAR file with Studio Tools Utility on page 119](#).

Deploy-Time Configuration

System level configuration is generally needed. Edit the engine TRA file to add and set values for settings that are read before the engine starts.

- See [Chapter 2, JVM-Level TRA File Configuration, page 9](#)

If you will use TIBCO BusinessEvents Monitoring and Management (MM) component, you must first configure it to work with your cluster. Two kinds of configuration are documented:

- Basic configuration is about connecting with the cluster to be monitored, including defining the site topology file for cluster to be monitored. The Site Topology file configures the processing units and agents for deployment in

Deployment Units (DUs) to hosts. See [Chapter 3, Basic MM Configuration, page 13](#).

- Operational Configuration, to suit your needs, for example, to set up health level metric thresholds, alerts, and actions. See [Chapter 4, MM Metrics and Features Configuration, page 53](#).

Manually Copy Custom Function and Third-Party Jars at Deploy-time

With all methods of deployment, you must ensure that certain files are available at runtime. If your project has JAR files for custom functions or third-party software, you must manually copy them to the runtime location. Copy them to a location on the classpath of the deployed application. The recommended location is the `BE_HOME/lib/ext/tpcl` directory. If you choose a location that is not in the classpath, then update the classpath in the TRA file to include the location. See [Updating Classpath, Environment Variables, Path, and Copying JAR Files on page 9](#).

Deployment

The output of a design-time project is one or more Enterprise Archive (EAR) files and one or more Cluster Deployment Descriptor (CDD) files. For details on configuring and building these files, see *TIBCO BusinessEvents Developer's Guide*.

An EAR file deploys as one TIBCO BusinessEvents processing unit (engine). A processing unit can either contain one cache agent, or it can contain one or more agents of other types. Processing units and agents are defined in the CDD file.

When you deploy an EAR, you specify the CDD file to use, and you specify which processing unit class to deploy.

You can deploy in these ways:

- Using TIBCO BusinessEvents Monitoring and Management options. This is the recommended way. See [Chapter 5, Deploying and Managing Engines with MM, on page 79](#).
- At the command-line. See [Building and Deploying EAR Files at the Command Line on page 117](#).
- To a TIBCO Administrator domain. See [Chapter 8, Deploying With TIBCO Administrator, on page 123](#).



For details about deploying TIBCO BusinessEvents Decision Manager classes (implemented virtual rule functions) see *TIBCO BusinessEvents Decision Manager User's Guide*.

Overriding Global Variables at Deploy Time

All methods of deployment enable you to override global variables at deploy time:

- [Setting Global Variables in MM, page 82.](#)
- [Overriding Global Variables at Command-line Startup, page 118](#)
- [Overriding Global Variables in TIBCO Administrator, page 128](#)

For design time procedures relating to global variables see Working with Global Variables in *TIBCO BusinessEvents Developer's Guide*.

Hot Deployment

You can configure your TIBCO BusinessEvents engine to allow you to replace the EAR file without shutting down the engine. This is known as a *hot deployment*. See [Chapter 9, Hot Deployment, on page 137](#).

(TIBCO BusinessEvents Monitoring and Management also allows hot deployment. See [Hot Deployment on page 84](#) for information pertinent to MM.)

Management and Monitoring

Depending on your method of deployment, you can use either MM or TIBCO Administrator (with TIBCO Hawk) for monitoring and management.

- [Chapter 6, Monitoring and Managing a TIBCO BusinessEvents Cluster with MM, page 89.](#)
- Certain topics in [Chapter 8, Deploying With TIBCO Administrator, page 123](#), and [Appendix A, TIBCO Hawk Microagent Methods, page 165](#).

Authentication and Authorization

Certain components use authentication (BEMM, TIBCO BusinessEvents Views, TIBCO BusinessEvents Decision Manager). Currently only TIBCO BusinessEvents Decision Manager uses authorization (access control).

- [Chapter 10, Configuring User Authentication, page 145](#)
- [Chapter 11, Configuring Access Control for a Project, page 155](#)

Engine Startup and Shutdown Sequence

This section outlines the main actions that occur during engine startup and shutdown (in normal circumstances). In any particular project only some of the actions may be required. For example, a project may have no startup rule functions.



TIBCO BusinessEvents Express Content relating to Cache OM and backing store does not apply to TIBCO BusinessEvents Express edition.



During startup, the TIBCO BusinessEvents engine tries to load all the business rules present in the shared folder. Any failure when loading the business rules prevents the engine from starting.

Except where noted, this section assumes cache OM and inference agent startup and shutdown. It provides the main milestones only.

Cluster Startup and Shutdown

There are only two main points to keep in mind for orderly system startup and shutdown:

- **Start storage-enabled agents (cache agents) first** When Cache OM is used, you must start a node that has storage enabled first. In production systems that would be a dedicated cache agent engine. (In test deployments this could be another type of agent node with cache storage enabled.)
- **Stop other engines before storage-enabled agents (cache agents)** In unusual situations where all cache agents are stopped but engines running other types of agents are running, you must restart all engines.

Startup Sequence

During engine startup the following actions occur:

1. System information displays (in consoles) and is recorded in the log file:
 - The property file and EAR file that were used to start the engine.
 - The version of the JAR files it is using, and the version of the JAR files that the EAR file was built with.
2. Cache OM with backing store only: Recovery stage. When the minimum number of cache agents is started (as defined by the Cache Agent Quorum CDD setting), the cluster enters the recovery state. Various caches are

preloaded from the backing store, according to preload settings. When Recovery state ends, the cluster enters Ready state.

3. All inference agents build their Rete networks by evaluating conditions against all Cache Plus Memory objects (if any).

(Cache OM only) Inactive (Standby) Nodes If all agents in an engine are inactive, then this ends the startup sequence for that engine.

4. Channels start up for outbound traffic (inbound listeners do not start yet).
5. Scorecards are created.
6. Startup functions execute (for example, they initialize values of scorecards).
7. The first RTC cycle occurs and all rule actions that are eligible to execute now execute. (Scorecards and startup rule functions can cause rules to be eligible to execute. Depending on the state of entities recovered from the backing store, the RTC will take more or less time.) See *TIBCO BusinessEvents Architect's Guide* for more details about RTC cycles.
8. The engine startup advisory event is asserted, and its RTC occurs (as needed).
9. Time events (if any) are asserted:
 - The clock starts for repeating time events and they are created and asserted at the specified intervals.
 - Rule-based time events (recovered or scheduled in a startup action) are asserted after the specified delay. The delay begins when the rule or rule function action executes, so at startup, it is possible for time events to have passed their start time, and they are asserted immediately.
10. Finally, inbound channel listeners activate and accept incoming events and the system is now fully started up.

Shutdown Sequence

During engine shutdown the following main actions occur:

1. Inbound channels and listeners shut down
2. Shutdown rule functions execute
3. An RTC occurs (as needed).
4. Outbound channels shut down.

Order of Precedence at Runtime

The order of precedence at runtime, from highest priority to lowest, is as follows:

1. Command-line arguments at engine startup.
2. Properties set in property files specified at the command line.
3. Properties in the deployed TRA file.
4. CDD file, processing unit level (for the current PU).
 - a. Properties
 - b. Settings
5. CDD file, agent class level (for agents listed in the current PU settings, prioritized in reverse order of that list):
 - a. Properties
 - b. Settings
6. CDD file, cluster level:
 - a. Properties
 - b. Message encoding
 - c. Settings

EAR file properties (such as global variable overrides)



- Global variables set in the CDD file are ignored if you deploy using TIBCO Administrator. They are overridden by variables set in TIBCO BusinessEvents Monitoring and Management.
- Note that the TRA files should be used only for system-level settings that must be read before the JVM starts. All other properties should be in the CDD.

Determining the Engine Name

When establishing the engine name, TIBCO BusinessEvents software searches for a value from one of the settings in the order shown, accepting the first value it finds:

1. For deployment using MM, the name specified in the Processing Unit Configuration Name field in the site topology file. See [Site Topology Reference on page 32](#).
2. API setting. If TIBCO BusinessEvents is started using the public API, and a non-null instance name is provided when getting the `RuleServiceProvider` with `RuleServiceProviderManager.newProvider(String instanceName, Properties env)`—this takes precedence over all other name settings.
3. The engine name set at the command line using the `-name` option. An engine name set at the command line overrides the engine name property set in the CDD file or `be-engine.tra` or supplementary property file.
4. The engine name set by the `be.engine.name` property in the TRA file. For command-line startup it can be set in a supplementary property file.
5. The engine name set in the CDD file, in the Processing Unit tab Name field. See Chapter 29, Agent and Processing Unit Configuration in *TIBCO BusinessEvents Developer's Guide*.
6. The name of the TIBCO Hawk microagent instance. This name exists if TIBCO Hawk is enabled at runtime. The microagent name can also be set in the `be-engine.tra` file using the property `Hawk.AMI.DisplayName`.
7. The host name.
8. This string: `engine.`

Chapter 2

JVM-Level TRA File Configuration

The engine executable files each have an associated configuration file with the extension `.tra`. These files are updated only for JVM-level property settings.

As needed, configure the TRA file for JVM-level settings that must be set before the TIBCO BusinessEvents engine starts. Other settings go in the CDD file. JVM-level settings in the CDD file are ignored.

For non-TIBCO BusinessEvents related JVM settings, see Java documentation as needed. The TRA file also contains some helpful comments for such properties.

Updating Classpath, Environment Variables, Path, and Copying JAR Files

At runtime the software uses the classpath set in the `be-engine.tra` file to locate the libraries (third-party libraries and custom function libraries) needed to execute the code. Ensure that you have added all the classpaths needed before you deploy.

For example, you must update the classpath to specify the locations of libraries for TIBCO Enterprise Message Service, TIBCO Rendezvous, third party software, and custom functions.

In some cases you must also copy the JAR files. If a JAR has dependencies on native libraries, edit `BE_HOME/bin/be-engine.tra` and as needed, update `PATH`, `LD_LIBRARY_PATH`, `SHLIB_PATH`, and `LIBPATH` as needed, depending on the operating system.

For the design-time equivalent of these tasks, see Adding and Working with Launch (Debug or Run) Configurations and Enabling the Test Connection Feature in *TIBCO BusinessEvents Developer's Guide*.

For TIBCO Enterprise Message Service and TIBCO Rendezvous Channels

If the software is installed locally, set the `EMS_HOME` variable or `RV_HOME` variable in the `BE_HOME/bin/be-engine.tra` files. The classpath already contains entries for these variables.



For JMS channels that use TIBCO Enterprise Message Service version 5, installed locally, you must change the existing setting in the `be-engine.tra` property `tibco.env.STD_EXT_CP`: Change `%EMS_HOME%/clients/java` to `%EMS_HOME%/lib`.

Local installation is the only option for TIBCO Rendezvous, which is not a pure Java API.

If TIBCO Enterprise Message Service is not installed locally, copy the `jms.jar` and `tibjms.jar` files to `BE_HOME/lib/ext/tpcl`. This location is specified in the standard classpath in the `be-engine.tra` file as shipped.

For WebSphere MQ Channels

Copy the copy the relevant JAR files and the binding file to the following directory:

`BE_HOME/lib/ext/tpcl`

This location is specified in the standard classpath in the `be-engine.tra` file as shipped.

For Integration with TIBCO ActiveMatrix BusinessWorks

For instructions on configuring the system to work with ActiveMatrix BusinessWorks, see Chapter 38, ActiveMatrix BusinessWorks Integration in *TIBCO BusinessEvents Developer's Guide*.

Property for Cache Based Object Management on AIX

When TIBCO BusinessEvents is installed on AIX and uses cache-based object management, you must add this property to all TRA files, and set the value to `true`.

```
java.net.preferIPv4Stack=true
```



Remember to set this property on all internal TIBCO BusinessEvents engines' TRA files too, such as in `be-mm.tra` for the TIBCO BusinessEvents Monitoring and Management (MM) server and the MM broker properties set in the MM CDD file. Add-on products also have engine TRA files you must update.

If you do not add this property, you see the following exception:

```
java.net.SocketException: The socket name is not available on this system
```

Setting JMX Properties

For TIBCO BusinessEvents Monitoring and Management

For the MM component to monitor the cluster, you must configure various JMX settings. For details see [Configure JMX Properties in To-Be-Monitored Engine TRA Files on page 21](#).

For Other Purposes

Using a JMX-compliant monitoring tool such as JConsole can be useful for other purposes. For example, MBeans enable you to see cache details if you are using Coherence as the cache provider.

To enable a JMX-compliant monitoring tool to view the exposed MBeans, set these properties in the *BE_HOME/bin/be-engine.tra* files:

```
java.property.com.sun.management.jmxremote=true  
java.property.com.sun.management.jmxremote.ssl=false  
java.property.com.sun.management.jmxremote.port=5558
```

You can also set the JMX connector port for deployment with TIBCO Administrator using this CDD property:

```
be.engine.jmx.connector.port
```


Chapter 3

Basic MM Configuration

This chapter explains how to configure the connection between the MM server and the cluster (or multiple clusters) to be monitored and managed, and define some basic MM properties.

For details about configuring the MM metrics and features, see [Chapter 4, MM Metrics and Features Configuration, on page 53](#).



TIBCO BusinessEvents Monitoring and Management component is available in TIBCO BusinessEvents Express edition. Note the following limitations when running the MM server with TIBCO BusinessEvents Express:

- Query dependent charts will be empty.
- Alerts, Thresholds, and other components that depend on the mm-class code are not supported.

Topics

- [Overview of MM Configuration, page 14](#)
- [Install and Configure Software for Remote Start and Deployment, page 16](#)
- [Install and Configure TIBCO Hawk for Machine Level Metrics, page 19](#)
- [Configure JMX Properties in To-Be-Monitored Engine TRA Files, page 21](#)
- [Configure User Authorization for Administrator and User Roles, page 23](#)
- [Site Topology Overview, page 24](#)
- [Configure the Site Topology in TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio, page 28](#)
- [Site Topology Reference, page 32](#)
- [Basic MM Settings in MM.cdd, page 39](#)
- [MM Agent Basic Configuration Reference, page 41](#)
- [Configuring for Coherence WKA Cluster Discovery, page 49](#)
- [Configuring for TIBCO BusinessEvents DataGrid WKA Discovery, page 51](#)
- [Configure MM Console Properties, page 52](#)

Overview of MM Configuration

This section explains at a high level how to configure the TIBCO BusinessEvents Monitoring and Management (MM) component for use with a deployed TIBCO BusinessEvents cluster. Sections follow providing detailed configuration steps.

The tasks are arranged in a reasonable order, but the specified order is not required for many of them.



- The MM server cluster uses Cache based object management, but MM can monitor TIBCO BusinessEvents engines running in In-Memory mode too.
- TIBCO BusinessEvents MM allows you to monitor multiple clusters. Each cluster is configured using its own site topology file. The cluster names must be unique.
- For monitoring machine-level metrics TIBCO Hawk® is required. Other metrics are available without use of TIBCO Hawk. The version of TIBCO Hawk provided with TIBCO Runtime Agent is sufficient.
- TIBCO BusinessEvents Express edition can monitor and manage only engines running in In-Memory mode.

Before You Begin

Before you begin, the following monitored cluster project files must be correctly configured and available on the MM server machine.

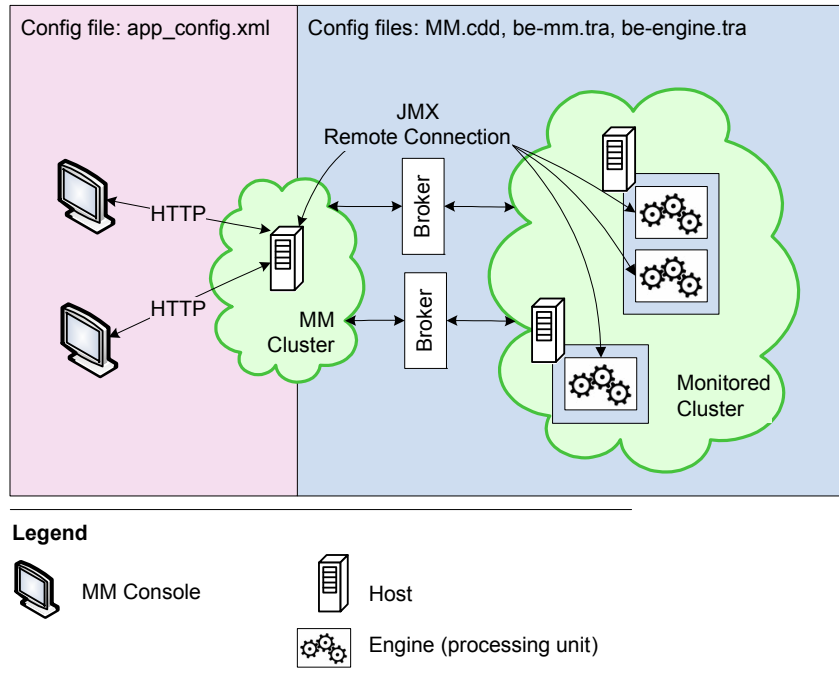
- The CDD files: Cache OM and In-Memory are supported. However, monitoring In-Memory and Cache OM simultaneously is not supported.
- The EAR files: The EAR files containing the compiled TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio projects.

See *TIBCO BusinessEvents Developer's Guide* for details on maintaining these resources.

MM Runtime Architecture

The following conceptual diagram shows the MM cluster in the center, the web-based MM Console on the left, and one instance of the monitored cluster on the right. The monitored cluster is connected to the MM cluster through JMX, and through a Java process that uses RMI to connect the two clusters. This process is known as a broker. Note that the broker is used only with the Coherence cache provider and is not required for the TIBCO BusinessEvents DataGrid cache provider.

Figure 1 MM Runtime Architecture



Remote JMX connections enable MM to connect to the MBeans exposed in the monitored cluster's engines. These MBeans allow the user to invoke remote operations from MM Console to gather performance metrics. Additionally, software utilities are used for remote start and deployment, and TIBCO Hawk is used for machine level metrics.

Files used to configure the console and the connection to the monitored cluster are shown along the top of the diagram. Configuration is explained in this chapter.

Summary of Configuration Tasks

The configuration tasks with detailed procedures are listed below.

- [Install and Configure Software for Remote Start and Deployment, page 16](#)
- [Install and Configure TIBCO Hawk for Machine Level Metrics, page 19](#)
- [Configure JMX Properties in To-Be-Monitored Engine TRA Files, page 21](#)
- [Configure the Site Topology in TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio, page 28](#)
- [Basic MM Settings in MM.cdd, page 39](#)
- [Configure MM Console Properties, page 52](#)

Install and Configure Software for Remote Start and Deployment

The following table shows which software utilities can be used to perform remote operations. Information about installation and configuration of each software utility follows. Use the software utility’s documentation for more details.

Table 3 Software Options for Deployment, Remote Start, and Remote Method Invocation

| Software | Deployment | Remote Start, Stop | Remote Method Invocation |
|-------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| SSH | Yes | Yes | |
| PsTools (Windows) | | Yes | |
| TIBCO Hawk | | Yes | Yes |
| JMX (required) | | | Yes |

Deployment using MM requires SSH.

Although it is possible to use more than one utility for the machines in the cluster, it is recommended that you use only one across all the machines. Ensure that the software is installed and running on all relevant machines.



The software you use on each machine in the monitored cluster is specified in the cluster’s site topology file. See [Start PU Method Setting on page 38](#).

SSH

Only SSH software enables MM to deploy TIBCO BusinessEvents software to the predefined hosts, that is, those configured in the monitored cluster’s site topology file.

SSH can also be used to start remote engines.

The SSH utility is available on UNIX machines by default. No action is required. On Windows machines you must install an SSH server, as explained next.

Installing and Configuring an SSH Server

If you want to use SSH on Windows machines, you must download the software and install it. Many SSH servers are available. For Windows, OpenSSH and Copssh are supported. See the product readme file for specific versions that are supported.



Configuring OpenSSH

TIBCO has tested with OpenSSH software. See the product readme file for specific versions that are supported. If you use the OpenSSH server, note the following when installing OpenSSH:

- The OpenSSH package is not a part of the default Cygwin installation. During its installation, ensure that you select the OpenSSH package. Also select the option 'Select required packages (RECOMMENDED)' to install all the required packages to satisfy the dependencies.
- Accept the default username suggested when configuring the OpenSSH server and provide a password for the username.
- For deployment and starting PUs, TIBCO recommends that you use the user login that was used to install and configure OpenSSH. The credentials of the user can be specified in the host settings of the site topology file, Host Settings User and Password fields. See [Host Settings on page 36](#).

However, if you choose to use a different user, you must ensure that the user is added to the SSH server.

TIBCO Hawk

You can use TIBCO Hawk to start remote engines. It must be installed and running on the MM server machine and on all the client machines that use MM with Hawk. All machines in the same cluster must use the same TIBCO Hawk domain and use the same transport definitions (server, network, daemon port).

Hawk® is also used for machine-level monitoring. See [Install and Configure TIBCO Hawk for Machine Level Metrics on page 19](#).

The same properties are used for both purposes. Hawk is used for remote start only if specified in the cluster's site topology file. See [Start PU Method Setting on page 38](#).

PsTools

PsTools is an open Windows utility that enables execution of processes on remote machines. You can use PsTools to start remote engines only when both MM and the target host run on Windows.

Installing and Configuring PsTools — Accepting the Certificate

To use PsTools you must download it to every target machine and save it to *BE_HOME/mm/bin/pstools*.

The first time PsTools is run on a client machine, a popup window appears. You must accept the certificate so that PsTools becomes fully functional. Do this once on each host machine.

Install and Configure TIBCO Hawk for Machine Level Metrics

If you want to monitor machine level statistics, you must use TIBCO Hawk software. If you use Hawk, you also need to use TIBCO Rendezvous as the transport.



The version of TIBCO Hawk provided by TIBCO Runtime Agent is sufficient for this functionality.

Using Hawk allows you to visualize machine-level metrics in the MM UI. These machine-level metrics are made available by Hawk micro agents. If you do not configure a Hawk domain, the enterprise monitor won't show the machine-level metrics, but it will show all other levels of metrics.

Hawk can also be used for starting remote engines. See [Install and Configure Software for Remote Start and Deployment on page 16](#) for other options. The configuration shown here is used for both purposes.

1. Install TIBCO Hawk and TIBCO Rendezvous software on the MM server machine, and on all client machines in the TIBCO BusinessEvents cluster whose machine-level metrics you want to monitor.
2. Configure a Hawk domain. A Hawk domain specifies a group of TIBCO Hawk agents that acts as a monitoring set. Each machine has a Hawk agent and various micro agents (HMA) that provide useful machine-level metrics to the enterprise monitor.

Use the same Hawk domain name and Rendezvous transport for all the monitored engines and for the emonitor application.

3. Import the `BE_HOME/MM/project/emonitor` project into your workspace and edit the `MM.cdd`. If you copy files into the workspace, remember to copy the `MM.cdd` file to the above location. In the `mm-class` agent properties list, add the following property to specify the Hawk domain:

```
tibco.clientVar.Domain=TIBCO Hawk Domain
```

4. If you use non-default values for the Hawk transport properties, you must specify them, also in the `mm-class` agent properties list in the `MM.cdd`. The properties are as follows:

```
tibco.clientVar.TIBHawkDaemon=Rendezvous daemon used by Hawk
tibco.clientVar.TIBHawkNetWork=Rendezvous network used by Hawk
tibco.clientVar.TIBHawkService=Rendezvous service used by Hawk
```

To use the default client socket, omit the daemon argument. Default service is 7474, and daemon is tcp:7474. See Hawk documentation for additional information.

5. Add the same properties you added to the MM.cdd file in [step 3](#) and [step 4](#) to the monitored project's CDD file, in the Cluster tab properties sheet.
6. In the `BE_HOME\mm\bin\be-mm.tra` file, set the `tibco.env.HAWK_HOME` property and the `tibco.env.RV_HOME` to point to the TIBCO Hawk and TIBCO Rendezvous installation root directories.
7. In the TRA files of all monitored cluster engines, set the properties shown in [step 6](#).

Configure JMX Properties in To-Be-Monitored Engine TRA Files

After the TIBCO BusinessEvents cluster engines are started, they use JMX MBeans to expose monitoring and management information to the MM server, and to allow remote method invocation. The JMX port number must be specified before the engine's JVM starts. A variable for the port number is provided in the TRA file so that the actual value can be specified before the engine starts.

Note that in the current release, JMX with SSL is not supported.

To Configure JMX Properties

JMX properties are provided in the shipped *BE_HOME/bin/be-engine.tra* file but are commented:

```
#java.property.be.engine.jmx.connector.port=%jmx_port%
#java.property.be.engine.jmx.connector.authenticate=false
```

Do the following for all TRA files for all monitored TIBCO BusinessEvents engines as needed.

To Enable Monitoring and Management

To expose JMX for monitoring and management (without authentication), uncomment this property:

```
java.property.be.engine.jmx.connector.port=%jmx_port%
```

Ensure that the value of the port property is set to this literal value: `%jmx_port%`. The actual value is substituted at runtime. See [How the JMX Remote Port Number is Set at Runtime](#).



When more than one PU (engine) is deployed on the same host, ensure that a different JMX port is used for each of the PUs, in the site topology file.

To Enable JMX MBeans Authentication

The following property enables authentication:

```
java.property.be.engine.jmx.connector.authenticate=true
```

Configure the authentication technology you want to use in the emonitor project as explained in [Chapter 10, Configuring User Authentication, on page 145](#).

How the JMX Remote Port Number is Set at Runtime

When you use the MM UI to start TIBCO BusinessEvents engines remotely, MM reads the port number from the PU configuration setting in the site topology file. See [\(Processing Unit Settings on page 35.\)](#)

MM passes this value to the TRA file's `jmx_port` variable, in the command line it composes when starting a TIBCO BusinessEvents engine: `--propVar jmx_port=portnum`.



If you start an engine manually from the command line, provide the port number in the same way, that is, using the option `--propVar jmx_port=portnum`. If the port number is not specified, the default port 5555 is used.

Use the same JMX port number as specified in the PUC so that MM treats the engine as a *predefined* engine. If you use a different number, the engine starts as an *unpredefined* engine. See [Predefined and Unpredefined Members on page 93](#).

Configure User Authorization for Administrator and User Roles

MM authorization uses two preconfigured roles. These roles are specified in the provided passwords file that is used for file-based authentication:

BE_HOME/mm/config/users.pwd

The file as shipped contains the following entries:

```
jdoe:A31405D272B94E5D12E9A52A665D3BFE:MM_ADMINISTRATOR;
mm_user:11b2016b63c99ef7ab6d6d716be7b78e:MM_USER;
admin:21232f297a57a5a743894a0e4a801fc3:MM_ADMINISTRATOR;
```

If you add more users ensure that they have the appropriate role. Note that role names are case sensitive:

MM_ADMINISTRATOR Users with this role can execute methods, for example to deploy, start, and stop engines, and invoke method operations.

MM_USER Users with this role can view MM Console, but cannot deploy, start, or stop engines, or invoke method operations.



To use LDAP authentication, you must add these roles in the LDAP directory for the relevant users.

See [Chapter 10, Configuring User Authentication, on page 145](#) for more on authentication topics, and configuring the password file.

Site Topology Overview

The site topology file contains deploy-time information such as what processing units to deploy to specific machines in your environment. You need to know information about the machines that will host the agents you plan to deploy, for example information about the machines' operating system and IP address.

You also need to know what remote invocation software you'll use to start remote processes on these machines: TIBCO Hawk, PSTools, or SSH.



- Changes to the EAR file do not affect the topology configuration. However if the cluster, processing unit, or agent definitions in the CDD file change, you must recreate the site topology file using the updated CDD.
- If you change the site topology, you must restart the MM server.

Editing the Site Topology File in a Text Editor or in the Graphical Editor

When possible, use the graphical site topology file editor in TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio. It provides validation and structure that are helpful.

When working on runtime installations, however, it may not be possible to use TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio. An annotated site topology file template is available, so you can edit the XML-based topology file in a text editor. It is located here:

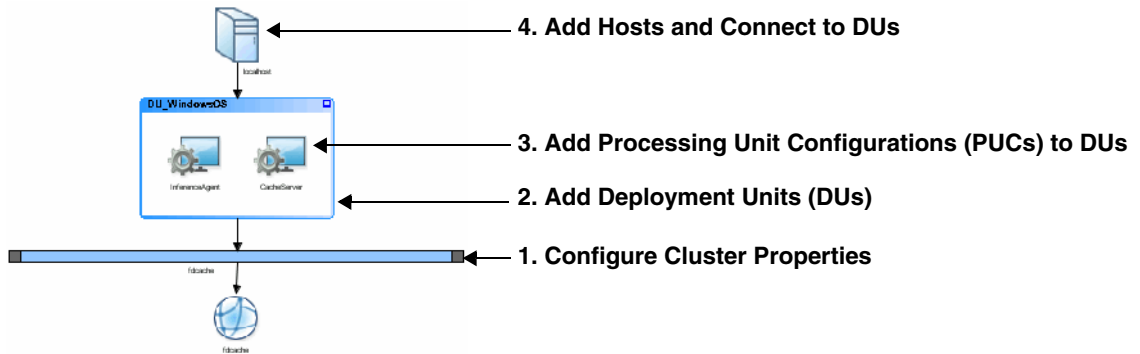
```
BE_HOME/mm/config/site_topology_template.st
```

If you are editing the file directly, adapt the GUI-based instructions accordingly. The configuration requirements are the same in both cases.

Summary of Site Topology Configuration

Using the canvas-based editor in TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio, you create a visual representation of the desired site topology. Tabs showing the properties let you configure each item represented by the topology diagram icons: the cluster, hosts, deployment units, and processing unit configurations.

The output of this activity is an XML file used in MM. Summary steps are shown below. Detailed steps are provided in [Configure the Site Topology in TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio on page 28](#).



1. Configure Cluster Properties In the Cluster Properties tab, reference the fully configured CDD and EAR files for your project. See [Project, Master, and Deployed Locations of CDD and EAR Files on page 26](#) for more on the use of these files.

2. Add Deployment Units (DUs) Add DUs to the canvas as needed. For each DU, specify the following:

- The location of the CDD and EAR files. MM copies the files to the specified location at deploy time.



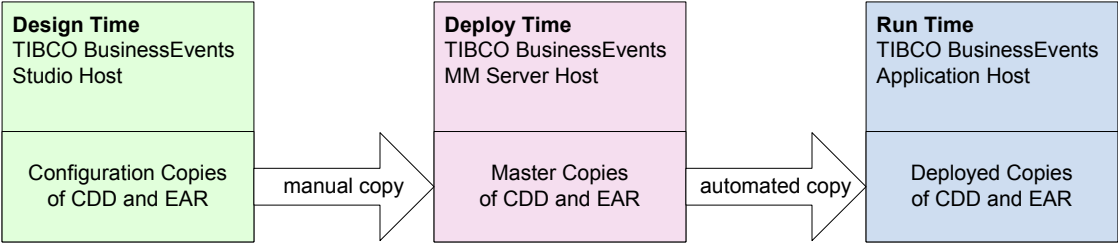
See the note in [Project, Master, and Deployed Locations of CDD and EAR Files on page 26](#) for an important limitation when deploying multiple DUs on one machine.

- One or more *processing unit configurations* (PUCs). You'll configure the PUCs in the next step.

3. Add Processing Unit Configurations (PUCs) to DUs For each PUC, select one processing unit (PU) from the list of PUs defined in the CDD file. Set deploytime properties such as the JMX ports used by MM to communicate with the deployed engine.

4. Add Hosts Here you specify the machine configuration, including the software used on the remote machines to start processes remotely. To deploy a DU to a host, connect the DU to that host in the canvas editor. Multiple hosts can use the same deployment unit, if the intent is to reuse an identical configuration on more than one machine.

Project, Master, and Deployed Locations of CDD and EAR Files



In the topology file, you reference three locations for the CDD and EAR files. The files in each location must be *exact copies*:

- Project CDD file: In the cluster configuration tab, you specify a locally available copy of the project CDD, used only at design-time for configuring the topology file in TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio.
- Master CDD and EAR files: Also in the cluster configuration tab, you specify the location of the master CDD and EAR files. These copies must be manually copied to the specified location on the MM server, for use in deployment.
- Deployed CDD and EAR files: In the Deployment Unit settings, you specify where MM will place the CDD and EAR files when it performs deployment.

The project and master CDD can be in the same location if you are using one machine to configure the topology file and to run MM server. These two sets of fields are available in case you are configuring the topology on a different machine from the MM server machine.



- All locations specified must already exist. The software does not create directories.
- Use the correct path delimiter for the operating system of the host machines.

Deployment-Specific Processing Units

In general, you can reference one processing unit multiple times to create different processing unit configurations (PUCs). However processing units that have deployment-specific settings cannot be used in this flexible manner.

Agent-Instance-Specific Properties

If a processing unit contains agent-instance-specific properties (such as agent key and priority settings), you must use it in only one PUC, which is used in only one DU, that is itself used only once in the deployment.

Host-Specific Processing Units

Processing units can host-specific settings. If a deployment unit contains a PUC that references such a processing unit, you must link it only to the appropriate host for deployment. For example, the Coherence cache provider property `tangosol.coherence.localhost` property is a host-specific setting, and so is the TIBCO BusinessEvents DataGrid property `be.engine.cluster.as.listen.url`.

Global Variables

Note that global variable overrides (if any) set in the master CDD are used for command-line deployment. They can be overridden by TIBCO BusinessEvents Monitoring and Management settings. If you plan to deploy using MM, override global variables using MM, instead of in the CDD file.

Configure the Site Topology in TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio

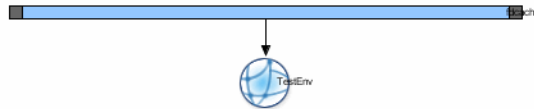
Before you begin ensure that you have a valid CDD file. The processing units that you will deploy to the various hosts are defined in the CDD. See [Site Topology Overview on page 24](#) for important information. See [Site Topology Reference on page 32](#) for detailed information on the settings.

To Add a Site Topology Diagram



Disable Animation to Avoid Display Issues Animation can cause display problems. To disable animation, go to Windows > Preferences > TIBCO BusinessEvents > Diagram. In the Animation section, uncheck the Allow checkbox.

1. Open the project in TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio. Select the project root, right-click and select **New > Other > TIBCO BusinessEvents > Site Topology**.
2. At the New Site Topology Wizard, enter a unique Site Topology name and optional description.
3. Select the Cluster Deployment Descriptor (CDD) that contains the PU definitions and other details you want to use. Only CDD files within the studio project you are configuring are available for selection.
4. Click **Finish**. You see the site topology editor, showing the cluster bar icon and site globe icon, ready for you to build the site topology diagram:



To Configure the Site Topology

1. On the canvas, click the site icon (the globe). In the Site Properties tab you can change the site name and description as desired. Other fields are view-only.

2. Click the blue bar, which represents the cluster. In the Cluster Properties tab, specify the following:
 - The location of the Project CDD, which must be available to the TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio Explorer. The CDD you selected in the wizard
 - The location of the Master CDD and EAR on the MM server. The MM server reads these files and copies them to the remote deployment locations specified in the DUs.



If the MM server is on a different machine from the machine where you are running TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio, you must copy the master files to the specified location so they are available for use by MM.

See [Project, Master, and Deployed Locations of CDD and EAR Files on page 26](#) for details.

3. Add one or more deployment units: In the Site Topology section of the palette to the right of the canvas, click the deployment unit icon and then click the canvas. A DU icon appears on the canvas. Click again to add more DUs. Right-click the canvas to stop adding units. (If the palette is not visible, click Window > Show View > Palette or Window > Reset Perspective.)

A connection arrow appears automatically, connecting each deployment unit to the cluster.

4. Click each DU in turn and configure the Deployment Unit Properties tab settings.
 - In the Deployed CDD and Deployed EAR fields, specify the directory where MM will put the files when it deploys this DU to the host machine.
 - Click **Add** and add one or more processing unit configurations (PUCs) to the deployment unit.

See [Deployment Unit Settings on page 34](#) for details.

5. Configure processing unit configurations (PUCs): In the DU property sheet, double click one of the listed PUCs (or click the PUC icon shown in the diagram). The Processing Unit Configuration properties appear. Configure the PUC as follows (and configure the rest of the PUCs in a similar way):
 - As desired replace the default PUC name with a name of your choice.
 - As desired, select the option to use the PUC name as the engine name.
 - Select the processing unit to use for this configuration. The list displays the PUs defined in the CDD. You can use one PU in multiple DUs, as

appropriate. When you select a PU, the number of agents defined for it displays. (No agent level configuration is done in the site topology editor.)

- Set the JMX port for MM to perform monitoring and management. When multiple PUs are running on one host, each PU must have a different JMX port. You can reuse ports on different hosts, however.

See [Processing Unit Settings on page 35](#) for details, especially on JMX port.

6. Add one or more hosts. In the Site Topology section of the palette, click the Host icon, and then click the canvas. A host icon appears on the canvas. Click again to add more hosts. Right-click in the canvas area to stop adding hosts.
7. Click each host icon in turn and configure the Properties tab.
 - In the General tab, configure the host name (including the domain extension), IP, and as needed, the user name and password, and operating system.
 - In the Installation tab, ensure the TIBCO BusinessEvents Home and TRA file locations are correctly specified.
 - In the Start-PU-Method tab, select an option to use for MM to start a processing unit on this host.

See [Host Settings on page 36](#) for details.

8. Connect each host to one or more deployment units:
 - In the Links section of the palette, click the Connect icon.
 - Click a host and then the title bar of the deployment unit you want to deploy on that host.

Right-click to stop connecting.

To remove a connection, right-click to stop connecting, then right-click a connection arrow and click the Delete option.

9. Save.



The canvas has a property sheet too: click an empty area of the canvas to see the number of deployment units and number of processing units in the site topology.

Specifying the Site Topology Files for the MM Server

The MM server parses and loads all the site topology files, except the template file `site_topology_template.st`, located at `BE_HOME\mm\config`.



For backward compatibility, MM server loads the site topology file specified using the property `be.mm.topology.file` in the `MM.cdd` file. However, this property is deprecated in 5.1. TIBCO recommends that you put the site topology file to the `BE_HOME\mm\config` location.

If the location `BE_HOME\mm\config` does not contain any site topology file, the MM server fails to start with an appropriate message in the log file.

If a site topology file (with the same name) is present under `BE_HOME\mm\config` and is also specified using the property `be.mm.topology.file` in the `MM.cdd` file, only the site topology file specified in the property will be parsed and loaded by the MM server.

In a multicluster configuration, all the Master CDD files defined on every site topology file (STF) loaded by the MM server must have the same Cache Object Model. You cannot load one STF pointing to a Master CDD using Coherence Cache/DataGrid and another STF pointing to a Master CDD using TIBCO Cache/DataGrid.

Site Topology Reference

Site Settings

Table 4 Site Topology — Site Settings

| Property | Notes |
|--------------------|--|
| Site Name | <p>Site name.</p> <p>Default value is the name of the site topology file.</p> <p>In a multi-cluster configuration, the name must be the same for every cluster (in each site topology file).</p> |
| Description | <p>Description of the site, as desired.</p> |
| Number of Clusters | <p>Read-only field. Only one cluster per site is supported in this release. (Not present in the site topology XML file.)</p> <p>Note that even in a multi-cluster configuration, each cluster is configured in a different site topology file. Hence, the number of clusters in the site topology file will always be one.</p> |
| Number of Hosts | <p>Read-only field displaying the number of hosts in this topology. (Not present in the site topology XML file.)</p> |

Cluster Settings

Table 5 Site Topology — Cluster Settings

| Property | Notes |
|------------------------------|--|
| Cluster Name | <p>Read-only field displaying the cluster name specified in the CDD. This name is set in the Cluster Name field of the CDD editor.</p> <p>In a multi cluster configuration, the cluster name must be unique for each cluster.</p> |
| TIBCO BusinessEvents Version | <p>Read-only field displaying the version of TIBCO BusinessEvents. Must match the Host Settings field of the same name.</p> <p>Note If you copy a site topology from a prior release into a project and open it in the current release, this field value displays the prior release version number. The field is red and it is editable. Update the field value to the current version. It again becomes a read-only field. Also change the host-level TIBCO BusinessEvents Version field in a similar way: both must match. If you migrate the project, this issue does not occur. See the section Migration from 4.x to 5.1, in <i>TIBCO BusinessEvents Installation</i>.</p> |
| Project CDD | <p>Location and name of project CDD. This is the location used by TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio for configuration of the site topology. See Project, Master, and Deployed Locations of CDD and EAR Files on page 26.</p> |
| Master CDD | <p>Location and name of the master CDD. This is the location used by the MM server. See Project, Master, and Deployed Locations of CDD and EAR Files on page 26.</p> |
| Master EAR | <p>Location and name of the master EAR. This is the location used by the MM server. See Project, Master, and Deployed Locations of CDD and EAR Files on page 26.</p> |

Deployment Unit Settings

Table 6 Site Topology — Deployment Unit Settings

| Property | Notes |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Deployment Unit Name | <p>Name of the deployment unit. It can be helpful to include the operating system of the host to which you will deploy this DU in the DU name. If a DU contains any host-specific settings, it's also a good idea to put the host name in the DU name.</p> <p>In a multi cluster configuration, the deployment unit name must be unique.</p> <p>Note Paths in different operating systems are specified using different tokens. Even if the DUs are identical in all other settings, you must create different DUs for different operating systems.</p> <p>Default value is DU_<i>n</i> where n is a number that increments each time you add a DU to the diagram.</p> |
| Deployed CDD | <p>Absolute file path to the location where the MM server will deploy the copy of the master CDD. See Project, Master, and Deployed Locations of CDD and EAR Files on page 26.</p> |
| Deployed EAR | <p>Absolute file path to the location where the MM server will deploy the copy of the master EAR. See Project, Master, and Deployed Locations of CDD and EAR Files on page 26.</p> |
| Processing Unit Configurations | <p>Displays a list of processing unit configurations. Adding and configuring PUCs is explained in Configure the Site Topology in TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio on page 28.</p> |

Processing Unit Settings

Table 7 Site Topology — Processing Unit Settings

| Property | Notes |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Processing Unit Configuration Name | <p>The name that identifies this configuration of the processing unit, as specified in the Processing Unit setting (see below). The processing unit name must be unique across the deployment unit.</p> <p>The processing units settings are configured in the CDD. See Chapter 29, Agent and Processing Unit Configuration in <i>TIBCO BusinessEvents Developer's Guide</i>.</p> |
| Use As Engine Name | <p>Check this checkbox to use the value of the Processing Unit Configuration Name field as the engine name.</p> <p>It is recommended that you use the same choice across all processing units in the cluster.</p> |
| Processing Unit | <p>Select the processing unit you want to use. Only processing units configured in the CDD selected as the Project CDD appear in the list. The same processing unit can be used in multiple PUCs.</p> |
| Number of Agents | <p>Displays the number of agents in the selected processing unit. (Not present in the site topology XML file.)</p> |
| JMX Port | <p>JMX port used by MM to perform monitoring and management. Required.</p> <p>When more than one PU is deployed on the same host (in one DU or multiple DUs), you must ensure the JMX port in each of these PUs is different.</p> <p>See How the JMX Remote Port Number is Set at Runtime on page 22 for more details.</p> |

Host Settings

Table 8 Site Topology — Host Settings

| Property | Notes |
|------------------|---|
| General Settings | |
| Host Name | <p>Name of the machine hosting the mapped DUs (including the domain extension). Used for remote access. Used to identify the host in the MM user interface. Required.</p> <p>To validate the hostname, ping the host using this name from the MM server machine.</p> <p>Note: Specify the exact name of the host. Errors in the host name result in the host appearing in the MM Console UI as an undefined machine. Do not, for example, use localhost.</p> |
| IP | <p>IP address of the host machine. Used for remote access. Required.</p> |
| User Name | <p>User name to log onto the host machine.</p> <p>The user credentials are used for remote deployment and execution, including starting a process unit.</p> <p>At runtime, a dialog box pops up to authenticate the user, for example when deploying a PU. If you provide a username and password here, then the dialog is prepopulated with these values. You can enter different values as needed.</p> <p>If you do not provide the credentials here, then you must provide them at the pop-up dialog.</p> <p>You can specify a local user or a domain user.</p> <p>Enter details for the user you specified for the remote connection utility you are using. For example, if you use PsTools, you would specify <i>domain\user</i> for domain users.</p> <p>Note If you use a SSH server, you must specify the same user credentials here that you used to install the SSH server, or the credentials of a user who is enabled to login to the SSH server. See Installing and Configuring an SSH Server on page 17 for details.</p> |

Table 8 Site Topology — Host Settings (Cont'd)

| Property | Notes |
|------------------------------|---|
| Password | <p>Password of the user referenced in the User Name field. The password is encrypted.</p> <p>See notes in User Name section.</p> |
| Operating System | <p>Operating system of the host machine. See the product readme for a list of supported platforms.</p> |
| Installation Settings | |
| TIBCO BusinessEvents Version | <p>Read-only field displaying the version of TIBCO BusinessEvents. Must match the Cluster Settings field of the same name.</p> <p>Note If you copy a site topology from a prior release into a project and open it in the current release, this field value displays the prior release version number, the field is red and it is editable. Update the field value to the current version. It again becomes a read-only field. Also change the cluster level TIBCO BusinessEvents Version field in a similar way: both must match.</p> |
| TIBCO BusinessEvents Home | <p>Install location of TIBCO BusinessEvents on the host machine, for example:</p> <p>c:/tibco/be/5.1</p> |
| TRA File | <p>Location of the be-engine.tra file, for example:</p> <p>c:/tibco/be/5.1/bin/be-engine.tra</p> |

Table 8 Site Topology — Host Settings (Cont'd)

| Property | Notes |
|-------------------------|--|
| Start PU Method Setting | |
| Start-PU-Method | <p>Choose the method that MM will use to start this processing unit on remote machines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use Hawk• Use PsTools• Use SSH. If you choose Use SSH, and do not want to use the default port number of 22, then also enter the port. The host must accept a secure connection through this port. Using the default port is generally recommended because it is also the default port used by most Linux SSH servers. <p>Note that a username and password for the remote machines are required for MM to connect (see notes for User Name and Password fields).</p> <p>See Install and Configure Software for Remote Start and Deployment on page 16 for details on each option.</p> <p>Default is SSH. Default SSH port number is 22.</p> |

Basic MM Settings in MM.cdd

The MM server uses the `MM.cdd` file to perform basic configuration and also to configure alerts, health metric rules, and actions. See [Chapter 4, MM Metrics and Features Configuration, on page 53](#) for more details on those tasks.

Configurations for alerts, health metric rules, and actions are uniform across all the clusters monitored by the MM server. Note that these configurations cannot be customized for each cluster individually.

In order to edit the CDD using the CDD editor, import the eMonitor project into TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio.

Expert users can also edit the XML file using a text editor, but using the UI protects you from editing errors. Back up the file before editing it.

To run the MM server with the installation defaults, the `MM.cdd` file must remain in the installed location.

Within the CDD file change only the settings for the `mm-class` agent. The `mm-class` agent is defined using an internal type of agent class (Monitoring & Management) used only in the `MM.cdd` file.

Whenever you change the `MM.cdd` file you must restart the BEMM server so that it uses the updated values.

Import the emonitor Project for CDD Editing

It is not possible to edit this file in TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio outside of its project context. In order to edit the CDD in TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio, you must import the project into your workspace.



As with any procedure that changes files, ensure the emonitor project is backed up before you edit its CDD file.

1. In TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio, choose **File > Import > Existing Projects into Workspace** and select the following project:
`BE_HOME/mm/project/emonitor`
2. To edit the CDD file in its original location, uncheck the Copy the projects into workspace checkbox. (If you do copy the emonitor project into your workspace, remember to copy the edited CDD file to its original location.)
3. In Studio Explorer, double-click **MM.cdd** to open it in the CDD editor.

Configuring the Basic Settings in the MM CDD File

1. Import the emonitor project into your workspace and open the CDD file for editing. See [Import the emonitor Project for CDD Editing on page 39](#) for details.
2. In the CDD editor, click the Agent Classes tab and select `mm-class` agent.
3. In the properties sheet, complete the values as explained in [MM Agent Basic Configuration Reference on page 41](#).

To monitor engines running in memory mode, add the property, `be.mm.monitor.in.mem`, to the properties and set its value to `true`.

To monitor engines running in cluster mode, set the value of the property to `false`. Alternately, you can remove the property from the properties sheet.

You must also specify the host address in the `tibco.clientVar.HTTPHost` property, and specify the port as needed.



If you are running on AIX you must add an additional property to the `mm-agent` class CDD properties. See [Property for Cache Based Object Management on AIX on page 10](#) for details.

4. The monitored cluster's topology file must be located on the MM server under `BE_HOME/mm/config`. (see [Site Topology Overview on page 24](#)). You can copy the file from its design-time location as needed. To monitor and manage other projects, ensure that the property `be.mm.topology.file` is either deleted from the `MM.cdd` file, or the property is set to `""` (empty string).
5. Save the CDD. If you imported it to your workspace, copy it to `BE_HOME/mm/project/emonitor` and to `BE_HOME/mm/bin`.



Whenever you change the `MM.cdd` file you must restart the BEMM server so that it uses the updated values.

MM Agent Basic Configuration Reference

This section provides a reference to the properties that are to be set in the Master CDD file.

See [Basic MM Settings in MM.cdd on page 39](#) for the related procedure.

Table 9 Master CDD mm-class Agent Class Properties

| Property | Notes |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <code>be.mm.monitor.in.mem</code> | <p>Enables the MM server to monitor engines running in memory mode when this property is set to true.</p> <p>You can either delete this property, or set the property to false to indicate monitoring engines running in cluster mode.</p> |
| <code>be.mm.topology.file</code> | <p>This property is deprecated in 5.1. The MM server locates and picks up all the site topology files present under <code>BE_HOME\mm\config</code>. To monitor and manage other projects, ensure that this property is either deleted from the file, or the property is set to ""(empty string).</p> <p>Fully qualified path to the site topology file for the cluster to be monitored. As shipped, points to the example project Fraud Detection Cache in TIBCO BusinessEvents Standard Edition and to the example project Fraud Detection in TIBCO BusinessEvents Express. See Site Topology Overview on page 24 and sections following for more details.</p> <p>Note The topology file must be located on the same machine as the machine where the MM server is running.</p> |

Authentication Properties (auth section)

Authentication is optional. Note that to avoid conflicts between authentication for MM and for add-on products that also use authentication, MM has its own set of property names. Authentication topics are documented in [Chapter 10, Configuring User Authentication, on page 145](#).

Table 9 Master CDD mm-class Agent Class Properties (Cont'd)

| Property | Notes |
|---|--|
| HTTP Properties | |
| Do not change unless advised by TIBCO. | |
| be.channel.http.propertiesAsXML | |
| | Do not change unless advised by TIBCO. |
| | Default is true. |
| Email Properties for Actions Feature | |
| actions_email | |
| Configure the properties needed to send emails in response to alerts or health levels. Required only if you will use the Actions feature. Replace default values for host, email addresses and passwords. | |
| be.mm.email.protocol | |
| | Email protocol. Supported protocols are smtp and smtps. |
| | Default value is smtp |
| be.mm.email.authentication | |
| | Specifies whether the user must authenticate to the email server. |
| | Possible values are true and false. If set to true then also configure the username and password properties. |
| | Default is false. |
| be.mm.email.host | |
| | Specifies the email host. |
| be.mm.email.from | |
| | Specifies the From address. |
| be.mm.email.username | |
| | Specifies the username used to authenticate to the email server. |
| | Used only if be.mm.email.authentication is set to true. |

Table 9 Master CDD mm-class Agent Class Properties (Cont'd)

| Property | Notes |
|--|--|
| <code>be.mm.email.password</code> | <p>Specifies the password used to authenticate to the email server.</p> <p>Used only if <code>be.mm.email.authentication</code> is set to true.</p> |
| Global Variable Overrides — HTTP | |
| <code>global_variable_overwrite > http</code> | Overrides for the project global variables. |
| <code>tibco.clientVar.HTTPHost</code> | <p>Used by the emonitor project HTTP channel. Set to the IP address of the machine hosting the MM server.</p> <p>Default value is <code>localhost</code></p> |
| <code>tibco.clientVar.HTTPPort</code> | <p>Used by the emonitor project HTTP channel. Specify as needed to avoid port conflicts.</p> <p>Default is 9000</p> |
| <code>tibco.clientVar.BEMMDocRoot</code> | <p>The directory from which static HTML content is served.</p> <p>Do not change unless advised by TIBCO.</p> <p>Default is <code>../web-root</code></p> |
| <code>tibco.clientVar.BEMMDocPage</code> | <p>The name of the default static HTML file stored in the document root. Do not change unless advised by TIBCO.</p> <p>Default is <code>\index.html</code></p> |

Table 9 Master CDD mm-class Agent Class Properties (Cont'd)

| Property | Notes |
|--|---|
| Global Variable Overrides — Frequencies | |
| <code>global_variable_overwrite > frequencies</code> | |
| These properties define how frequently certain checks and updates are done. Modify as needed to ensure best performance. | |
| Overrides for the project global variables. | |
| <code>tibco.clientVar.TopologyUpdateFreq</code> | <p>Specifies the time interval between two consecutive calls to the monitored cluster to fetch the latest (current) cluster topology (in milliseconds). The purpose of this check is to ensure that the Cluster Explorer topology matches the actual cluster topology.</p> <p>Default is 30000</p> |
| <code>tibco.clientVar.JMXUpdateFreq</code> | <p>Specifies the time interval between two consecutive calls to get metrics of each monitored entity in the cluster (in milliseconds). The purpose of this check is to ensure that metrics at all monitored entity levels are updated regularly.</p> <p>A monitored entity in a cluster can be a cluster, a machine, a process unit or an agent.</p> <p>Adjust as needed. For example, if the requests are affecting performance, increase the time interval. If you want more immediate notifications, decrease the time interval.</p> <p>Default is 30000</p> |
| <code>tibco.clientVar.HealthCheckFreq</code> | <p>Specifies the time interval between two consecutive two health pings to each machine and process in the monitored cluster (in milliseconds).</p> <p>This property is used to determine which monitored entities are inactive. Inactive items are indicated in Cluster Explorer. See Inactive Members on page 93 for more details.</p> <p>Default is 30000</p> |

Table 9 Master CDD mm-class Agent Class Properties (Cont'd)

| Property | Notes |
|--|---|
| <code>tibco.clientVar.SweepFreq</code> | <p>This setting applies only to unpredefined cluster members. Predefined cluster members (those defined in the topology file) are never purged.</p> <p>The time interval between two sweep checks to physically delete inactive purged cluster members in the discovered topology (in milliseconds).</p> <p>The <code>SweepFreq</code> property determines how often the system checks for inactive unpredefined cluster members to be purged, and the <code>SweepThreshold</code> property determines for how long an item must remain inactive before it is eligible for purging.</p> <p>If a user is viewing an inactive cluster member that another user has purged, the cluster member remains visible until the user has finished viewing the details.</p> <p>Note Do not change unless advised by TIBCO.</p> <p>Default is 300000 (that is, five minutes)</p> |
| <code>tibco.clientVar.SweepThreshold</code> | <p>The length of inactivity for a purged cluster member to be qualified for physical deletion (in milliseconds).</p> <p>Also see notes for <code>Sweepfreq</code>.</p> <p>Note: Do not change unless advised by TIBCO.</p> <p>Default is 600000 (that is, ten minutes)</p> |
| Global Variable Overrides — Hawk | |
| <code>global_variable_overwrite > hawk</code> | Overrides for the project global variables. If you use non-default values, specify them here. |
| <code>tibco.clientVar.Domain</code> | Name of the TIBCO Hawk domain. |
| <code>tibco.clientVar.TIBHawkService</code> | Rendezvous service used by Hawk |
| <code>tibco.clientVar.TIBHawkDaemon</code> | Rendezvous daemon used by Hawk |

Table 9 Master CDD mm-class Agent Class Properties (Cont'd)

| Property | Notes |
|---|---------------------------------|
| <code>tibco.clientVar.TIBHawkNetWork</code> | Rendezvous network used by Hawk |

Configuring Broker Properties for Working with Coherence Cache Provider

A broker process enables the MM cluster to communicate and retrieve information from the target cluster. A multi-cluster configuration must have one broker per cluster, with each broker specifying it's own set of properties. Each broker must have its unique RMI port. The RMI port is specified using the property `be.mm.broker.rmi.port`. The value of this property must be an integer and the default value is 11200.



The broker properties are not required for TIBCO BusinessEvents DataGrid clusters.

The broker properties **must** be specified in the Master CDD file at the cluster level. In the Master CDD file, only the properties present at the cluster level with the prefix `tangosol.coherence` or `be.mm.broker` are passed to the broker process.

For backward compatibility, the broker properties defined in the MM.cdd file with the prefix `be.metric.cluster.property` are still loaded. However, if a property with the same name exists in the MM.cdd file and the Master CDD file, the value specified in the Master CDD file takes precedence.

Table 10 Master CDD: Broker Properties for Working With Coherence Cache Provider

| Property | Notes |
|--|---|
| <code>be.mm.broker.killoldbroker</code> | <p>A broker process enables the MM cluster to retrieve information from the target cluster. If MM stops, the broker terminates after about three minutes.</p> <p>By default, if MM restarts before the previous broker terminates, it uses that broker. If the previous broker has terminated, however, then MM creates a new broker process, using the target cluster properties in the master CDD that is specified in the topology file.</p> <p>When set to true, the existing broker process is never reused on startup. For example, if you want to monitor a different cluster when you restart MM (by specifying a different topology file), then you would set this property to true.</p> <p>Default is false</p> |
| <code>be.mm.broker.log.file</code> | <p>Location of the log file for the broker relative to the working directory. The broker connects to the cluster that is to be monitored. This file relates to cluster activities.</p> <p>Default is <code>logs/mm-broker.log</code></p> |
| <code>be.mm.broker.rmi.port</code> | <p>Port used to establish the RMI (Remote Method Invocation) communication between the MM cluster and the cluster to be monitored.</p> <p>Specify a valid port number for this property. The value must be an integer that corresponds to an open port on the machine hosting the MM server. The default value of the port is 11200.</p> <p>Specify a unique RMI port for each Master CDD corresponding to the cluster that is to be monitored. The property must have a different value for each Master CDD file.</p> |
| <code>be.mm.broker.tangosol.coherence.localhost</code> | <p>IP address of the server machine. Required only if you are using a non-default IP interface.</p> |

Table 10 Master CDD: Broker Properties for Working With Coherence Cache Provider

| Property | Notes |
|--|---|
| <code>be.mm.broker.tangosol.coherence.localport</code> | <p>Specifies the port that the socket will listen to or publish on.</p> <p>If more than one cluster is running on the same subnet, then even though they have different cluster names and cluster addresses, you may need to specify this property to avoid conflict.</p> <p>Also used for Coherence WKA configuration. See Configuring for Coherence WKA Cluster Discovery on page 49.</p> <p>Possible values are 1 to 65535.</p> <p>Default is 9000</p> |
| <code>be.mm.broker.java.net.preferIPv4Stack</code> | <p>If the server is hosted on an AIX machine, set this property to True. Remember to also add a similar property to the <code>be-mm.tra</code> file. See Property for Cache Based Object Management on AIX on page 10 for general details (note that the property name is different here than in the to-be-monitored engine TRA file).</p> <p>Default is false</p> |

Configuring for Coherence WKA Cluster Discovery

If you are using the Oracle Coherence cache provider, and you have configured the monitored project to discover cluster members using well-known addresses (WKA) then you must make some additional changes to the project CDD so that MM can monitor and manage the cluster.

You must also configure the `mm.cdd` to work with the cluster to be monitored, but the MM cluster itself does not use well-known address discovery

See Chapter 24, Cache OM and Cluster Configuration in *TIBCO BusinessEvents Developer's Guide* for more details about WKA discovery.



Use unique ports — including for MM Server engine If any of the monitored cluster engines are configured to run on the same machine as the MM server, ensure that the values for `localport` are unique across the MM server and the monitored clusters on that machine.

Task A Configure the To-Be-Monitored Project's CDD

This section assumes that the CDD for the cluster to be monitored has already been configured for WKA cluster discovery. The additional configuration below enables MM to communicate with the cluster to be monitored.

Cluster configuration is documented in *TIBCO BusinessEvents Developer's Guide*.

1. Open the project to be monitored in TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio and open its CDD file in the CDD editor.

This CDD must be copied for use as the master CDD. See [Project, Master, and Deployed Locations of CDD and EAR Files on page 26](#) to understand the purpose of these copies of the CDD.

2. For each PU you will deploy to a WKA machine, add the `be.engine.hostaddress` property (in addition to the `tangosol.coherence.localhost` and `tangosol.coherence.localport` properties as needed for WKA configuration). Set it to the same value as the `localhost` property:

```
tangosol.coherence.localhost HostIP
tangosol.coherence.localport Hostport
be.engine.hostaddress HostIP
```

For better organization, you can put these properties into a property group, named as desired.

3. Add the following WKA properties to the cluster level properties:

```
tangosol.coherence.wka = IP_of_machine_hosting_MMServer
tangosol.coherence.wka.port = Unused_port_on_machine_hosting_MMserver
```



If the CDD has already been configured for WKA cluster discovery and either one or both of the properties, `tangosol.coherence.wka` and `tangosol.coherence.wka.port`, already exist in the CDD under the cluster level properties, you must rename such pair of properties to `tangosol.coherence.wkan` and `tangosol.coherence.wkan.port`, where *n* is the first unused integer in the WKA list. All the other WKA properties can remain as they are.

Task B Configure the MM.CDD File

1. Import the emonitor project into your workspace and open the CDD file for editing. See [Import the emonitor Project for CDD Editing on page 39](#) for details.
2. If the MM server runs on the same host as any monitored cluster engine specify the following properties in the Cluster > Properties sheet:

```
tangosol.coherence.localhost
tangosol.coherence.localport
```

Set `localhost` to the IP of the host where the MM server will run and set the `localport` property to a different port than any used by any monitored cluster engines on this host machine.

Task C Configure the be-engine.tra Files for Hosts with Multiple NIC Cards

For all host machines with multiple network cards (NIC), add the following property to the `be-engine.tra` file on each host:

```
java.property.java.rmi.server.hostname
```

The default value is `localhost`.

Set this property to the IP address of the desired NIC. This IP address must match the value specified in other properties where host IP is specified.

This property is required so that the engine is discovered by the MM cluster and appears as an active predefined engine. It is also required so that remote users can connect to any agents running on this host using a JMX client like JConsole.

Configuring for TIBCO BusinessEvents DataGrid WKA Discovery

If you are using the TIBCO BusinessEvents DataGrid cache provider, and you have configured the monitored project to discover cluster members using well-known addresses (WKA) then you must make some additional changes to the monitored project CDD so that MM can monitor and manage the cluster.

For more details about WKA discovery in a TIBCO BusinessEvents DataGrid cluster see the sections [Configuring the TIBCO BusinessEvents DataGrid Discover URL](#) and [Configuring the TIBCO BusinessEvents DataGrid Listen URL](#), in Chapter 24, *Cache OM and Cluster Configuration of the TIBCO BusinessEvents Developer's Guide*.

To Configure the To-Be-Monitored Project's CDD

1. Open the project to be monitored in TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio and open its CDD file in the CDD editor.

This CDD must be copied for use as the master CDD. See [Project, Master, and Deployed Locations of CDD and EAR Files on page 26](#) to understand the purpose of these copies of the CDD.

2. Add the following property to the cluster properties sheet.

```
be.mm.cluster.as.listen.url MMHostIP: Port
```

Specify the IP of the computer hosting the MM server, and an unused port.

3. Add the value of the `be.mm.cluster.as.listen.url` property to the list of addresses in the `be.engine.cluster.as.discover.url` property. The discovery property should be set at the cluster level (so the value is identical for all potential cluster members).

The discovery URL for well-known address configuration uses the following format:

```
tcp://ip:port[;ip:port]*
```

4. Save.

Configure MM Console Properties

Properties dealing with the Console are configured in the following file:
`BE_HOME/MM/web-root/app_config.xml`

Update the file as needed to set values for the following properties.

Table 11 MM Console Configuration Properties

| Property | Notes |
|---------------------|--|
| debugMode | Set to true to enable more detailed error messages. Default is false. |
| Demo Mode | If demo mode is enabled, chart updates are faked with random values based on the most recent value. Default is false |
| updateInterval | Defines the time interval (in seconds) between two consecutive calls from MM Console to the MM server. The UI is refreshed after each update interval: the panes and tables with statistics are populated with the newly received data, and the topology tree is updated with the last state of the cluster. Default is 5. |
| failedPaneThreshold | Maximum ratio of failed pane updates to number of displayed panes, before a system crash is assumed. If the number of failed panes exceeds the threshold an error displays in the console, Lost connection to data server. The user clicks OK and is logged out. Default is 0.2. |
| logoURL | Path to the image file for the company logo (or other image as desired). The image file must be stored within the <code>BE_HOME/MM/web-root</code> folder. The <code>logoURL</code> value is the relative location of the image file within the <code>web-root</code> folder. For example, if the image is in this location: <code>web-root/images/logo.jpg</code> , then the value of <code>logoURL</code> would be <code>images/logo.jpg</code> . The image displays in the upper left corner. The images size must be no more than 32 by 32 pixels. |
| chartStyles | You can configure preferences such as colors used for various chart elements. Follow the documentation in the file for each element. |

Chapter 4

MM Metrics and Features Configuration

This chapter explains how to configure TIBCO BusinessEvents Monitoring and Management alerts, health metrics, and actions.

For basic configuration of the MM component, see [Chapter 3, Basic MM Configuration](#), on page 13.



TIBCO BusinessEvents Express The TIBCO BusinessEvents Express edition supports only In Memory object management. Therefore it does not support use of the TIBCO BusinessEvents Monitoring and Management component.

Topics

- [Overview of Configuring MM Alerts, Thresholds, and Actions](#), page 54
- [Understanding and Configuring Alerts](#), page 55
- [Alert Configuration Reference](#), page 57
- [Specifying the Path to an Alert Metric Value \(and a Reference Value\)](#), page 59
- [Pane Types Reference for Alert Configuration](#), page 62
- [Understanding Health Metric Rules](#), page 64
- [Configuring Health Metric Rules](#), page 69
- [Health Metric Rule Configuration Reference](#), page 72
- [Configuring Actions](#), page 76
- [Action Configuration Reference](#), page 77

Overview of Configuring MM Alerts, Thresholds, and Actions

The MM component provides a console that enables you to monitor the status of deployed TIBCO BusinessEvents engines, and perform management tasks.

You can configure thresholds and other settings for the various health metrics and alerts to suit your needs. You can also configure actions to take based on alerts or health level status values.

These configuration tasks are done in the CDD file for MM, `MM.cdd`. See the following sections for details:

- Configure alerts:
 - [Understanding and Configuring Alerts on page 55](#)
 - [Configuring Alerts on page 55](#)
 - [Alert Configuration Reference on page 57](#)
 - [Specifying the Path to an Alert Metric Value \(and a Reference Value\) on page 59](#)
 - [Pane Types Reference for Alert Configuration on page 62](#)
- Configure health metric rules:
 - [Understanding Health Metric Rules on page 64](#)
 - [Configuring Health Metric Rules on page 69](#)
 - [Health Metric Rule Configuration Reference on page 72](#)
- Configure actions to take upon triggering of an alert of change in health level:
 - [Configuring Actions on page 76](#)
 - [Action Configuration Reference on page 77](#)

Understanding and Configuring Alerts

The MM server can monitor key performance indicators provided in the metric charts and tables, and generate notifications (alerts) when a specified condition is met.

See [Working with Panels and Panes on page 98](#) for some examples of charts and tables.

Understanding Alerts

Alert conditions are met by comparing a specified metric value with a reference value. The reference value can be a constant, or it can be another value in the same pane. As an example of a constant reference, you can configure an alert to trigger when the number of deadlocked threads exceeds a certain number. As an example of a reference that is another value in a pane, you could configure an alert to trigger when Used memory exceeds 95% of Max memory.

Each alert has an alert level (`critical`, `warning`, and `normal`), and a configurable message. Messages use the Java Message Format syntax. You can, as desired, set up three alerts of different severity for the same metric, using different threshold values.

Severity is defined in terms of the following three levels:

- Critical (red bulb icon)
- Warning (yellow bulb icon)
- Normal (green bulb icon)

Alerts are viewable in the System Alerts pane of the Cluster Overview. See [Cluster Overview on page 100](#) for an example.

The presence of alerts can also be used to define the health level value for any monitored entity. See [Configuring Health Metric Rules on page 69](#).

Configuring Alerts

To Configure an Alert



Ensure that condition settings in different alerts do not overlap with each other, so that it is clear which alert to use in all cases.

See [Alert Configuration Reference on page 57](#) for more details on the settings referenced in this procedure.



As with any procedure that changes files, ensure the emonitor project is backed up before you edit its CDD file.

1. Import the emonitor project into your workspace and open the CDD file for editing. See [Import the emonitor Project for CDD Editing on page 39](#) for details.
2. Open the `MM.cdd` in the Cluster Deployment Descriptor editor and select the Agent Classes tab
3. Select `mm-class (Monitoring & Management)` > **Alert Configurations**.
4. Click **Add** or select an existing alert configuration.
5. Configure the fields as explained in [Alert Configuration Reference on page 57](#)
6. Save.
7. If you have finished configuration, start the emonitor project using the modified CDD file. This starts the MM server. See [Starting MM Server and Logging On to the Console on page 80](#).

Alert Configuration Reference

See [Understanding and Configuring Alerts on page 55](#) for the related procedure.

Table 12 MM CDD mm-class Agent Class Alert Configuration

| Property | Notes |
|---|--|
| Alert ID | An ID for this alert. |
| Condition Settings | |
| Ensure that condition settings in different alerts do not overlap with each other, so that it is clear which alert to use in all cases. | |
| Path | Enter the cluster path that defines the scope of this alert. Scope is defined in terms of cluster levels. See Cluster Member Paths on page 64 for details on specifying this value. |
| Alert Value | <p>A structured path which points to the metric value used for the alert. It can be a series in a chart pane, or a column in a table pane. Elements of the path are as follows:</p> <p><i>PaneType/SeriesName/CategoryValue/ValueIndex</i></p> <p>See Specifying the Path to an Alert Metric Value (and a Reference Value) on page 59 for details on this setting.</p> |
| Reference Value | <p>A constant value, or a partial structured path which points to a metric value in the same pane as the metric value specified in the Name field.</p> <p>The partial path is specified as:</p> <p><i>SeriesName/CategoryValue/ValueIndex</i></p> <p>It is appended to <i>PaneType</i> part of the path provided in the Name field.</p> <p>For example, if Name specifies <code>/memory/used</code></p> <p>Then Reference might specify <code>max</code>, which is another series name in the pane type <code>memory</code>.</p> |

Table 12 MM CDD mm-class Agent Class Alert Configuration (Cont'd)

| Property | Notes |
|-----------------------|---|
| Threshold | <p>Expressed as a percentage. Enter a value between 0 and 100 as desired.</p> <p>When the value of <i>Name</i> meets or exceeds <i>Threshold</i> percentage of the value of <i>Reference</i>, the alert is triggered.</p> |
| Projection Properties | |
| Severity | <p>The severity of the alert. Possible values are: <code>critical</code>, <code>warning</code>, and <code>normal</code>.</p> |
| Message | <p>Message to display when this alert is triggered. The message string can optionally contain variables. For example:</p> <pre>"{0}''s garbage collection time {2} for {1} has crossed 10% of {3} up time"</pre> <p>See Specifying the Alert Message on page 60 for more details.</p> |

Specifying the Path to an Alert Metric Value (and a Reference Value)

When you configure an alert, you specify two values to compare, and a threshold:

- **The Alert Value** This field provides the path to the metric you are interested in being notified about. The path is structured as follows:

PaneType/SeriesName/CategoryValue/ValueIndex

- **The Reference Value** This field provides a comparison value. It can be a constant (such as a threshold number) or a different metric value on the same pane. Because it is on the same pane, you do not have to provide the full path. The path for reference is structured as follows

SeriesName/CategoryValue/ValueIndex

The parts of the path shown above are explained in [Table 13](#).

Table 13 Elements Used to Specify the Path to an Alert Metric Value

| Path element | Notes |
|--------------|---|
| Pane Type | <p><i>PaneType/...</i></p> <p>The specific pane type for the selected element type. See Table 15, Pane Type Details, on page 62 to find the pane type you want to use.</p> |
| Series Name | <p><i>PaneType/SeriesName/...</i></p> <p>To set an alert on a value in one series of a multi-series chart, specify the series name that appears in the chart in the <i>SeriesName</i> position of the path.</p> <p>In a table pane or a single series chart pane, use the value <code>\$default</code>. For example: <code>gc/\$default/*/2"</code></p> |

Table 13 Elements Used to Specify the Path to an Alert Metric Value

| Path element | Notes |
|----------------|--|
| Category Value | <p><i>PaneType/SeriesName/CategoryValue/...</i></p> <p>To set an alert on a specific category of information in a chart or table, specify its name in the <i>CategoryValue</i> position of the path.</p> <p>In a chart, each chart element such as a bar or a line represents a category of information. For example, in the Thread Pool Best Performers chart each thread is a category (shown as a green bar). Use the name that appears for the chart element, or in the tooltip if the full name does not display.</p> <p>In a table, each row represents a category of information. The value in the first (that is, left-most) column of the row is the name of the category. Use the name of the first column as the category value.</p> <p>Not used for time-based panes. (See Table 15, Pane Type Details, on page 62 for a listing of which panes are time based.)</p> <p>To use all category values, you can use an asterisk (*) as a wild card character in the <i>CategoryValue</i> position. For example, "<i>gc/\$default/*/2</i>"</p> <p>If the category value is not found or is defined as "all," then all the categories in the specified series are considered for condition checking.</p> |
| Value Index | <p><i>ElementTypePath/PaneType/SeriesName/CategoryValue/ValueIndex</i></p> <p>A specific item of information in a category.</p> <p>Only used for tables (not for charts). (See Table 15, Pane Type Details, on page 62 for a listing of which panes use charts and which use tables.)</p> <p>For tables, use the index of the column from which the value is taken. The first column is ignored. (It is used as the category value). The indexing begins with the second column from the left. The second column index is 0, the third column index is 1, and so on.</p> |

Specifying the Alert Message

An alert message can be a simple text string, or it can use parameters. Below are two examples showing parameter-based messages:

"{0}"s garbage collection time {2} for {1} has crossed 10% of {3} up time"

"{0}"s used memory {2} has crossed 95% of {3} max memory at {1,date,short} {1,time,short}"

The message supports the following substitutions (using Java Message Format syntax).

Table 14 Alert Message Parameters

| Parameter | Value |
|-----------|--|
| {0} | The name of the cluster member that the alert is about. Specified by the <code>condition/getproperty@path</code> attribute. |
| {1} | The category that the alert is about. Specified by the <code>PaneType/SeriesName/CategoryValue/...</code> part of the <code>condition/getproperty@name</code> path. |
| {2} | The actual value that is causing the alert to be triggered, as specified in the <code>condition/getproperty@name</code> . See Table 13, Elements Used to Specify the Path to an Alert Metric Value, on page 59 . |
| {3} | The reference value, used to calculate whether a metric value is of concern (and the alert is therefore triggered). Specified by the <code>condition/getproperty@reference</code> attribute. |

Pane Types Reference for Alert Configuration

The following table shows the names of the pane types at each level of the cluster hierarchy (that is, the element types).

Table 15 Pane Type Details

| Element type | Pane Type Title | Table or Graph | Pane Type ID |
|--------------|------------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Cluster | Cluster Overview | Table | cstats |
| | System alerts | Table | sysalerts |
| Machine | CPU Usage | Chart (time) | cpustats |
| | Memory Usage | Chart (time) | memory |
| | Swap File Usage | Chart (time) | swap |
| Process | CPU Usage | Chart (time) | cpustats |
| | Memory Usage | Chart (time) | memory |
| | Running Threads | Chart (time) | rthreads |
| | Deadlocked Threads | Chart (time) | dthreads |
| | Garbage Collection | Table | gc |
| All Agents | Running Threads | Chart (time) | rthreads |
| | Deadlocked Threads | Chart (time) | dthreads |
| | Garbage Collection | Table | gc |
| | Thread Pool Best Performers | Chart | bestpool |
| | Thread Pool Worst Performers | Chart | worstpool |
| | Thread pool Usage | Chart (time) | tpool |
| | Job Queue Best Performers | Chart | bestjqueue |
| | Job Queue Worst Performers | Chart | worstjqueue |
| | Job Queue Usage | Chart (time) | jqueue |

Table 15 Pane Type Details (Cont'd)

| Element type | Pane Type Title | Table or Graph | Pane Type ID |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Inference Agent | Locks Held | Chart (time) | locks |
| | RTC Statistics | Chart (time) | rtcstats |
| | Worst Rule Performers | Chart | worstrules |
| | Best Rule Performers | Chart | bestrules |
| Query Agent | Entity Count | Chart (time) | entitystats |
| | Snapshot Query Execution | Table | ssqstats |
| | Query Name, Pending, Accumulated | | |
| | Continuous Query Execution | Table | cqstats |
| | Query Name, Pending, Accumulated | | |

Understanding Health Metric Rules

Health metrics are available for cluster members at each level: cluster, machine, process, and agent. The Cluster Overview panel in MM provides a information about the overall health of the cluster, and of each of the cluster members. See [Cluster Overview on page 100](#) for an example.

Health is defined in terms of the following three health levels:

- Critical (red bulb icon)
- Warning (yellow bulb icon)
- Normal (green bulb icon)

The colored bulb icons are currently used only in the overall cluster health metric and in alerts. The use of icons is not configurable.

Health metric thresholds are set in the `MM.cdd` file, which you edit in TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio.

Note the following main points:

- You can configure health metrics for none, some, or all types of cluster members as desired.
- When configuring health level thresholds, you do not have to set thresholds for all three health levels (critical, warning, and normal). Use only the ones that are useful to you.
- When configuring rules for more than one health level for a single member, ensure that the conditions have no overlap, so that it is clear which condition sets the appropriate health level.

Cluster Member Paths

You define the scope of a cluster a metric using a cluster path, for example:

```
site/cluster/machine/process/inference
```

A cluster member in this context is a type of cluster node. The path is a hierarchy with specified names for types of cluster node: site, cluster, machine, process. Below the process level, you can specify types of agent:

Path specifying a type of cluster member. Members are specified as follows:

```
site/cluster
site/cluster/machine
site/cluster/machine/process
site/cluster/machine/process/inference
site/cluster/machine/process/query
```

```
site/cluster/machine/process/cache
site/cluster/machine/process/dashboard
```

Child Cluster Member Paths

In addition to the above values, when you are constructing a Child Cluster Member path in the Health Metric Rule Configuration panel, you can use a wildcard character (*). Specific agent instances cannot be specified.

To reference all agents in the system, use the wildcard character after the process level:

```
site/cluster/machine/process/*
```

To reference all agents of a particular type, add the type and then specify the wildcard character:

```
site/cluster/machine/process/inference/*
```

Two Types of Thresholds

You can compute health for a cluster member using either of two methods.

Health of Child Cluster Members

One method computes the threshold as a percentage of active (or inactive) specified child cluster members. You can optionally specify that only those child cluster members that are themselves at a certain health level are used when computing the threshold. For example, you could set up a threshold such that the overall cluster health level is set to warning when fifty percent or more agents of any type are at health level "Warning."

Number of Alerts

The other method computes the threshold as a number of alerts of a given severity for the cluster member, during a given time period.

Which Type to Use for Different Cluster Members

In general these are the guidelines for use of these methods:

- Use health of child members to compute overall cluster health and machine level health.
- Use number and frequency of alerts to compute the health of processes and agents.

Using Health of Child Members

Thresholds based on the health of child members can use child member health levels or child member activity status (active or inactive), or both. You can also set a threshold value such that the health level of the parent is set only if a minimum percentage of child members satisfies the specified condition.

For example, if you are setting up thresholds for `site/cluster/machine`, you might select `site/cluster/machine/process` as the child member type. You might specify that the health level should be set to warning on the machine level if any process unit on that machine has a health level of warning. Or you might set the health level of a machine to critical if any of its process units is inactive.

You can also use different child members when configuring each health level for a parent member, depending on your need.

Using Number and Frequency of Alerts

To define the threshold for a cluster member's health level using alerts, you define which alert severity level to use, and the frequency of alerts received during a specified time period.

All alerts of a specified severity defined for the cluster member are counted.

MM begins a count after it receives the first alert for the specified cluster member. After the time specified in Range has elapsed, the application counts the number of alerts of the specified severity were received during this period. If the count meets or exceeds the threshold, the health indicator is changed to the specified health level for this rule.

Health Metric Rule Examples

Below are some examples to help you think about the way you want to configure your health metric rules.

Examples Using Child Cluster Member Health Metrics

These examples show how rules can be configured to display a health level indicator on a cluster member based on the health levels its child members.

Note These rules could be set on any parent cluster member of the specified child members. The parent member is not shown in the examples. The scope of the rule is wider for parent members higher in the cluster member hierarchy.

To set the health level to critical if a single inference agent are inactive

- Set Health Level to `critical`

- Set Path to `site/cluster/machine/process/inference`
- Set Threshold to 0
- Add a property called `active` whose value is `false`

To set the health level to critical if all agents are inactive

- Set Health Level to `critical`
- Set Path to `site/cluster/machine/process/*`
- Set Threshold to 100
- Add a property called `active` whose value is `false`

To set the health level to warning if fifty percent of agents are inactive

- Set Health Level to `warning`.
- Set Path to `site/cluster/machine/process/*`
- Set Threshold to 50
- Add a property called `active` whose value is `false`.

To set the health level to critical if all agents are inactive

- Set Health Level to `normal`
- Set Path to `site/cluster/machine/process/*`
- Set Threshold to 100
- Add a property called `active` whose value is `true`

To set the health level to warning if thirty percent of inference agents have a health level of warning

- Set Health Level to `warning`
- Set Path to `site/cluster/machine/process/inference`
- Set Threshold to 30
- Add a property called `healthLevel` whose value is `warning`

Examples Using Alerts

These examples show how rules can be configured to display a health level indicator for a cluster member based on the number of alerts received in a time window. In these examples (unlike the child cluster member examples) the cluster member path is shown. The cluster member path is used in both types of rules but is more relevant to display here.

To set the health level to warning if one critical alert is received for a cluster

- Set Cluster Member Path to `site/cluster`
- Set Health Level to `warning`.
- Set Threshold to 1
- Do not set Range.
- Add a property called `severity` whose value is `critical`

To set the health level to warning if 5 or more critical alerts are received within a window of 5 minutes, for a query agent

- Set Cluster Member Path to `site/cluster/process/query`
- Set Health Level to `warning`.
- Set Threshold to 5
- Set Range to 300000
- Add a property called `severity` whose value is `critical`

Configuring Health Metric Rules

Health metric rules have two levels. First you specify the cluster member for which a set of rules will apply. Then you configure the individual rules. You can use either of the following as the basis of the rule:

- A characteristic of the specified member's child cluster members: either the number that is active or inactive, or their health level.
- The specified cluster member's number and frequency of alerts at a certain severity.

See [Understanding Health Metric Rules on page 64](#) for more details.

To Set Up a Health Metric Rule



Put the most severe health level first Within each `clustermember` element, the MM server examines the `setproperty` element that is closest to the top of the file first. When a health metric threshold for a cluster member is met, the application stops and does not process additional thresholds for that member. If you are configuring all three levels, you would put `critical` first, then `warning`, and finally `normal`.

See [Health Metric Rule Configuration Reference on page 72](#) for more details on the settings referenced in this procedure.



As with any procedure that changes files, ensure the `emonitor` project is backed up before you edit its CDD file.

1. Import the `emonitor` project into your workspace and open the CDD file for editing. See [Import the emonitor Project for CDD Editing on page 39](#) for details.
2. Open the `MM.cdd` in the Cluster Deployment Descriptor editor and select the Agent Classes tab
3. Select `mm-class (Monitoring & Management)` > **Health Metric Rule Configurations**.
4. Click **Add**. You see a configuration panel.
5. In the Cluster Member ID field enter a descriptive name to identify this cluster member.
6. In the Path field, enter a path to identify the cluster member. For example, `site/cluster`.

7. Click **Add**. You see fields to define a health metric rule for this cluster member.
8. You can configure health metric rules in two ways. See [Two Types of Thresholds on page 65](#) for advice on which method to use. Go to one of the following procedures to continue, depending on how you want to configure this rule:
 - [To Configure a Health Metric Rule Using Child Member Health Status on page 70](#)
 - [To Configure a Health Metric Using Cluster Member Alerts on page 71](#)

To Configure a Health Metric Rule Using Child Member Health Status

This procedure flows from the procedure [To Set Up a Health Metric Rule on page 69](#). See [Health Metric Rule Configuration Reference on page 72](#) for more details on the properties referenced in this procedure.

1. In the Health Metric Rule ID field, enter a descriptive name to identify this rule.
2. In the Health Level field, select the health level that this rule will indicate.
3. In the Condition Type field, select **Child Cluster Member**.
4. In the Path field, enter the cluster path of the child cluster member you want to use to compute this health level metric. For example, in computing cluster health you might specify `cluster/machine`, and for machine health, you might specify `cluster/machine/process`.
5. In the Threshold field enter the threshold percentage. If the percentage of child cluster members that match the criteria specified meets or exceeds this threshold, then the health level of the parent cluster member is set to the Health Level field value.
6. In the Properties sheet add one or both of the following properties to set the criteria for counting child members:
 - To use the number of active or inactive child members, add a property called `active`. Set the value to `false` to count only inactive members. Set the value to `true` to count only active members.
 - To use the number of child members at a certain health level, add a property called `healthLevel` and set the value to one of `critical`, `warning`, or `normal`.
7. Repeat this procedure to configure this cluster member's thresholds for remaining health levels (critical, warning, or normal), as desired.
8. Save.

9. If you have finished configuration, start the emonitor project using the modified CDD file. This starts the MM server. See [Starting MM Server and Logging On to the Console on page 80](#).

To Configure a Health Metric Using Cluster Member Alerts

This procedure flows from the procedure [To Set Up a Health Metric Rule on page 69](#). See [Health Metric Rule Configuration Reference on page 72](#) for more details on the properties referenced in this procedure.

1. In the Health Metric Rule ID field, enter a descriptive name to identify this rule.
2. In the Health Level field, select the health level that this rule will indicate.
3. In the Condition Type field, select **Notification**.
4. In the Range field enter a time period in milliseconds. Or enter 0 to specify no time period. If the Threshold number of alerts (of the severity value) is received in the Range period, the health metric is set to the Health Level value. If you specify zero (0) then the health level is changed after receiving the Threshold number without regard to any time window.
5. In the Threshold field enter the threshold number of alerts.
6. In the Properties sheet add a property called `severity`. As the value specify one of `critical`, `warning`, or `normal`.
7. Save
8. If you have finished configuration, start the emonitor project using the modified CDD file. This starts the MM server. See [Starting MM Server and Logging On to the Console on page 80](#).

Health Metric Rule Configuration Reference

See [Configuring Health Metric Rules on page 69](#) for the related procedure.

Table 16 MM CDD mm-class Agent Class Health Metric Rule Configuration

| Property | Notes |
|--|---|
| Cluster Member Settings | |
| A cluster member is a level in the cluster member hierarchy. It can be set to the entire cluster, a machine, or a process. | |
| Cluster Member ID | Provide an ID for this cluster member. |
| Path | <p>Path that defines the scope of this metric. Scope is defined in terms of cluster levels. See Cluster Member Paths on page 64 for details on specifying this value.</p> <p>Specify a cluster member only once, then specify all the health metric rules for that member in one set.</p> |
| Health Metric Rule Configuration Settings | |
| For each cluster member you add, you define one or more health metric rules. | |
| Health Metric Rule ID | ID for this health metric rule configuration. |
| Health Level | <p>From the drop-down list, select one of the following health levels: critical, warning, or normal.</p> <p>For each cluster member, you can define up to three rules, one for each health level.</p> |

Table 16 MM CDD mm-class Agent Class Health Metric Rule Configuration (Cont'd)

| Property | Notes |
|----------------|--|
| Condition Type | <p>Select the condition type used to compute the cluster member's health value:</p> <p>Child Cluster Member Computes the threshold using the health level of specified child cluster members.</p> <p>Notification Computes the threshold as a number of alerts of a specified severity for the cluster member, during a given time period.</p> <p>See Two Types of Thresholds on page 65 for more details on this choice.</p> |
| Path | <p>This field appears if you choose Child Cluster Member in the Condition Type field. Enter the cluster path that defines which child cluster members to use in computing this health metric. For example, in computing cluster health you might specify <code>cluster/machine</code>, and for machine health, you might specify <code>cluster/machine/process</code>.</p> <p>See Cluster Member Paths on page 64 for more on defining paths.</p> <p>You can use any child of the cluster member specified in the Cluster Member ID field of the cluster member node. It doesn't have to be an immediate child, and it doesn't have to be the same child member in rules you configure for the other health levels for this cluster member.</p> <p>In addition, you must do the following to complete configuration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Properties sheet add a property called <code>active</code> and set it to true or false. This defines whether the active or inactive state of the cluster members specified in this path is used in computing the status. • Optionally, add a property called <code>healthLevel</code> and set it to <code>normal</code>, <code>warning</code>, or <code>critical</code>. When you do this, the Threshold percentage applies only to those specified child members whose health level matches this setting (and that are active or inactive as specified in the <code>active</code> property). • In the Threshold field specify a percentage. <p>The health level rule is defined as a percentage (as defined in the Threshold field) of all child cluster members of the specified type that are active or inactive (as specified in the <code>active</code> property) and optionally: that are at the specified health level.</p> |

Table 16 MM CDD mm-class Agent Class Health Metric Rule Configuration (Cont'd)

| Property | Notes |
|---|--|
| Range | <p>This field appears if you choose Notification in the Condition Type field. Enter the number of milliseconds to be used as a range. The Threshold count is reset at the end of each range period.</p> |
| Threshold | <p>When used for a Child Cluster Members Condition Type Defines a percentage. Enter a value between 0 and 100 as desired. When the number of child cluster members that satisfy the rule criteria meets or exceeds the percentage, the health indicator specified for the health level specified in this rule displays.</p> <p>When used for a Notification Condition Type Defines a number of alerts. When the number of alerts notification/property@severity alerts for the enclosing cluster member meets or exceeds this value, within the time period specified in the range setting, the health indicator specified for the health level specified in this rule displays. Note If either the Threshold or Range settings is not defined, then a single alert for the cluster member causes the health indicator to change.</p> |
| Health Metric Rule Configuration Properties | |
| <p>The active and health level properties are used only when computing the health level using child cluster members. You can use both active and healthLevel properties in one rule, although there may be few use cases for using both properties.</p> | |
| active | <p>Used only when the Condition Type is set to Child Cluster Members.</p> <p>If set to true, then the health metric calculations use only the specified child members that are active.</p> <p>If set to false, then the health metric calculations use only the specified child members that are inactive.</p> |
| healthLevel | <p>Used only when the Condition Type is set to Child Cluster Members.</p> <p>If set, then the health metric calculations use only the specified child members whose health level is as specified in this property.</p> |

Table 16 MM CDD mm-class Agent Class Health Metric Rule Configuration (Cont'd)

| Property | Notes |
|----------|---|
| severity | Used only when the Condition Type is set to Notification . Set to the alert severity that you want to use for the health metric rule calculation. |

Configuring Actions

The MM server can perform actions when alerts are triggered or when health level indicators change. An action can be execution of a command. An action can also be sending an email. You must configure email settings in order to use the email feature (see [Basic MM Settings in MM.cdd on page 39](#) for details).

Commands are executed on the machine or machines where the trigger condition occurred.

To Configure an Action

See [Action Configuration Reference on page 77](#) for more details on the settings referenced in this procedure.



As with any procedure that changes files, ensure the emonitor project is backed up before you edit its CDD file.

1. Import the emonitor project into your workspace and open the CDD file for editing. See [Import the emonitor Project for CDD Editing on page 39](#) for details.
2. Open the `MM.cdd` in the Cluster Deployment Descriptor editor and select the Agent Classes tab
3. Select `mm-class (Monitoring & Management)` > **Action Configurations**.
4. Click **Add** or select an existing action configuration.
5. Configure the fields as explained in [Action Configuration Reference on page 77](#)
6. Save.
7. If you have finished configuration, start the emonitor project using the modified CDD file. This starts the MM server. See [Starting MM Server and Logging On to the Console on page 80](#).

Action Configuration Reference

See [Configuring Actions on page 76](#) for the related procedure.

Table 17 MM CDD mm-class Agent Class Action Configuration

| Property | Notes |
|--------------------------|--|
| Action ID | An ID for this action. |
| Trigger Condition | <p>Select the type of condition that triggers this action:</p> <p>Health Level A specified health level of the specified cluster members.</p> <p>Alert An alert of a specified severity raised on any of the specified cluster members.</p> |
| Path | Enter a cluster path. This path defines the cluster members whose health level or alerts trigger this action. See Cluster Member Paths on page 64 for details on specifying this value. |
| Severity or Health Level | <p>If you choose Alert as the trigger condition, in this field specify the alert severity that will trigger the action.</p> <p>If you choose Health Level as the trigger condition, in this field specify the health level that will trigger the action.</p> <p>In both cases the possible values are: <code>critical</code>, <code>warning</code>, and <code>normal</code>.</p> |

Table 17 MM CDD mm-class Agent Class Action Configuration (Cont'd)

| Property | Notes |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Action Settings | |
| Action | <p>Choose a value from the drop-down list:</p> <p>Execute Command: If you choose this option, enter the command in the Command field.</p> <p>Send Email: If you choose this option configure the email message in the fields that appear.</p> <p>Note If you choose Send Email then you must also configure the email properties in the mm-class agent properties. See Basic MM Settings in MM.cdd on page 39.</p> |
| Command | <p>If you choose Execute Command in the Action field, enter a command that is executed when the action is triggered. You can specify a shell script or batch.</p> <p>In this release, commands are executed on the BEMM server machine.</p> |
| To, Cc, Subject, Message fields | <p>Complete the email fields to define the message that is sent when the action is triggered. See the note in the Action field.</p> |

After you have configured your project for deployment and configured MM to connect to the deployment, you are ready to deploy the project, and manage what engines are running in the monitored project.



TIBCO BusinessEvents Express The TIBCO BusinessEvents Express edition supports only In Memory object management. Therefore it does not support use of the TIBCO BusinessEvents Monitoring and Management component (including the Site Topology editor).

Topics

- [Starting MM Server and Logging On to the Console, page 80](#)
- [Setting Global Variables in MM, page 82](#)
- [Deploying Engines with MM, page 83](#)
- [Deploying, Starting, Stopping PUs with the MM-tools Utility, page 85](#)

Starting MM Server and Logging On to the Console

After you have completed all the configuration steps explained in [Chapter 3, Basic MM Configuration, on page 13](#), you are ready to use MM.

To Start MM Server



The machine running MM must be able to access the monitored cluster through the network. It must be in the same network or have access to the network using multicast.

At a command prompt, navigate to *BE_HOME/mm/bin*, and type:

```
be-mm.exe -c MM.cdd -u default -n mm MM.ear
```

Type `be-mm.exe /help` to view usage information.

Or on Windows you can select the following:

Start > All Programs > TIBCO > *TIBCO Env* > TIBCO BusinessEvents 5.1 > Start Monitoring and Management Server.

To Log On to MM Console

After the Monitoring and Management Server has started, users can log on to MM Console.

1. In a web browser, enter the URL for the console. By default the URL is:

```
http://localhost:9000/index.html
```

The hostname and port are configured in the *MM.cdd*. See [Global Variable Overrides — HTTP on page 43](#) for details.

2. Log on using the user credentials that were configured in the password file or other authentication mechanism you configured for TIBCO BusinessEvents. As shipped, the default credentials are `admin/admin`.

See [Chapter 10, Configuring User Authentication, page 145](#).

Only users with the role `Administrator` can log on. Also see [Configure User Authorization for Administrator and User Roles, page 23](#).

You see Cluster Explorer in the left panel, and the Cluster Overview on the right.

See [Cluster Explorer on page 92](#) for an introduction to the MM console user interface.



When the connection to the MM server is lost, all panel contents are dimmed and an error message displays:

ERROR Lost connection to data server. Once the server has come back online you may login again. [OK]

See [Configure MM Console Properties on page 52](#) for details about the property, `failedPaneThreshold`. It determines the maximum ratio of failed pane updates to number of displayed panes before a system failure is assumed.

Setting Global Variables in MM

Global variables are defined and set in the TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio project. They can also be set in the CDD file. If they are defined as deployment setttable and service setttable, they can be set in MM at deploy time as well.

You can set values at the machine level (but not at the engine level).

The global variable settings are appended to the CDD file that is deployed to a machine.



Multiple Users Limitation Multiple users can open an MM console on their machines and work with global variables. All users see the global variable overrides that have been saved by any user. However if user A has the global variable editor open while user B saves a change, user A will not see that change, until he or she clicks the Refresh button (or starts a new console session).

To Set Global Variable Values at Deploy Time

The overrides affect all engines deployed to the selected machine.

1. Log on to MM Console. See [To Log On to MM Console, page 80](#).
2. In Cluster Explorer, select a machine and select the **Global Variables** tab in the panel on the right. The global variable names and default values display.
3. In the Current Value column, replace the current value with the desired override value.



Global Variable Groups If global variables are defined in the TIBCO BusinessEvents project using groups, specify the group path using forward slashes. For example, if a variable JMSuri is located under a group called URIs, specify the variable as `tibco.clientVar.URIs/JMSuri`.

4. Click **Save**.
5. It's a good idea to click **Refresh** to ensure that your value was the last entered. If another user enters an override just after you do, their value wins.

Deploying Engines with MM

You can deploy engines using MM Console or using the command-line utility, MM-tools.

- For details about configuring and using MM-tools, see [Deploying, Starting, Stopping PUs with the MM-tools Utility on page 85](#).
- For details about deploying in MM Console, see [Deploying Cluster Engines in MM Console on page 83](#).
- For information about hot deployment, see [Hot Deployment on page 84](#).

Before Deployment — Copy Custom Function and Third-Party Jars

If your project has JAR files for custom functions or third-party software, you must manually copy them to the runtime location. Copy them to a location on the classpath of the deployed application. The recommended location is the `BE_HOME/lib/ext/tpcl` directory. If you choose a location that is not in the classpath, then update the classpath in the TRA file to include the location. See [Updating Classpath, Environment Variables, Path, and Copying JAR Files on page 9](#).

Deploying Cluster Engines in MM Console

Deploy the engines configured to run on a predefined machine node as follows.

1. Log on to MM Console. See [To Log On to MM Console, page 80](#).
2. From the Cluster Explorer, select the machine node you want to deploy.
3. If you want to override any global variables, select the Global Variables tab and do so. See [Setting Global Variables in MM on page 82](#) for details.
4. Select the icon of the host machine where you want to deploy and click the Deploy button.

The deployment unit that you configured to deploy on that machine in the site topology file deploys.

5. Verify the login details or provide them (see [Host Settings on page 36](#) for details).

6. Click **OK**. The engine or engines configured to deploy to that machine deploy.



To see if an engine or agent is deployed Hover the pointer over its name in the explorer panel. A tooltip shows if it is deployed or undeployed.

Deployment Time Deployment time information is saved to a file located under *BE_HOME/mm/deployed*, and the last deployment time is displays in the UI.

Hot Deployment

See [Chapter 9, Hot Deployment, on page 137](#) for details on hot deployment. You can hot deploy to a running engine deployed by MM if the following are true:

- You have modified the TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio project and built the EAR file, following the limitations shown in [Modifications Allowed in Hot Deployment on page 139](#).
- The deployed processing units that you want to hot deploy to were enabled for hot deployment before they were deployed (see [Enabling Hot Deployment on page 141](#))
- The new EAR file has the same name as the existing one.

To hot deploy in MM, replace the *master* EAR file with the updated one, and then deploy the engines again using MM Console. There is no need to restart the engines.

Deploying, Starting, Stopping PUs with the MM-tools Utility

This section explains how to deploy engines and start and stop remote engines (PUs) at the command line using the MM command line utility, `mm-tools`.

All engines have to be predefined in the site topology file.

Before you can use the `mm-tools` utility you must configure it. Optionally, you can authenticate a user using certificates when performing `deploy` and `remote start` and `stop` operations, which requires additional configuration.

Configuring the MM Tools Utility TRA File

Before you can use the `mm-tools` utility, you must configure the `mm-tools.tra` file to reference the cluster's site topology file.

Prerequisite Configuration

- For deployment, SSH must be running on the remote machine.
- For remote start, the software that MM uses to start a processing unit on remote machines must be running: TIBCO Hawk, PsTools or SSH. See [Install and Configure Software for Remote Start and Deployment on page 16](#) for details.
- The site topology file (and its prerequisites) must also be correctly configured. See [Site Topology Overview on page 24](#) and sections following for details.

In addition, the `mm-tools.tra` file must be configured as explained in this section.

To Configure the mm-tools.tra File

1. Open the following file for editing:
`BE_HOME/mm/bin/mm-tools.tra`
2. In the following property, specify the path to the site topology file used for cluster deployment.
`be.mm.topology.file pathToTopology/topology.st`
3. For remote start, if the `start-pu-method` in the site topology file is Hawk, and you use non-default values, uncomment and specify the following Hawk properties. Use the values that are configured for the Hawk agent running on the remote machine:

```
#be.mm.tools.Domain=TIBCO Hawk Domain
```

```
#be.mm.tools.TIBHawkService=Rendezvous daemon used by Hawk
#be.mm.tools.TIBHawkNetwork=Rendezvous network used by Hawk
#be.mm.tools.TIBHawkDaemon=Rendezvous service used by Hawk
```

If Hawk is also used for machine level metrics, the values specified would be the same as those specified in the MM.cdd See [Install and Configure TIBCO Hawk for Machine Level Metrics on page 19](#).

4. Save the file.

Using Public/Private Key Authentication with mm-tools

To authenticate a user using certificates when performing deploy and remote start and stop operations, do the following.

1. On the computer hosting the MM server, use a utility to create a public/private key pair. The `ssh-keygen` utility is widely available. Two files are generated. They are referred to as follows:

PK_FILE_NAME: The file containing the private key

PK_FILE_NAME.pub: The file containing the public key

Optionally, you can specify a passphrase.

Place both generated files in the same directory on the computer hosting the MM server. For example, put them in *BE_HOME*/mm/certificates.

2. On computers hosting the to-be-monitored cluster PUs that you want to remotely deploy, start, or stop, copy the contents of the *PK_FILE_NAME*.pub file to the file containing the list of authorized keys for the user who will be logging in remotely.

For example, for SSH using certificates for authentication, the authorized keys file is called 'authorized_keys' and it is stored in the `.ssh` directory of the user who will be logging in remotely, that is, in `~/ .ssh/authorized_keys`.

3. When executing a command with mm-tools, use these new options:

-pkf The fully qualified path to the *PK_FILE_NAME* file, that is, the file with the private key.

-pph The passphrase, if you specified one when creating the public/private key pair. (One example below shows the `-pph` option.)

Example Commands

Remote Deploy:


```
mm-tools --propFile mm-tools.tra -op deploy -m 100.100.100.101 -pkf
BE_HOME/mm/certificates/PK_FILE_NAME
```

Remote Deploy, with passphrase:

```
mm-tools --propFile mm-tools.tra -op deploy -m 100.100.100.101 -pkf
BE_HOME/mm/certificates/PK_FILE_NAME -pph passphrase
```

Remote Start:

```
mm-tools --propFile mm-tools.tra -op start -puc CS -m
100.100.100.101 -pkf BE_HOME/mm/certificates/PK_FILE_NAME
```

Remote Stop:

```
mm-tools --propFile mm-tools.tra -op stop -puc CS -m
100.100.100.101 -pkf BE_HOME/mm/certificates/PK_FILE_NAME
```

Deploying, Starting, or Stopping a Remote Engine

Deployment is done through SSH. Remote start is done using the method configured in the site topology file start-pu-method setting.

```
BE_HOME/mm/bin/mm-tools [-h] [--propFile StartupProperty File] -op [deploy | start |
stop] -m MachineHostName [-puc ProcessingUnitConfig] [-user UserName] [-pwd Password>]
```

Deployment example:

```
mm-tools --propFile mm-tools.tra -op deploy -m Acme-PC
```

Remote start example:

```
mm-tools --propFile mm-tools.tra -op start -m Acme-PC -puc
CacheServer
```

Remote stop example:

```
mm-tools --propFile mm-tools.tra -op stop -m Acme-PC -puc
CacheServer
```

mm-tools Utility Options Reference

Table 18 mm-tools Utility Options

| Option | Description |
|--------|---------------------|
| -help | Displays this help. |

Table 18 mm-tools Utility Options (Cont'd)

| Option | Description |
|------------|--|
| --propFile | <p>When you execute <code>mm-tools</code>, by default it looks in the working directory (the directory where you execute the command) for a property file of the same name (<code>mm-tools.tra</code>). This property file provides startup values and other parameters to the executable.</p> <p>You can specify the path and filename of a startup property file explicitly using the <code>--propFile</code> parameter.</p> <p>For example, if you execute the command from a directory other than <code>BE_HOME/mm/bin</code>, then you would generally use <code>--propFile</code> to specify <code>BE_HOME/mm/bin/mm-tools.tra</code>.</p> |
| -op | <p>Specifies the operation. Two operations are available:</p> <p>deploy: The deploy operation is done through SSH</p> <p>start: The start operation is done using the mechanism defined in the site topology file <code>start-pu-method</code> setting.</p> <p>stop: The stop operation is done using the mechanism defined in the site topology file <code>start-pu-method</code> setting.</p> |
| -m | <p>The hostname of the machine where you want to start or deploy an engine.</p> <p>Only hostnames defined in the site topology file can be used.</p> |
| -puc | <p>Specify the ID of the processing unit configuration (PUC) you want to use for this engine.</p> <p>Only IDs defined in the site topology file can be used.</p> |
| -user | <p>Optional. If not specified, the username in the site topology file is used.</p> <p>For the <code>deploy</code> option: The username used by SSH on the remote machine.</p> <p>For the <code>start</code> option: The user name used to log on to the remote machine for remote start.</p> |
| -pwd | <p>Optional. If not specified, the password in the site topology file is used.</p> <p>For the <code>deploy</code> option: The password for the username used by SSH on the remote machine.</p> <p>For the <code>start</code> option: The password for the username used to log on to the remote machine for remote start.</p> |

Chapter 6

Monitoring and Managing a TIBCO BusinessEvents Cluster with MM

This chapter explains how you can monitor the health of a TIBCO BusinessEvents deployment using the TIBCO BusinessEvents Monitoring and Management (MM) component and manage the deployment accordingly.



TIBCO BusinessEvents Express The TIBCO BusinessEvents Express edition supports only In Memory object management. Therefore it does not support use of the TIBCO BusinessEvents Monitoring and Management component (including the Site Topology editor).

Topics

- [Overview of Monitoring a TIBCO BusinessEvents Cluster, page 90](#)
- [Cluster Explorer, page 92](#)
- [Working with Cluster Explorer, page 95](#)
- [Working with Panels and Panes, page 98](#)
- [Cluster Overview, page 100](#)
- [Machine Overview, page 102](#)
- [Process Overview, page 103](#)
- [Agent Overview, page 105](#)
- [Inference Agent Overview, page 108](#)
- [Query Agent Overview, page 109](#)
- [Ontology \(Cache Objects\) Overview, page 110](#)
- [MM Method Reference, page 112](#)

Overview of Monitoring a TIBCO BusinessEvents Cluster



TIBCO BusinessEvents Views Dashboard agents You can monitor TIBCO BusinessEvents Views Dashboard agents, but not otherwise manage them.

All TIBCO BusinessEvents cluster members — agents, JVMs (processing units) and machines — generate system metrics. They are made available over the network for use by the Monitoring and Management (MM) web-based user interface.

Using MM Console, you can examine all aspects of the cluster, including objects in the cache. At each level of the cluster hierarchy, various panes display metrics relating to that level graphically. You can rearrange and remove panes, and promote panes of special interest to the cluster overview to create a custom dashboard.

See also

Before you can use the Monitoring and Management component, you must do some configuration:

- For information on configuring MM see [Chapter 3, Basic MM Configuration, on page 13](#).
- For information on configuring the metrics used by the charts and tables, see [Chapter 4, MM Metrics and Features Configuration, on page 53](#)
- For information on starting MM and logging on to the MM Console, see [Starting MM Server and Logging On to the Console on page 80 in Chapter 5, Deploying and Managing Engines with MM, on page 79](#)

Reference to the Metrics

For each level of the cluster hierarchy, various metrics are provided using charts and tables. Later panels in this chapter provide a reference to the metrics available at each level.

The charts and tables appear in different panes on the panel or panels (tabs) relating to one level of the cluster hierarchy.

The agent level can have two panels. One shows the same information for all types of agents. For inference and query agents, a second panel shows information specific to the agent type. Cache agents do not have a second panel.

Note the following:

Charting Period All charts display data for the previous ten minutes (or less if, for example MM or a JVM has been running less than ten minutes).

Updates Monitoring and Management polls for updates and refreshes the display periodically. The interval is configurable. See the `updateInterval` property in [Basic MM Settings in MM.cdd on page 39](#).

Health Indicators and Alerts

You can configure health indicator thresholds that define whether a value indicates normal functioning, a potential problem (warning), or a critical situation.

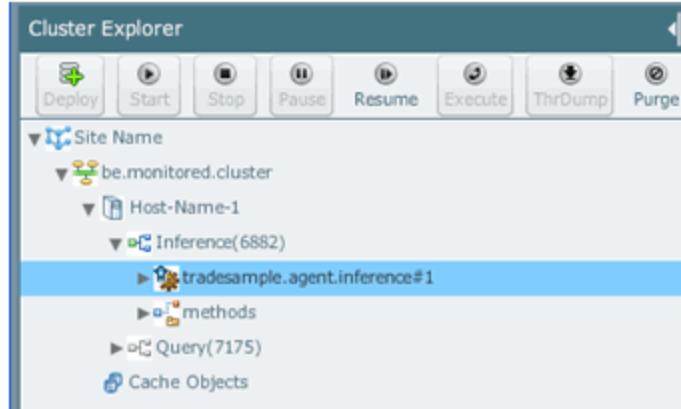
You can also configure alerts to bring specific problem situations to the attention of system users.

These health indicators and alerts are shown in the Cluster Overview, providing a dashboard where you can read the health of the entire cluster at a glance.

See [Chapter 4, MM Metrics and Features Configuration, on page 53](#) for configuration details.

Cluster Explorer

Active and inactive nodes are shown in Cluster Explorer for a quick view of system health.



The Cluster Explorer figure above shows the hierarchy of cluster members. Inactive agents (which could be standby agents or failed agents) are dimmed.

The structure of the cluster member hierarchy is as follows:

```

Site
  Cluster
    Machine (host name)
      Process (Processing Unit or Deployment Unit or JVM process ID)
        Agent (inference agent, query agent, or cache agent, dashboard agent,
              or mm agent)
      Cache Objects
  
```

Where:

- Site is the root and has no other purpose in this release.
- Cluster shows the name of the cluster being monitored.
- Machine shows one or more machines within the cluster. They run the cluster processes (process units or engines).
- Process shows each of the JVM processes (TIBCO BusinessEvents engines) running on a machine. The label for a process that was predefined in the topology file is the process unit ID assigned in the file, concatenated with the process ID enclosed in parentheses. The label for an unpredefined process is the JVM process ID.
- Agent lists all agents of each type running in the JVM process.

- The Cache Objects panel shows all the objects stored in the cache, without regard to their physical location in the TIBCO BusinessEvents cluster.

Machines, TIBCO BusinessEvents engines, and agents are all *members* of the TIBCO BusinessEvents cluster.

Predefined and Unpredefined Members

Engines that are not defined in the site topology file are known as unpredefined engines. There are some differences between predefined and unpredefined engines.

- You cannot start or deploy an unpredefined engine using MM.
- You can "Purge Inactive" members that are unpredefined to remove them from the display. Predefined members always remain in the cluster explorer UI.
- The label for a process that was predefined in the topology file is the process unit ID assigned in the file, concatenated with the process ID enclosed in parentheses. (The label for an unpredefined process is the JVM process ID.)

Note that if you start a predefined TIBCO BusinessEvents engine at the command line (outside of MM) and you use a different JMX port from the one specified in the topology file, the engine starts as an *unpredefined* engine.

Inactive Members

Part of cluster health is checking to see that all members are running. When a member becomes inactive, Cluster Explorer and other parts of the MM Console displays a visual indicator. Standby agents in a fault tolerant group display as inactive, as well as cluster members that have stopped operating.

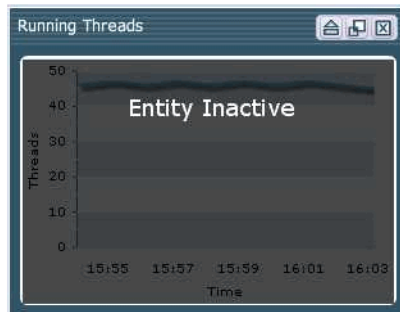
How Inactive Members Display

In Cluster Explorer, the icons for inactive members display in a dimmed state.

If a machine is inactive, processes and agents on that machine are also marked as inactive. Similarly, if a process is inactive, agents running in that process are also marked as inactive.

When a cluster member is inactive, you can still view the last available data in the panel for that member, but overlaid with a gray panel with the label: "Entity Inactive".

When a cluster member is inactive, and a pane relating to that member has been promoted to the Cluster Overview panel, the pane displays in gray with a message:



The difference in the display inactive member's promoted pane alerts you to the fact that the member is inactive.

How Inactivity is Determined

Inactivity is determined by the unsuccessful return of a health ping. Health pings are set up for machines and processes only. Process pings use JMX. Machine pings use TIBCO Hawk. If TIBCO Hawk is not available, cluster health status is determined using the health status of the processes (TIBCO BusinessEvents engines) running on each machine.

The property that controls the frequency of the health check ping is `tibco.clientVar.healthCheckFreq`. See [MM Agent Basic Configuration Reference on page 41](#) for details.



You can also configure health thresholds and alerts at any level of the cluster hierarchy. See [Chapter 4, MM Metrics and Features Configuration, on page 53](#) for all configuration options

Working with Cluster Explorer

Using Cluster Explorer, you can use functionality available at various nodes on the left, and you can view information about that node level on the right.

Navigating Cluster Explorer

To navigate the cluster explorer, do any of the following:

- Expand Cluster Explorer and select the member you want to work with or whose metrics you want to see. Metrics display on the right.
- Click an inactive cluster member to display the last available health metrics for that member.
- Click the minimize button in the Cluster Explorer title bar to minimize the explorer pane.

Starting, Stopping, Pausing, and Resuming Cluster Engines

You can also use the MM-tools utility to start and stop engines at the command line. See [Deploying, Starting, Stopping PUs with the MM-tools Utility, page 85](#).

To Start, Stop, Pause, or Resume an Engine

1. From Cluster Explorer, select the engine you want to start, stop, pause, or resume. (You resume a paused engine.) Note that you cannot start an unpredefined engine.
2. Click the appropriate icon: **Start, Stop, Pause, or Resume**
3. Verify the login details and click **OK**.



Stop Cache Nodes Last

When you stop a cache node, all running inference nodes also appear as inactive in MM and cannot be stopped using MM. This is the expected behavior.

When you restart all cache nodes, the running inference nodes will appear as active again after some time. You may have to re-log on to MM Console before the display is correct.

When you stop all engines in a cluster, make sure you stop the cache nodes after stopping all other types of nodes.

Purging Inactive Unpredefined Processes

To purge, click the **Purge** icon. The Cluster Explorer view is cleaned. For configuration related to the purge feature see [Chapter 4, MM Metrics and Features Configuration, on page 53](#).

Viewing Monitored Objects

To view the Monitored Objects details, select the Monitored Objects node from the Cluster Explorer. The Cache Overview page is displayed in the right pane.

The details of various processes are displayed. For example, name of the entity, count, gets, puts, and so on.

Executing Methods

For a table listing all the available methods, see [MM Method Reference on page 112](#).

To Execute a Method

1. From the Cluster Explorer, expand the **methods** node to the level at which you want to execute the method, cluster, process or agent. You see method group nodes.
2. Expand the desired method group node, select the method you want to execute on the running engine or engines, and click the **Execute** icon.
3. Specify the argument or arguments according to the dialog that appears, and click **Execute**. Tooltips explain the values required for the arguments.

Generating Thread Analyzer Reports

Thread analyzer connects to hosts through JMX ports and collects the thread dump for each host. Thread Analyzer analyzes the thread dump to provide information such as the following:

Thread dump compression Threads with same stack trace are compressed into one to provide a compressed thread dump report.

Deadlock analysis A resource allocation graph identifies the deadlocks in each of the thread dumps. (Thread analyzer creates a wait-for graph for a given set of stack traces and analyzes the graph to identify "Circular Wait Conditions" (CWC)).

Thread Dump Summarization Provides a detailed call flow summarization of the thread dump.

The name of the thread analyzer report uses the format: *IPAddress_Port_x.y.log*. The y element is the number of the file, 0-9. You can generate up to ten log files for each set of reports for a machine, and the default size of each file is 10MB.

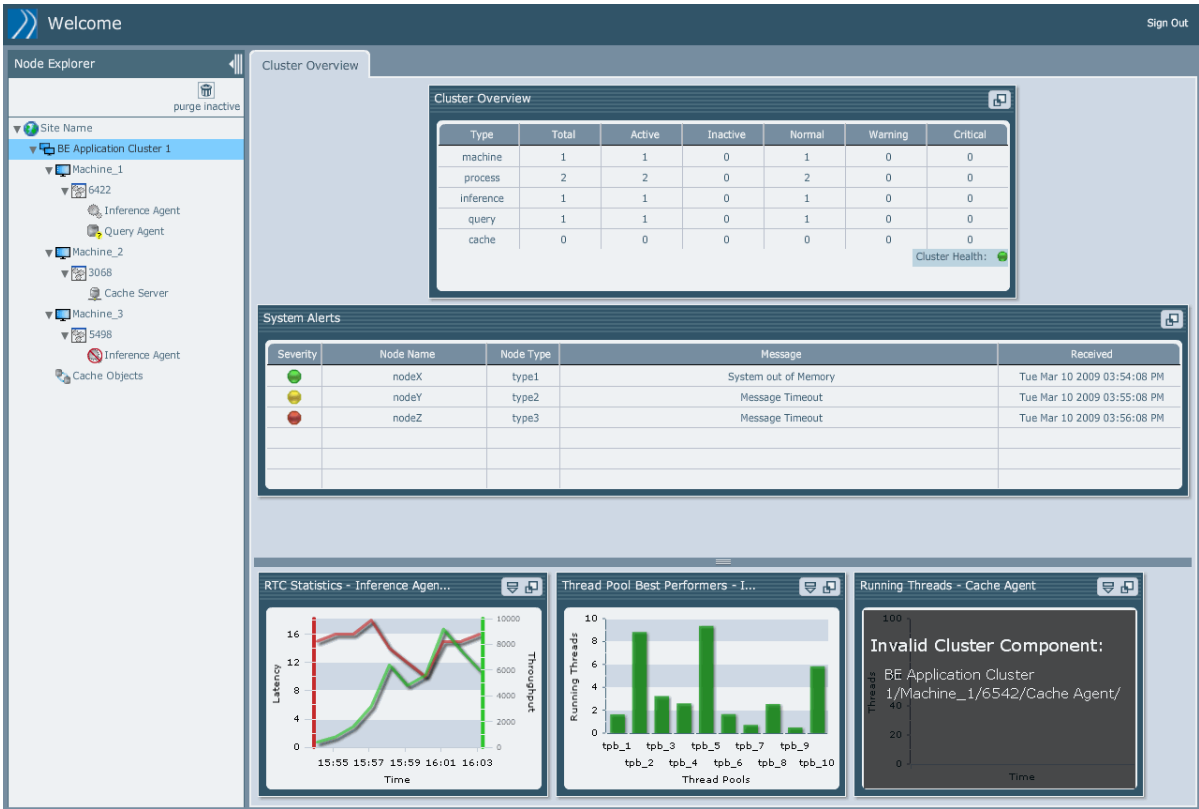
The x element is used if you stop and start again. It is a number used to distinguish each set of reports, when multiple sets of reports are generated for the same host.

To Generate Thread Analyzer Reports

1. From the Cluster Explorer, select the process whose threads you want to analyze and click the **ThrDump** icon.
2. Enter the details as shown below:
 - **Host name and IP** Displays the name and address of the machine whose thread dump you want to get and analyze. (Thread Analyzer is always started on the server. Only a remote JMX connection is established with this host to obtain the thread dump). When not provided, it is assumed the host is `localhost`. MM connects to the JMX port configured in the site topology file.
 - **Username and password** Enter the credentials (if any are required) used to connect to the JMX server running on the target machine. Note that these are not the JMX credentials and not those used to log on to the machine.
 - **Report Directory** Specify where on the MM server to save the Thread Analyzer report. If blank or incorrect, the thread report is saved here by default: `BE_HOME/mm/logs/thread-analyzer/`.
 - **Time Interval:** The interval in seconds between thread dumps. For example, if you enter 10, a thread dump is obtained every 10 seconds.
3. Click **OK**.

Working with Panels and Panes

The figure below shows the Cluster Overview panel (also called a tab) with three panes promoted from a lower level display (as explained below). One of the promoted panes indicates an agent is inactive.






Working with MM Metric Panes

When you navigate to different levels of the cluster hierarchy using Cluster Explorer, appropriate sets of panes display. To learn more about the metrics in the panes, see [Reference to the Metrics on page 90](#).

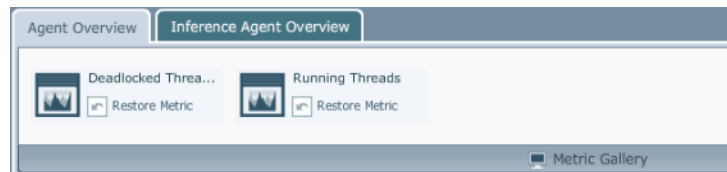
This section explains how to use the controls in a pane's button bar. This information applies to panes in general, not just those that display in the cluster overview.

- To enlarge a pane, click the Expand  button in the title bar of the pane.

- To promote a pane to the Cluster Overview panel (tab), click the Promote  button in the title bar of the pane. In this way you can create a custom dashboard. (The pane continues to display in its original location also.)
- To remove a promoted pane from the Cluster Overview tab, click the Demote  button.
- To remove a pane from a tab, click the Remove  button in the title bar of the pane. The pane is hidden in the Metric Gallery. The Metric Gallery appears as a bar you can click to open:



- To restore a removed pane, click the Metric Gallery bar in the appropriate tab and click **Restore Metric**. (Not available on the cluster overview tab.)



Cluster Overview



Cluster Overview Pane

The Cluster Overview displays summary information about the health of the cluster.

The overall cluster health is shown in one indicator using the red, yellow, or green icon.

Various other metrics display for each type of item in the cluster: machines, processes, and each type of agent. See [Table 19, Cluster-Level Metrics](#).

Thresholds for normal, warning, and critical health metrics are configurable. See [Configuring Health Metric Rules on page 69](#).

Table 19 Cluster-Level Metrics

| Metric | Notes |
|----------|---|
| Total | Total number of cluster members of this type (machines, processes, agents). |
| Active | Total number of active cluster members. |
| Inactive | Total number of inactive cluster members. |

Table 19 Cluster-Level Metrics (Cont'd)

| Metric | Notes |
|----------|---|
| Normal | Total number of cluster members whose health is below the threshold set for Warning. |
| Warning | Total number of cluster members whose health is above the threshold set for Warning and below the threshold for Critical. |
| Critical | Total number of cluster members whose health is above the threshold set for Critical. |

System Alerts Pane

The System Alerts pane displays only if any system alerts have been triggered. It shows (up to) the last 25 alerts generated by MM while monitoring the cluster.

The colored icons in the Severity column indicate the severity level of that particular alert.

Member Name displays the name of the specific cluster hierarchy element that triggered the alert, for example, a process ID for a JVM or an agent name and ID.

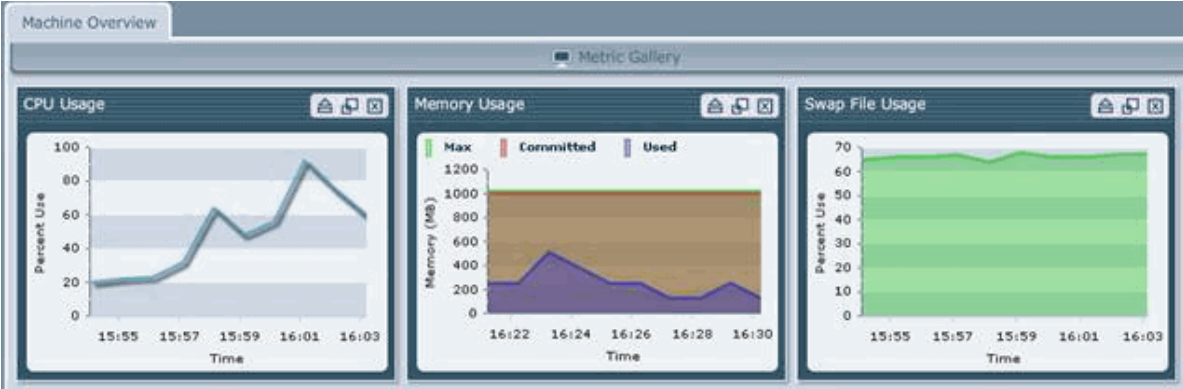
Member Type displays the type of element, for example, inference agent, process, machine, and so on.

You define and configure the alerts you are interested in. For each alert, you specify the metric value of interest, the threshold that triggers the alert, the severity level and a message. See [Understanding and Configuring Alerts on page 55](#).

Machine Overview



Machine level metrics are visible only if a TIBCO Hawk domain has been configured. See [\(Install and Configure TIBCO Hawk for Machine Level Metrics on page 19\)](#).

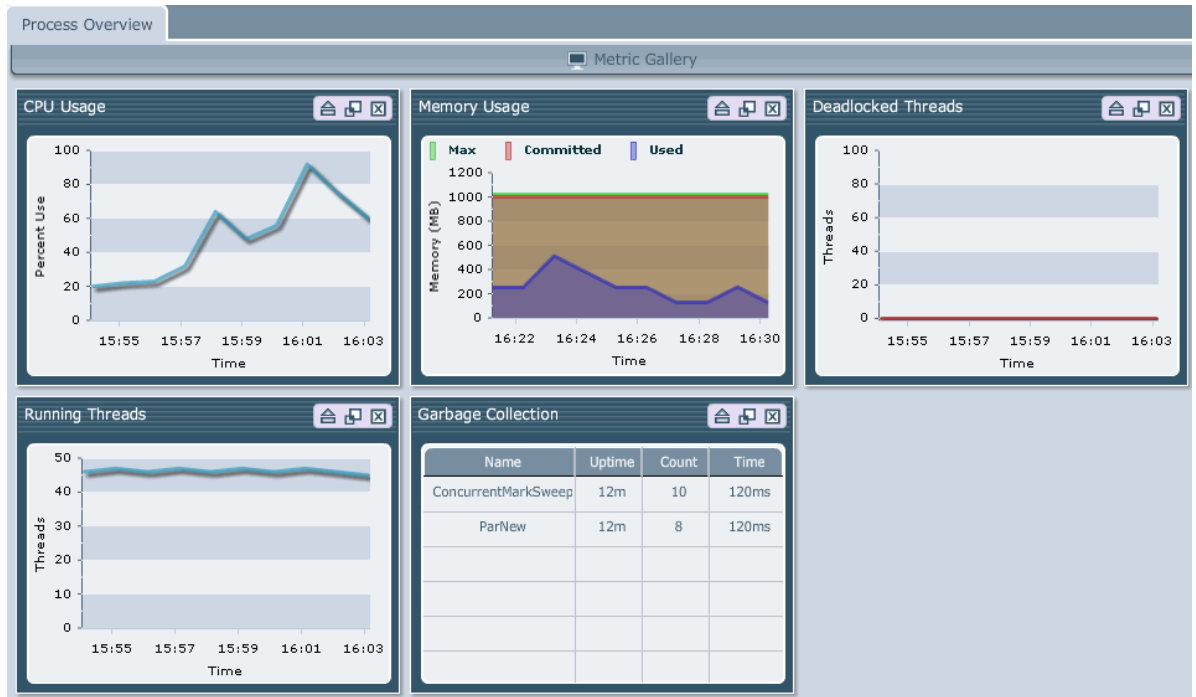


The Metric Gallery (shown as a gray bar above the panes) holds any panes you remove from the panel to keep your display uncluttered. See [Working with Panels and Panes on page 98](#) for details. Machine level metrics shown are as follows:

Table 20 Machine-Level Metrics

| Metric | Notes |
|-----------------|---|
| CPU Usage | CPU usage, as a percentage, over time. |
| Memory Usage | Available memory, in megabytes, over time. |
| Swap File Usage | Available swap file (page file) usage, in megabytes, over time. |

Process Overview



The IBM JRE does not provide information on process level CPU usage, resulting in the following limitations relating to the AIX operating system:

When MM server runs on AIX No process level CPU usage metrics display for any process (no matter what operating system is running on the host machine).

When discovered processes run on AIX Even when MM server is not running on AIX, no process level CPU usage metrics display for those processes.

Process-level metrics show information at the JVM level, that is at the TIBCO BusinessEvents engine level. Metrics shown are as follows:

Table 21 Process- Level Metrics

| Metric | Notes |
|-----------|---|
| CPU Usage | Percentage of CPU used by this process. |

Table 21 Process- Level Metrics (Cont'd)

| Metric | Notes |
|--------------------|---|
| Memory Usage | Max, Committed, and Used memory, in megabytes. |
| Deadlocked Threads | The number of deadlocked threads in the process. |
| Running Threads | The number of threads in the process, including system threads. |
| Garbage Collection | For each garbage collector running in the process, metrics shown are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">The total up time of the processThe number of objects garbage collectedThe cumulative time spent in garbage collection overall. |

Agent Overview



Note that the Running Threads, Deadlocked Threads, and Garbage Collection are process-level metrics, shown here to provide a convenient overall view.

The panel common to all agent types shows the agent overview:

Table 22 Agent Overview (Common) Metrics

| Metric | Notes |
|------------------------------|---|
| Running Threads | The number of threads in the process, including system threads. |
| Deadlocked Threads | The number of deadlocked threads in the process. |
| Garbage Collection | For each garbage collector running in the process, metrics shown are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The total up time of the process• The number of objects garbage collected• The cumulative time spent in garbage collection overall. |
| Thread Pool Best Performers | The TIBCO BusinessEvents-specific thread pools in the agent, sorted by number of active threads. The fewer running threads in a pool, the better its performance. (If there are only a few thread pools running in an agent, the best and worst performer charts are a mirror image of each other.) |
| Thread Pool Worst Performers | The TIBCO BusinessEvents-specific thread pools in the agent, sorted by number of active threads. The more running threads in a pool, the worse its performance. (If there are only a few thread pools running in an agent, the best and worst performer charts are a mirror image of each other.) |
| Thread Pool Usage | Each line represents one thread pool. Usage is in terms of the number of threads in use in each pool. The pane shows a trend of the number of busy (used) threads over time. Four default threads are: \$default.be.mt\$: The general thread pool controlled by the property <code>com.tibco.cep.runtime.scheduler.default.numThreads</code> CacheCluster handles the Agent and other Cache membership and other properties. CommonScheduledWorkManager: Any Scheduler created with a single thread uses this default thread pool. CommonWorkManager: Any WorkManager created with a single thread uses this default thread pool. |

Table 22 Agent Overview (Common) Metrics (Cont'd)

| Metric | Notes |
|----------------------------|---|
| Job Queue Best Performers | <p>The best performing TIBCO BusinessEvents-specific job queues. Job queue performance is based on how many jobs are pending in the queue. The fewer the number of pending jobs, the better the performance of the queue.</p> <p>(If there are only a few job queues, the best and worst performer charts are a mirror image of each other.)</p> |
| Job Queue Worst Performers | <p>The worst performing TIBCO BusinessEvents-specific job queues. Job queue performance is based on how many jobs are pending in the queue. The larger the number of pending jobs, the worse the performance of the queue.</p> <p>(If there are only a few job queues, the best and worst performer charts are a mirror image of each other.)</p> |
| Job Queue Usage | <p>The count of active jobs in the TIBCO BusinessEvents-specific job queues.</p> |

Inference Agent Overview



Shown for inference agents only, the Inference Agent Overview panel shows the following metrics:

Table 23 Inference Agent Metrics

| Metric | Notes |
|-----------------------|---|
| Locks Held | The number of locks held by the agent. |
| RTC Statistics | RTC performance in terms of latency and throughput: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Latency shows the average time to complete an RTC.Throughput shows the number of RTCs completed. |
| Worst Rule Performers | Rules sorted by average execution time. The longer the execution time, the worse the rule performance. |
| Best Rule Performers | Rules sorted by average execution time. The shorter the execution time, the better the rule performance. |

Query Agent Overview



Shown for query agents only, the Query Agent Overview panel shows the following metrics:

Table 24 Query Agent Metrics

| Metric | Notes |
|----------------------------|--|
| Entity Counts | <p>The number of entities in the query agent local cache:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Cache Entity Count: shows the number of entities in the query agent local cache. Incoming Entity Count: shows the number of entities arriving into the local cache |
| Continuous Query Execution | <p>Shows metrics for the first ten continuous queries to be registered (only the first ten are shown, for performance reasons):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pending: shows the number of cluster messages received by the query that are pending processing. Accumulated: shows the number of real-time cache changes that are pending while the query is still processing continuous query messages. |
| Snapshot Query Execution | <p>Shows metrics for the first ten snapshot queries to be registered (only the first ten are shown, for performance reasons):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pending: shows the number of cluster messages received by the query that are pending processing. Accumulated: shows the number of real-time cache changes that are pending while the query is still processing continuous query messages. |

Ontology (Cache Objects) Overview



In this release, the Cached Objects table displays data only when Coherence is the cache provider.

| Ontology Overview | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|------|------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|--|
| Cached Objects | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nam | Count | Gets | Puts | Get Time | Put Time | Hit Ratio | Max | Min | Expiry Delay | |
| be.gen.DataGene | 1 | 0 | 3640 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2147483647 | 1610612735 | 0 | |
| be.gen.EventsAnc | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2147483647 | 1610612735 | 0 | |
| be.gen.EventsAnc | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2147483647 | 1610612735 | 0 | |
| StateTimeoutEver | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2147483647 | 1610612735 | 0 | |
| ObjectTableIDs | 3554 | 0 | 3554 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2147483647 | 1610612735 | 0 | |
| be.monitored.clus | 4 | 7956 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 2147483647 | 1610612735 | 0 | |
| WorkList | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2147483647 | 1610612735 | 0 | |
| be.gen.ConceptMi | 1769 | 585 | 2354 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 2147483647 | 1610612735 | 0 | |
| be.gen.EventsAnc | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2147483647 | 1610612735 | 0 | |
| be.gen.DataGene | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2147483647 | 1610612735 | 0 | |
| _ClusterLocks_ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10000 | 7500 | 2000 | |
| ObjectTableExtID | 3554 | 2 | 3554 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2147483647 | 1610612735 | 0 | |
| be.gen.DataGene | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2147483647 | 1610612735 | 0 | |
| AgentTxn-1 | 4 | 0 | 3640 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10000 | 7500 | 10000 | |
| be.gen.DataGene | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2147483647 | 1610612735 | 0 | |
| be.gen.ConceptMi | 1769 | 0 | 1769 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2147483647 | 1610612735 | 0 | |
| be.gen.ConceptMi | 15 | 1768 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 2147483647 | 1610612735 | 0 | |
| SequenceManage | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2147483647 | 1610612735 | 0 | |
| WorkManager | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 66.67 | 2147483647 | 1610612735 | 0 | |

The Ontology Overview panel has one large pane, the Cache Objects pane. It shows a list of all the objects currently in the cache. Click the column headers to sort the display. You can use a multiple column sort. The primary sort column displays a number 1, and the arrow indicates the sort order. The secondary sort column displays a number 2 and so on.

The following attributes are shown for each object:

Table 25 Cache Objects Metrics

| Metric | Notes |
|--------|-------------------------------|
| Name | The class name of the object. |

Table 25 Cache Objects Metrics (Cont'd)

| Metric | Notes |
|--------------|--|
| Count | The number of instances of the object in the cache. |
| Gets | The number of read operations done on the object. |
| Puts | The number of write operations done on the object. |
| Get Time | The average time for a read operation. |
| Put Time | The average time for a write operation. |
| Hit Ratio | The ratio of 'hits' versus 'misses,' where 'hit is defined as a 'read' for an object existing in the cache |
| Max | The maximum number of object instances that can be stored in the cache. |
| Min | The number of units to which the cache will shrink when it prunes. This is sometimes referred to as a "low water mark" of the cache. |
| Expiry Delay | The time-to-live in milliseconds for cached object instances. |

MM Method Reference

TIBCO BusinessEvents Monitoring and Management provides the following groups of methods you can use to manage a deployed cluster:

- [Process Methods](#)
- [Inference Agent Methods](#)
- [Query Agent Methods](#)

See the following table for details.

Process Methods

These methods apply at the process level, that is the processing unit in design-time terminology. If you use them at the cluster level they affect all processing units in the cluster.

Table 26 Process Methods

| Property | Notes |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Channels Group | |
| ReconnectChannels | Restarts all channels or a single channel. |
| resumeChannels | Resumes all channels or a single channel. |
| suspendChannels | Suspends all channels or a single channel. |
| ResumeDestinations | Resumes one or all of the destinations of one or all of the channels, depending on the arguments provided. |
| SuspendDestinations | Suspends one or all of the destinations of one or all of the channels, depending on the arguments provided. |
| GetChannels | Retrieves channel information. |
| GetDestinations | Retrieves destination information. |
| GetSessionInputDestinations | Retrieves the destinations enabled for input in the specified agent. |
| Engine Group | |
| StopEngine | Shuts down the processing unit (engine). |

Table 26 Process Methods

| Property | Notes |
|------------------------------------|---|
| GetHostInformation | Retrieves the value of the specified host information property, or of all properties if none specified. |
| GetNumberOfEvents | Retrieves the total number of events existing in the specified agent or in every agent. |
| GetNumberOfInstances | Retrieves the total number of instances existing in the specified agent or in every agent. |
| GetMemoryUsage | Retrieves the engine's memory usage information. |
| SetLogLevel | Sets the log level to one of the following: FATAL, ERROR, WARN, INFO, DEBUG, ALL, or OFF |
| Object Management Group | |
| GetEvent | Retrieves an event with the specified Id from the specified agent or from every agent. |
| GetInstance | Retrieves an instance with the specified ID from the specified agent or from every agent. |
| GetScorecards | <p>If URI is not provided: Returns a table with of all of the scorecards in the specified agent or in every agent.</p> <p>If URI is provided: retrieves scorecard information in the specified agent or in every agent.</p> |
| Profiler Group | |
| StartFileBasedProfiler | Turns on the profiler and starts collecting data for the specified duration. When the time is complete or the Profiler is turned off, profiling data will be saved to a file in comma separated format. |
| StopFileBasedProfiler | Turns off the profiler and stops collecting data. |
| Rule Service Provider Group | |
| ResumeRuleServiceProvider | Resumes the agents in the processing unit. |
| SuspendRuleServiceProvider | Suspends the agents in the processing unit. |

Table 26 Process Methods

| Property | Notes |
|--|--|
| Working Memory Group | |
| Applies only to inference agents. Other agent types are ignored. | |
| ActivateRule | Activates a rule in the specified inference agent or in every inference agent. |
| DeactivateRule | Deactivates a rule in the specified inference agent or in every inference agent. |
| ResetTotalNumberRulesFired | Resets the total number of rules fired to zero for the specified inference agent or for every inference agent. |
| GetWorkingMemoryDump | Gets the working memory dump for the specified inference agent or for every inference agent. |
| GetRule | Gets info about the rule with the specified URI for the specified inference agent or for every inference agent. |
| GetRules | Gets a table listing the rules deployed for the specified inference agent or for every inference agent. |
| GetTotalNumberRulesFired | Gets a table listing the total number of rules fired for the specified inference agent or for every inference agent. |
| GetRuleSession | Gets a table listing every active inference agent. |

Inference Agent Methods

Table 27 Inference Agent Methods

| Property | Notes |
|----------------------|---|
| Agent Group | |
| GetNumberOfEvents | Retrieves the total number of events currently in the agent’s Rete network. Note that events with time to live zero (ttl=0) do not persist in the Rete network. |
| GetNumberOfInstances | Retrieves the total number of concept instances existing in this agent’s Rete network. |
| Resume | Resumes the execution of this agent. |

Table 27 Inference Agent Methods

| Property | Notes |
|--|--|
| Suspend | Suspends the execution of this agent. |
| Channels Group | |
| GetSessionInputDestinations | Retrieves the destinations enabled for input in this agent. |
| Object Management Group | |
| GetEvent | Retrieves the event with the specified ID from this agent. |
| GetInstance | Retrieves the concept instance with the specified ID from this agent. |
| GetScorecards | <p>If URI is not provided: Returns a table with of all of the scorecards in this agent.</p> <p>If URI is provided: Retrieves the agent's scorecard information.</p> |
| Profiler Group | |
| <p>The performance profiler is primarily used towards the end of the development phase, to check for bottlenecks and refine the project design. For full details about using profiler as well as a detailed reference, see Chapter 39, TIBCO BusinessEvents Performance Profiler in <i>TIBCO BusinessEvents Developer's Guide</i>.</p> | |
| StartFileBasedProfiler | Turns on the profiler and starts collecting data for the specified duration. When time is complete or the profiler is turned off, profiling data is saved to a file in a comma-separated format. |
| StopFileBasedProfiler | Turns off the profiler and stops collecting data. |
| Working Memory Group | |
| ActivateRule | Activates the specified rule in this agent. |
| DeactivateRule | Deactivates the specified rule in this agent. |
| ResetTotalNumberRulesFired | Resets to zero the total number of rules fired in this agent, resetting the statistics. |
| GetWorkingMemoryDump | Retrieves the working memory dump of this agent. |

Table 27 Inference Agent Methods

| Property | Notes |
|--------------------------|--|
| GetRule | Retrieves information about the rule with the specified URI in this agent. |
| GetRules | Retrieves a table listing the rules deployed in this agent. |
| GetTotalNumberRulesFired | Retrieves a table listing the total number of rules fired in this agent since startup or since statistics were last reset. |
| GetRuleSession | Retrieves a table with the name of this agent. |

Query Agent Methods

Table 28 Query Agent Methods

| Property | Notes |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Agent Group | |
| Resume | Resumes the execution of this agent. |
| Suspend | Suspends the execution of this agent. |
| Channels Group | |
| GetSessionInputDestinations | Retrieves the destinations enabled for input in this agent. |

Chapter 7

Building and Deploying EAR Files at the Command Line

On occasion, and sometimes for scripted deployment, starting engines at the command line is convenient. This chapter also explains how to build an EAR file using a command-line tool.

Topics

- [Overriding Global Variables at Command-line Startup, page 118](#)
- [Building an EAR file with Studio Tools Utility, page 119](#)
- [Starting a TIBCO BusinessEvents Engine at the Command Line, page 120](#)

Overriding Global Variables at Command-line Startup

You can use the following methods to override a project's global variable values when you start an engine at the command line.



Global Variable Groups If global variables are defined in the TIBCO BusinessEvents project using groups, specify the group path using forward slashes. For example, if a variable `JMSuri` is located under a group called `URIs`, specify the variable as `tibco.clientVar.URIs/JMSuri`.

Using Property Files

In the TRA file referenced by the `--propFile` or `-p` properties, add one or more properties whose name is the global variable name prefixed with `tibco.clientVar`.

Using a Property at the Command Line

When you use the `--propVar` option, use one of the following methods to override global variables.

- In the TRA file include a variable of this format:

```
tibco.clientVar.myGv=%myValue%
```

And on the command line include the following:

```
--propVar myValue=ValueHere
```

- Directly on the command line, include:

```
--propVar tibco.clientVar.myGv=ValueHere
```


Building an EAR file with Studio Tools Utility

You can build an EAR file with the Studio Tools command-line utility. The `buildear` operation within the `studio-tools` utility is useful for automation purposes, for example, in testing environments.

To Build an EAR File at the Command Line

1. Navigate to `BE_HOME/studio/bin/` and open a command prompt.
2. Execute a command with the following format (all on one line) at a command prompt:

```
studio-tools -core buildEar [-h] [-x] [-o outputEarFile>] -p studioProjectDir
```

For example:

```
studio-tools -core buildEar -o c:\FD.ear -p D:\Workspace\FraudDetection
```

[Table 29, TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio Tools Options for Building an EAR File](#), provides detailed information about the options.

Table 29 TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio Tools Options for Building an EAR File

| Option | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>-core buildEar</code> | Within the <code>core</code> category of operations, specifies the <code>buildear</code> operation for building EAR files. |
| <code>-h</code> | Optional. Displays help. |
| <code>-x</code> | Optional. Overwrites the specified output file if it exists. |
| <code>-o</code> | Optional. Specifies the filename for the output EAR file. If not specified the EAR file is the same as the final (leaf) directory name in the <i>projectDir</i> path. |
| <code>-p</code> | Absolute path to the TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio project directory. The EAR file is built using this project. |

Starting a TIBCO BusinessEvents Engine at the Command Line

When testing a project it can be helpful to run it at the command line. Here is the format to use (see [Table 30, TIBCO BusinessEvents Command Line Engine Startup Options](#) for details):

```
BE_HOME/be-engine [-h] [--propFile startup property file] [--propVar varName=value] [-p custom property file] [-n engine name] [-d] [-c CDD file] [-u processing unit ID] [EAR file]
```

Table 30 TIBCO BusinessEvents Command Line Engine Startup Options

| Option | Description |
|------------|--|
| -h | Displays this help. |
| --propFile | <p>When you execute <code>be-engine</code>, by default it looks in the working directory (the directory where you execute the command) for a property file of the same name (<code>be-engine.tra</code>). This property file provides startup values and other parameters to the executable.</p> <p>You can specify the path and filename of a startup property file explicitly using the <code>--propFile</code> parameter.</p> <p>For example, if you start the engine from a directory other than <code>BE_HOME/bin</code>, then you would generally use <code>--propFile</code> to specify <code>BE_HOME/bin/be-engine.tra</code>.</p> |
| --propVar | Used to provide a value for a specified variable. This value overrides any other design-time value. The format is <code>--propVar varName=value</code> . For example to specify the value of the <code>%jmx_port%</code> variable used in TRA files to configure a JMX connection, you might use this: <code>--propVar jmx_port=4567</code> . |
| -p | Allows you to pass one or more supplementary property files to <code>be-engine</code> . Specify the path and filename. Not often needed. See Supplementary Property Files on page 121 . |
| -n | <p>Allows you to provide a name for the TIBCO BusinessEvents engine.</p> <p>The name provided here is used in the console and in log files. If you do not provide a name, the host name of the machine is used.</p> |
| -d | Starts the debugger service on the engine for remote debugging. |

Table 30 TIBCO BusinessEvents Command Line Engine Startup Options (Cont'd)

| Option | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| -c | Specify the path and filename for the Cluster Deployment Descriptor (CDD) file you want to use. TIBCO BusinessEvents looks first in the file system, and then in the EAR file. The default is <code>default.cdd</code> . |
| -u | Specify the processing unit ID you want to use for this engine. This ID must exist in the CDD file you reference in the -c option. The default is <code>default</code> . |
| <i>EAR filename and path</i> | Specify the path and filename for the EAR file you want to use. If you do not specify the EAR file name then the engine will use the property <code>tibco.repourl</code> as the EAR file path and name. To use this property, add it to the <code>be-engine.tra</code> file. If you deploy using TIBCO Administrator this property is added to the generated TRA file automatically. |

Supplementary Property Files

Supplementary property files can be used in addition to `be-engine.tra` (or alternate file you specified using `--propFile`). See the `-p` option in Table 30 for basic information. This section provides more details.

In TIBCO BusinessEvents 4.0 and higher, property files are less likely to be needed, because only system level configuration is done in the TRA files. configuration formerly done in TRA files is now done using the Cluster Deployment Descriptor file.

Supplementary property files typically have a `.cfg` or `.tra` extension. Properties are defined as a list of name-value pairs (*property=value*).

Note: If a property name includes spaces, escape them using a back slash.

Order of Precedence

Values in supplementary property files override the values in the startup property file. Values provided at the command line override values in the supplementary property files.

If you specify multiple property files that include different values for the same parameters, TIBCO BusinessEvents uses the value in the left-most file in the command line. For example, consider this command line:

```
be-engine -p first.cfg -p second.cfg -p third.cfg
```

If `second.cfg` and `third.cfg` set different values for (as an example) `tibco.clientVar.MyVar`, and `first.cfg` does not include this parameter, TIBCO BusinessEvents uses the value in `second.cfg`. However, if `first.cfg` also includes a value for `tibco.clientVar.MyVar`, TIBCO BusinessEvents uses the value in `first.cfg`.

Chapter 8

Deploying With TIBCO Administrator

This chapter explains how to configure TIBCO Administrator for deployment and deploy applications.

Topics

- [Deployment in a TIBCO Administrator Domain, page 124](#)
- [Before Deploying a Project in a TIBCO Administrator Domain, page 126](#)
- [Overriding Global Variables in TIBCO Administrator, page 128](#)
- [Deploying a Project in a TIBCO Administrator Domain, page 130](#)

Deployment in a TIBCO Administrator Domain

You can use TIBCO Administrator for deploying, hot deploying, undeploying, starting and stopping TIBCO BusinessEvents engines.

Within an Enterprise Archive Resource (EAR) file, a TIBCO BusinessEvents Archive (BAR) file contains the compiled agent files for all agents. When you upload an EAR file, The BAR file appears here in the TIBCO Administrator UI:

Application Management > *application_name* > Configuration > *application_name*.bar

The default value of *application_name* is provided by the name field in EAR file.



- The only supported transport option in this release is the **local** option.
- **Message encoding** For deployment with TIBCO Administrator the message encoding specified in the CDD file General settings must match the TIBCO Administrator domain's message encoding. The default message encoding for TIBCO BusinessEvents and TIBCO Administrator is ISO8859-1
- **Troubleshooting** When you deploy with TIBCO Administrator, remember to check the TIBCO Administrator logs (as well as TIBCO BusinessEvents logs) when troubleshooting TIBCO BusinessEvents deployment or runtime issues.

TIBCO Administration Domains

You can use an existing domain or create another one (using Domain Utility) for your TIBCO BusinessEvents applications and the hardware they run on.

The first time you log in to the TIBCO Administrator user interface after installing the software, you must use the username and password entered during installation. You can then create additional users and passwords as needed. If TIBCO Administrator was already installed before you installed TIBCO BusinessEvents, you may have to contact the person responsible for administering the software to get login credentials for an existing administration domain.

Property Overrides and Precedence

Properties set in TIBCO Administrator are added to the TRA file that TIBCO Administrator generates at deploy time (based on the default `be-engine.tra` file). However, See [Order of Precedence at Runtime on page 7](#) for more details.

Global variables that are overridden at the deployment level, however are stored in a different location. See [Runtime Location of Global Variable Override Settings on page 129](#).

Using AppManage for Scripted Deployment to a Domain

Instead of using the TIBCO Administrator user interface, you can perform scripted deployment to a TIBCO Administrator domain using the AppManage utility. Use of AppManage is explained in *TIBCO Runtime Agent Scripting Deployment User's Guide*.

Before Deploying a Project in a TIBCO Administrator Domain

You must update the `be-engine.tra` files to include the TIBCO Hawk information. You must build the EAR file. Do other tasks as needed.

Update Engine TRA Files for TIBCO Hawk Information

Update the `be-engine.tra` files on all machines where you will deploy TIBCO BusinessEvents engines as follows.

1. Open the `BE_HOME/bin/be-engine.tra` file for editing.
2. If it is not already present, add the following variable. Set the value to the TIBCO Hawk home:
`tibco.env.HAWK_HOME=Hawk_Home`
3. If it is not already present, append the following to the value of the standard classpath, `tibco.env.STD_EXT_CP`:
`%PSP%HAWK_HOME%/lib%PSP%`
4. If it is not already present, append the following to the value of the standard path, `tibco.env.PATH`:
`%PSP%HAWK_HOME%/bin%PSP%`
5. Save the file.

Set Default or Specific CDD File and Processing Unit Names

If you want to let the target engines find the CDD at a default location, name the CDD file `default.cdd` and keep it in the root of the project folder. If you want to let the target engines choose a processing unit by default, then, in the CDD file, name one of the processing units `default`. When you deploy, the processing unit named `default` will start. Note that these names are case sensitive.

You can also specify different CDD file and processing unit values at deploy time.

Enable Hot Deployment, as Needed

If you want to be able to hot deploy changes to the running engine, open the CDD file in the TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio project, select the processing unit or units you will deploy, and check the Hot Deploy check box. See Chapter 29, Agent and Processing Unit Configuration in *TIBCO BusinessEvents Developer's Guide*.

Enable Service-Settable Global Variable Overrides and Build the EAR

Service settable global variables are only available if the "Include All Service Level global variables" checkbox in the Build Enterprise Archive dialog is checked. Check as needed.

Then build the EAR. See Building an Enterprise Archive (EAR File) in *TIBCO BusinessEvents Developer's Guide* for details. You can also build the EAR at the command line. See [Building an EAR file with Studio Tools Utility on page 119](#).

Set Stack Size to 264K on HP-UX Itanium

The default stack size is not sufficient to create the Java Virtual Machine and start the engine on HP-UX Itanium. Edit the be-engine.tra file and set the stack size to 264K:

```
java.thread.stack.size=264K
```

Overriding Global Variables in TIBCO Administrator

Global variables defined in a project appear in TIBCO Administrator if they are configured to do so at design time.

Levels of Override

You can override global variable default values as follows:

- **Deployment Level** If the Deployment Settable checkbox is checked at design time in the Global Variable editor, you can override at the deployment level. Overrides set at the deployment level are used in all deployed engines.
- **Service Level (Same Scope as DeploymentLevel in TIBCO BusinessEvents)** If the Deployment Settable checkbox and the Service Settable checkbox are both checked at design time in the Global Variable editor, you can override at the service level or service instance level. However, overrides set at the service level are used for all engines because all services (all BARs, that is all PU definitions) are merged when deployed using TIBCO Administrator.
- **Engine Instance Level** If the Deployment Settable checkbox and the Service Settable checkbox are both checked at design time, you can override at the service instance level. Overrides set at the service instance level are used for the specific engine (PU instance) represented by that service instance.



Caution: Overriding a global variable at the service or service instance level breaks the connection with higher level overrides for that global variable By default, global variable overrides done at the application level are propagated to all lower level global variable settings at runtime.

However, when you override a global variable at the service level, TIBCO Administrator no longer propagates application-level overrides for that variable to the service or service instance levels at runtime.

Similarly, if you override a global variable at the service instance level, any subsequent overrides you make to that global variable at the service level (or application level) are ignored at runtime.

This behavior applies to overrides made using the appmanage utility as well as those made using the TIBCO Administrator UI.

Specifying Global Variable Groups

If global variables are defined in the TIBCO BusinessEvents project using groups, specify the group path using forward slashes. For example, if a variable JMSuri is

located under a group called URIs, specify the variable as `tibco.clientVar.URIs/JMSuri`.

Enabling Service Settable Global Variables

Service settable global variables are only available if the "Include All Service Level global variables" checkbox in the Build Enterprise Archive dialog is checked

Runtime Location of Global Variable Override Settings

The runtime location of override settings depends on the level at which the override was done:

Deployment level overrides In the following folder

`TRA_HOME/domain/domain_name/datafiles/application_name_root`

Service and service instance level overrides In the TRA file generated by TIBCO Administrator.

See Also

The procedure for setting and using global variables at design time is explained in Working with Global Variables in *TIBCO BusinessEvents Developer's Guide*.

The procedure for overriding global variables is explained in [Deploying a Project in a TIBCO Administrator Domain on page 130](#).

Deploying a Project in a TIBCO Administrator Domain

After you do any actions required (as explained in [Before Deploying a Project in a TIBCO Administrator Domain on page 126](#)) and build the EAR file, you are ready to configure for deployment and finally—deploy.



Do not use the fault tolerance features of TIBCO Administrator. Instead use the Agent Classes tab > *AgentClassName* > Max Active setting (see Chapter 29, Agent and Processing Unit Configuration in *TIBCO BusinessEvents Developer's Guide*). To maintain one active and one standby agent, deploy two agents of the same class and set the Max Active setting to 1. (You can also deploy more than two agents and set the property to a larger number for different use cases.)

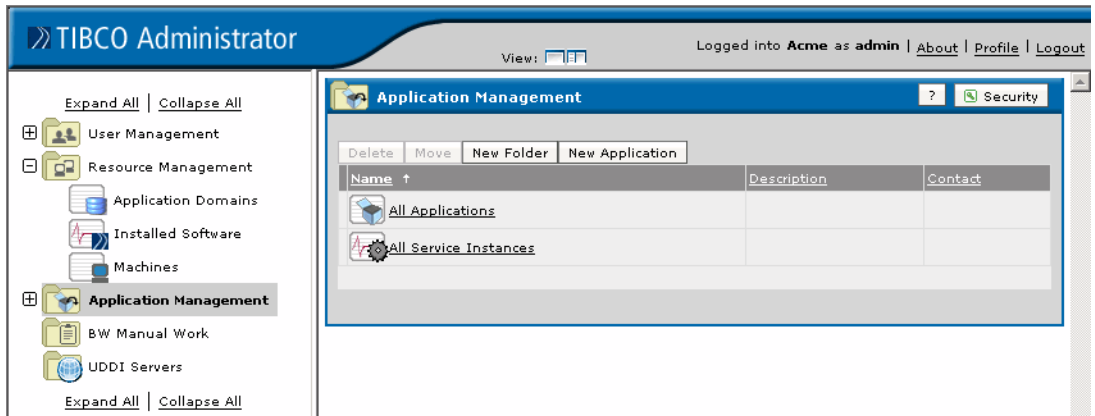


The only supported transportation option is **local**.

To Configure and Deploy a Project EAR in a TIBCO Administrator Domain

1. As needed, ensure that all the following are started on the machine whose engine properties you want to change:
 - TIBCO Administrator service for the administration domain.
 - TIBCO Hawk service for the administration domain.
2. Start the TIBCO Administrator GUI:
 - Windows: Start > Programs > TIBCO > TIBCO Administrator Enterprise Edition *version* > TIBCO Administrator
 - Web browser: `http://host-name:port/` (where *host-name* is the machine name and *port* is the HTTP port specified at installation. It is 8080 by default.)
3. Select the administration domain for the application and provide the username and password assigned during installation, or other administrator user credentials.

- New Applications
4. If you are deploying a project for the first time, do the following:
 - a. Click **Application Management** (in the left panel).
 - b. Click the **New Application** button.



- c. At the Upload EAR File dialog, click **Browse**, select the EAR file you want to deploy, and click **OK**.
- d. At the New Application Configuration dialog, set the Application Parameters and Services settings as desired (click Help for details). You can change default names:

Name: Set by default to the TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio project name

Deployment Name: Set by default to the TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio project name prepended with the domain name.

- e. Click **Save**.

If the application does not appear in the list of applications, check [Before Deploying a Project in a TIBCO Administrator Domain on page 126](#) and ensure you have met all prerequisites.

Existing Applications

You see the Configuration Builder panel. (For existing applications, you can navigate here by expanding the explorer nodes on the left to **Application Management** > *application_name* > **Configuration**.)

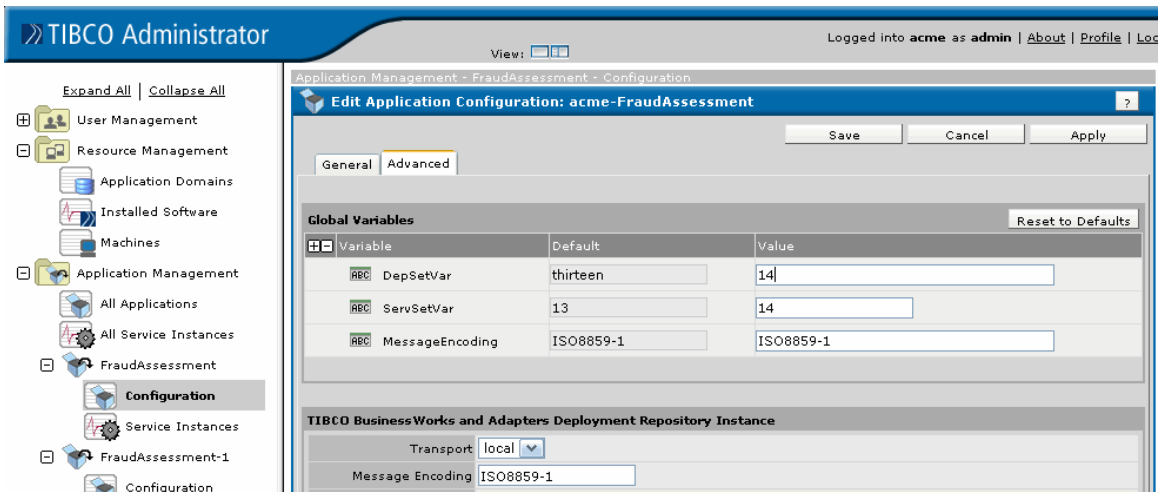
5. To set deployment wide settings such as deployment-wide global variable overrides, select the application (which is at the top level in the hierarchy) and select the **Advanced** tab.



See [Overriding Global Variables in TIBCO Administrator on page 128](#) for important considerations and cautions about how to override global variables.

Ensure that the Transport field is set to **local**. Local is the only supported transportation option.

An example application level Advanced tab is shown next:



Click **Save** when you are done. The Configuration Builder panel appears again.

- Service Level
- To set project-related settings that apply to *all* deployed engines on all machines, at the Configuration Builder panel, select the *application-name.bar* entry. It's one level below the top level in the hierarchy. Then select its **Advanced** tab.



For TIBCO BusinessEvents, settings at both the application and service levels affect the entire deployment.

- As desired, enter the name of the CDD file and processing unit (PUID) you want to use for *all* deployed engines. You can use a relative or absolute path.



The TIBCO BusinessEvents engine looks for the CDD and processing unit as follows:

- The engine looks first in the file system, under the given path. If the path is specified as a relative path, it is relative to the working directory (in this case: `...tibco/tra/domain/domainName/application/appName/`)
- If no CDD is found in the file system, the engine looks within the EAR, under the given path. If the path is specified as a relative path, it is relative to the project root.

- b. You can also override any service-settable global variable values as desired. Values entered here apply to all deployed engines.



Service settable global variables Are only available if the Include All Service Level Global Variables checkbox in the Build Enterprise Archive dialog is checked before generating the EAR file.

Global Variable Overrides If you override a global variable at a lower level, subsequent changes at higher levels are ignored. See [Overriding Global Variables in TIBCO Administrator on page 128](#) for other important considerations and cautions.

Click **Save** when you are done. The Configuration Builder panel appears again.

7. Select the machines in the administration domain to which you will deploy the application:
 - a. In the Configuration Builder panel, click the service (*application.bar*) name. The service name is nested under the application name. In the General tab, Target Machines panel, the current machine is available by default.
 - b. Select **Add to Additional Machines** and select the machines to which you will deploy the application.



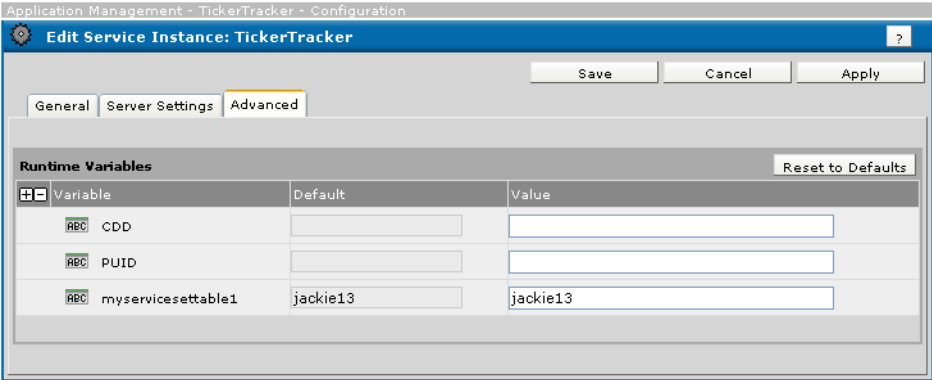
You can select the same machine more than one time, if you want to deploy the application more than once on a machine. For example, you would do this when you want to deploy two different processing units to one machine.

- c. Click **Save**.

Instance Level

8. Now you can set project-related settings that apply to deployments on specific machines. At the Configuration Builder panel, select a machine-level entry

(*machineName - projectName*). These entries appear below the *application-name.bar* entry. Then select its **Advanced** tab. You see a dialog similar to the following:



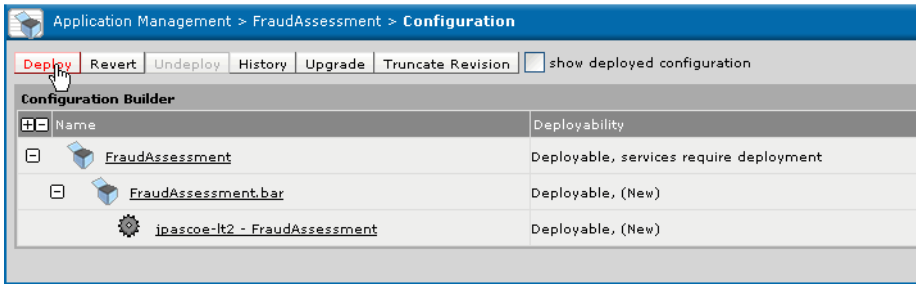
The same project-related options are available here as at the *.bar* level, but here they apply only to an engine deployed to the selected machine. As desired, enter the name of the CDD file and processing unit (PUID) you want to use for *this* deployed engine. You can use a relative or absolute path.

Here you can also override any service-settable global variable values as desired. (See [Overriding Global Variables in TIBCO Administrator on page 128](#) for important information.)

Click **Save** when you are done. The Configuration Builder panel appears again.

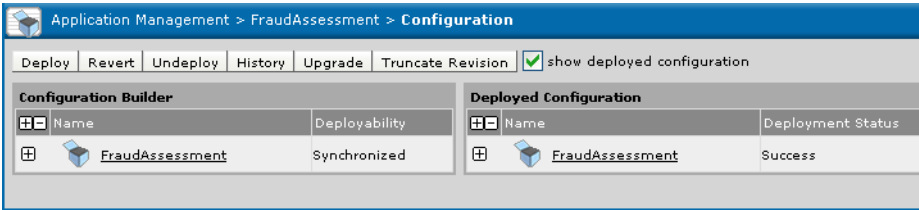
- 9. You are now ready to deploy. By default an engine starts when you deploy it. You can also start and stop engines as separate actions.

Navigate to the application’s main Configuration Builder dialog and click the **Deploy** button.



- 10. At the Deploy Configuration dialog, configure settings if desired then click **OK**. The application deploys, and the Configuration dialog displays again.

You can check the **Show deployed configuration** checkbox to display the Deployed Configuration panel and verify success:



Chapter 9 **Hot Deployment**

This chapter explains how to use the hot deployment feature to deploy changes to a running application.

Topics

- [Hot Deployment Overview, page 138](#)
- [Modifications Allowed in Hot Deployment, page 139](#)
- [Enabling Hot Deployment, page 141](#)
- [Performing Hot Deployment in a TIBCO Administrator Domain, page 142](#)
- [Performing Hot Deployment Outside a TIBCO Administrator Domain, page 144](#)

Hot Deployment Overview

You can make certain changes to a TIBCO BusinessEvents project and apply them to a running engine, without having to shut down the engine. This is known as hot deployment. In an active agent, the hot deployment process waits for the current RTC cycle to complete and then injects the changes before the next RTC cycle starts.

You can only hot deploy to an application that was enabled for hot deployment *before* it was deployed. When enabled for hot deployment, the application listens for changes in the EAR file. When you replace an EAR file, TIBCO BusinessEvents detects the change and performs hot deployment. See [Enabling Hot Deployment on page 141](#).

The permitted changes available to you depend partly on the type of object management in use. The permitted changes are listed in the section [Modifications Allowed in Hot Deployment on page 139](#). If you attempt to hot deploy an EAR file that includes unsupported modifications, TIBCO BusinessEvents rejects the EAR file.

Performing hot deployment requires changing the execution code at runtime. This is made possible using the `-javaagent` option. The `-javaagent` option is provided in the `be-engine.tra` file as shipped.

This chapter explains how to hot deploy with TIBCO Administrator, and also to an engine that was started at the command line. For details about hot deployment with TIBCO BusinessEvents Monitoring and Management, see [Hot Deployment on page 84](#).

Modifications Allowed in Hot Deployment

You can make only certain changes during a hot deployment. Supported changes are listed in [Table 31, Hot Deployment Supported Modifications](#). Supported modifications for Cache OM are more limited than those for In Memory OM.

Table 31 Hot Deployment Supported Modifications

| Resource | New | Modify | Delete |
|-------------------------------------|-----|--------|--------|
| Rules | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Rule Functions | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Concepts* | Yes | | |
| Global Variables* | Yes | | |
| Simple Events* | Yes | | |
| Score Cards* | Yes | | |
| Time Events* | Yes | | |
| State Machines and States** | Yes | | |
| State Machine Transitions | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| State Machine Timeout Expressions | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| State Machine Timeout Actions | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| State Machine Entry Actions | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| State Machine Exit Actions | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| State Machine Event Timeout Actions | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Channels and Destinations* | | | |

* **Cache object management** When Cache object management is used, hot deployment is available only for rules, rule functions, event timeout actions, and the following state machine components: transitions, entry and exit actions, timeout expressions and actions.

**** For state machine hot deployment** You can only hot deploy new state machines (and state machine states) that are associated with new concepts, that is, concepts added in the same hot deployment. Adding a state machine or state machine component that is associated with an existing concept modifies that concept, and concept modification is not allowed. Also see notes for Cache object management above.

Enabling Hot Deployment

As a safety measure hot deployment is disabled by default. You must enable hot deployment for specific processing units and then deploy those processing units and start them. You can then perform hot deployment to the running engines (processing units) that are enabled for hot deployment.

To Enable Hot Deployment

1. In TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio Explorer, open the CDD file in the CDD editor.
2. Select the Processing Unit tab.
3. Select a processing unit and check the Hot Deploy check box. Repeat for all processing units you want to enable for hot deployment.

See Chapter 29, Agent and Processing Unit Configuration in *TIBCO BusinessEvents Developer's Guide* for more details.

4. Start the TIBCO BusinessEvents application Using the CDD file you updated. See the following sections as appropriate:
 - [Starting a TIBCO BusinessEvents Engine at the Command Line on page 120](#)
 - [Deployment in a TIBCO Administrator Domain on page 124](#)

For details on performing a hot deployment, see [Performing Hot Deployment in a TIBCO Administrator Domain on page 142](#) and [Performing Hot Deployment Outside a TIBCO Administrator Domain on page 144](#).

Performing Hot Deployment in a TIBCO Administrator Domain

This section explains how to perform hot deployment when the TIBCO BusinessEvents project has been deployed to a TIBCO Administrator domain.



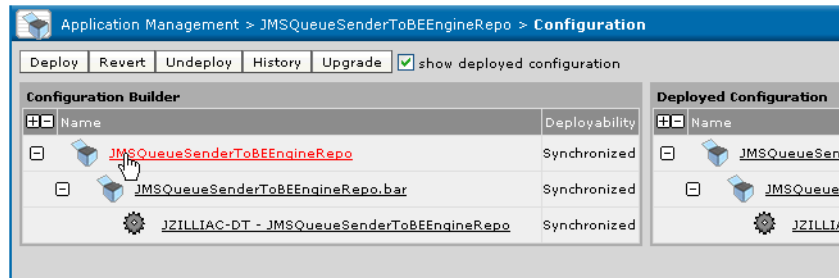
This procedure assumes the following requirements are met:

- The deployed processing units that you want to hot deploy to were enabled for hot deployment before they were deployed (see [Enabling Hot Deployment on page 141](#)).
- Your project complies with the requirements for deploying to TIBCO Administrator. See [Deployment in a TIBCO Administrator Domain on page 124](#).
- You have modified the TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio project and built the EAR file, following the limitations shown in [Modifications Allowed in Hot Deployment on page 139](#).
- The new EAR file has the same name as the existing one.

To Perform Hot Deployment in a TIBCO Administrator Domain

1. As needed, ensure that all the following are started on the machine running the processing unit or units you want to hot deploy to:
 - TIBCO Administrator service for the administration domain
 - TIBCO Hawk service for the administration domain
2. Start the TIBCO Administrator GUI:
 - Windows: Start > Programs > TIBCO > TIBCO Administrator Enterprise Edition *version* > TIBCO Administrator
 - Web browser: `http://host-name:port/` (where *host-name* is the machine name and *port* is the HTTP port specified during installation, 8080 by default)
3. Select the administration domain for the application and provide the username and password assigned during installation, or other administrator user credentials.
4. Expand to **Application Management** > *application_name* > **Configuration**.

5. In the Configuration Builder panel, select the application (at the base of the tree).



6. In the Edit Application Configuration dialog, click **Upload New EAR File**.
7. At the Upload EAR File dialog, click **Browse**, select the EAR file you want to deploy, and click **OK**.
8. Confirm the upload by clicking **OK** again, then click **Save**. Verify that the Deployability column displays *Deployable*.
9. Click **Deploy**. You see the Deploy Configuration dialog.
10. **Uncheck** these checkboxes (if they are checked):
 - **Stop running services before deployment**
 - **Start successfully deployed services**
 - **Force redeployment of all services**

(When the Stop running services before deployment checkbox is checked, you see an additional setting, Kill services that haven't stopped after (seconds). It is removed when you uncheck the checkbox.)
11. Click **OK**. TIBCO Administrator performs the hot deployment of your modified TIBCO BusinessEvents project. If deployment is successful, the Deployed Configuration panel in the Configuration dialog displays *Success* in the Deployment Status column.

Performing Hot Deployment Outside a TIBCO Administrator Domain

This section explains how to perform hot deployment when the TIBCO BusinessEvents project has not been deployed to a TIBCO Administrator domain.

You can only perform hot deployment if the deployed application was enabled for hot deployment before it was deployed (see [Enabling Hot Deployment on page 141](#)).

Modify the Project as Needed and Build the EAR File

In TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio, modify the TIBCO BusinessEvents project according to your needs. See [Table 31, Hot Deployment Supported Modifications](#) for a list of modifications you can make. Then rebuild the project EAR file.



The new EAR file must have the same name as the existing one.

Replace the EAR File that was Used to Start the Engine

Replace the EAR file used to start the engine with the modified EAR file. Ensure that the modified EAR file has the same name and is placed in the same directory as the EAR file that was used to start the engine.

The engine notices the changed file and performs the hot deployment at the next RTC cycle.

Chapter 10 **Configuring User Authentication**

This chapter explains how to set up user authentication using a file-based system, and using integration with an LDAP system.

Topics

- [User Authentication Overview, page 146](#)
- [Configuring Authentication, page 148](#)
- [Authentication Property Reference, page 150](#)

User Authentication Overview

This section provides a brief overview to authentication in TIBCO BusinessEvents and in add-on products that use authentication.

To set up authentication, you add and configure the appropriate properties in the project CDD.

To enable authentication for MM you must also set JMX properties in the `be-engine.tra` files.

Pluggable JAAS Login Module

User authentication is performed using a JAAS login module. Java Authentication and Authorization Service (JAAS) is a pluggable part of the Java security framework.

With advanced configuration (not documented), you can substitute a different implementation of the JAAS login module than the one provided, or you can add the provided login module to your existing JAAS login configuration file (thus providing multi-stage authentication).



For the TIBCO BusinessEvents Monitoring and Management component, the provided JAAS login module is required.

Authentication Options

You can choose between the following options for user authentication.

File Based Authentication This method authenticates a user against user data stored in a file based repository. This method is not recommended for production purposes. In file-based authentication, you define a list of user names, passwords, and roles in a the file called (by default) `users.pwd` file. This file is commonly referred to as the password file.

LDAP Authentication This method authenticates users against a directory server using LDAP as a protocol. TIBCO BusinessEvents applications can leverage this information to authenticate users. The role information is configured through an LDAP attribute like the `nsrole` attribute in Oracle Directory Server. The LDAP attribute differs in different directory server products. The details of configuring LDAP authentication are beyond the scope of this documentation. Consult your LDAP product documentation.

Authentication In Various Components

This section explains how authentication is used in components of various TIBCO BusinessEvents products.

TIBCO BusinessEvents Monitoring and Management

JMX MBeans authentication is available but not enabled by default. You enable it using a JMX property in the `be-engine.tra` file. See [Configure JMX Properties in To-Be-Monitored Engine TRA Files on page 21](#) for instructions.

File based authentication is enabled by default. LDAP authentication is also supported. To configure the MM authentication mechanism, you set the `be.mm.auth.*` properties in the `MM.cdd` file. See [To Enable Authentication and Select File or LDAP Authentication Type on page 148](#) and [Authentication Property Reference on page 150](#).

This component also uses two predefined authorization roles. See [Configure User Authorization for Administrator and User Roles on page 23](#).

TIBCO BusinessEvents Decision Manager RMS Component

File-based authentication is enabled by default for the TIBCO BusinessEvents Decision Manager RMS component and LDAP authentication is supported.

This component also uses authorization. Authorization details are provided in [Chapter 11, Configuring Access Control for a Project, on page 155](#).

TIBCO BusinessEvents Views

Authentication is available but not enabled by default. The following TIBCO BusinessEvents Views example project is configured for file-based authentication: `BE_HOME/examples/views/TickerTracker`.

Configuring Authentication

This section explains how to select file-based authentication or LDAP-based authentication, and how to configure each authentication option. It assumes that the provided JAAS login module is used. See [User Authentication Overview on page 146](#) for more background information.

You can use a different authentication type and a different password file or LDAP settings for each TIBCO BusinessEvents product that uses authentication. You can actually do so for each engine (processing unit) configured for authentication, but this is not usually needed.



For MM authentication, you must also configure JMX properties. See [Configure JMX Properties in To-Be-Monitored Engine TRA Files on page 21](#).

To Enable Authentication and Select File or LDAP Authentication Type

1. In TIBCO BusinessEvents Studio, import and open the relevant project and open its CDD file, as follows:

For TIBCO BusinessEvents Monitoring and Management:

- `BE_HOME/mm/project/emonitor > MM.cdd > mm-class agent class > properties > mm > auth property group`
- `ToBeMonitored_Project > project.cdd > Cluster properties > auth property group`

For TIBCO BusinessEvents Decision Manager:

- `BE_HOME/rms/project/BRMS > RMS.cdd > Cluster properties > RMS property group`

For TIBCO BusinessEvents Views:

- `Your_Project > project.cdd > dashboard-class agent > properties`

2. In the CDD file add the following property if it is not present and specify the value as desired:

```
be.auth.type=[file|ldap]
```

For MM authentication use the property:

```
be.mm.auth.type=[file|ldap]
```

3. Do one of the following:

- To configure LDAP authentication, add and configure the LDAP properties shown in [Table 33, Authentication Configuration Properties in the CDD](#)

[File, on page 151](#). Familiarity with LDAP is required. Details are not provided in this guide.

- To configure file-based authentication, see [To Configure File-Based Authentication on page 149](#).



For Active Directory Configuration

For authentication, Active Directory requires the domain name, for example, `abc@acme.com`, and not distinguished name (which is used with Oracle Directory Server). If you are using Active Directory for authentication, ensure that the `userPrincipalName` attribute is set on AD server.

To Configure File-Based Authentication

This procedure continues the instructions in [To Enable Authentication and Select File or LDAP Authentication Type on page 148](#).

1. In the CDD file, add (or configure) the property `be.auth.file.location` and set the value to the location of your password file.

For MM authentication use the property: `be.mm.auth.file.location`

2. Locate and open the password file. Its location is specified in the CDD file. See [step 1](#) for default location details.
3. Add each user on a separate line using this format:

Username:password:role,role,role;

Do not use spaces. For example here are some entries that might be used in TIBCO BusinessEvents Decision Manager:

```
Mark:A31405D272B94E5D12E9A52A665D3BFE:BUSINESS_USER,APPROVER;
James:21232f297a57a5a743894a0e4a801fc3:RULE_ADMINISTRATOR;
```

For MM authorization roles see [Configure User Authorization for Administrator and User Roles on page 23](#)



- You must hash the password with MD5 (Message-Digest 5) hashing algorithm.
- Roles are used for access control (authorization). Access control is used only by TIBCO BusinessEvents Monitoring and Management and TIBCO BusinessEvents Decision Manager. See [Chapter 11, Configuring Access Control for a Project, on page 155](#).

Authentication Property Reference

TRA Properties

Add or configure these properties in the appropriate TRA files. See [Configuring Authentication on page 148](#) for more details.

Table 32 Authentication Configuration Properties in the TRA File

| Property | Notes |
|--|---|
| <code>java.property.be.engine.jmx.connector.port</code> | <p>Specify this property in each relevant engine TRA files to open the JMX connector port for monitoring and management.</p> <p>It is also used for hot deployment of decision tables in TIBCO BusinessEvents Decision Manager (see <i>TIBCO BusinessEvents Decision Manager User's Guide</i> for details).</p> <p>See Configure JMX Properties in To-Be-Monitored Engine TRA Files, page 21 to understand why</p> <p>The JMX port is specified as <code>%jmx_port%</code>, when MM is used. See Configure JMX Properties in To-Be-Monitored Engine TRA Files, page 21 for more details.</p> <p>For other components that use this property, you must also specify the value using the <code>%jmx_port%</code> variable, if you also use MM.</p> <p>Note: You can also set the JMX connector port for deployment with TIBCO Administrator using this CDD property: <code>be.engine.jmx.connector.port</code></p> |
| <code>#java.property.be.engine.jmx.connector.authenticate</code> | <p>Set to <code>true</code> to enable authentication.</p> <p>Set to <code>false</code> (or leave commented) to disable authentication.</p> <p>The default is <code>false</code>.</p> |

CDD Properties

Add these to the appropriate CDD file. See [Configuring Authentication on page 148](#) for more details.



With one exception, a parallel set of properties is used for TIBCO BusinessEvents Monitoring and Management configuration, to avoid conflict with properties used by other components that use authentication, and that also use MM.

Table 33 Authentication Configuration Properties in the CDD File

| Property | Notes |
|---|---|
| Common Authentication Properties | |
| <code>java.security.auth.login.config</code> | <p>Provides the absolute location for the login module configuration used by JAAS. Only advanced users should change this value (additional configuration is also needed). See Pluggable JAAS Login Module on page 146 for more details.</p> <p>The locations of the provided files are as follows:</p> <p>TIBCO BusinessEvents Decision Manager: <code>BE_HOME/rms/config/security/jaas-config.config</code></p> <p>TIBCO BusinessEvents Views: <code>BE_HOME/views/config/jaas-config.config</code></p> <p>TIBCO BusinessEvents Monitoring and Management: <code>BE_HOME/mm/config/jaas-config.config</code></p> |
| <code>be.auth.type</code> <code>be.mm.auth.type</code> | <p>Specifies the authentication mechanism. Allowable values are as follows:</p> <p><code>file</code>: File-based authentication. Uses a password file.</p> <p><code>ldap</code>: LDAP-based authentication Uses a pre-existing LDAP setup in use in your environment. Add and configure the properties shown in the LDAP Authentication Properties section of this table to work with your LDAP setup.</p> <p>Default is <code>file</code></p> |

Table 33 Authentication Configuration Properties in the CDD File (Cont'd)

| Property | Notes |
|--|--|
| be.auth.file.location be.auth.mm.file.location | <p>Specifies the absolute filepath to and name of the password file. This file is used for file-based authentication. Each project can have a different file. The locations of the provided files are as follows:</p> <p>TIBCO BusinessEvents Decision Manager: <i>BE_HOME/rms/config/security/users.pwd</i></p> <p>TIBCO BusinessEvents Views: Create a file for each project. A sample file is provided in <i>BE_HOME/examples/views/TickerTracker/config/tickertrackerusers.pwd</i></p> <p>TIBCO BusinessEvents Monitoring and Management: <i>BE_HOME/mm/config/users.pwd</i></p> |
| LDAP Authentication Properties | |
| be.mm.auth.ldap.host be.auth.mm.ldap.host | <p>Specifies the domain name of the host for LDAP authentication.</p> |
| be.mm.auth.ldap.port be.auth.mm.ldap.port | <p>Specifies the port for LDAP authentication.</p> |
| be.mm.auth.ldap.adminDN be.auth.mm.ldap.adminDN | <p>Specifies the base distinguished name (DN) for admin login. For example, <i>cn=Directory Administrators, dc=na, dc=tibco, dc=com</i>.</p> |
| be.mm.auth.ldap.adminPassword be.auth.mm.ldap.adminPassword | <p>Specifies the password for the LDAP administrator DN.</p> |
| be.mm.auth.ldap.baseDN be.auth.mm.ldap.baseDN | <p>Specifies the base tree in LDAP under which users can be searched. For example, <i>dc=na, dc=tibco, dc=com</i>.</p> |

Table 33 Authentication Configuration Properties in the CDD File (Cont'd)

| Property | Notes |
|--|---|
| <code>be.mm.auth.ldap.roleAttr</code> <code>be.auth.mm.ldap.roleAttr</code> | <p>Specifies the name of the attribute used by the LDAP server for role information of a user.</p> <p>Default value is <code>nsroleDN</code> (for Oracle Directory Server).</p> |
| <code>be.mm.auth.ldap.uidAttr</code> <code>be.auth.mm.ldap.uidAttr</code> | <p>Specifies the name of the attribute used by the LDAP server for username information. Allowable values are as follows:</p> <p><code>uid</code> for Oracle Directory Server</p> <p><code>cn</code> for ActiveDirectory.</p> <p>Default value is <code>uid</code>.</p> |
| <code>be.mm.auth.ldap.useRoleDN</code> <code>be.auth.mm.ldap.useRoleDN</code> | <p>Set this property to <code>true</code> to use the fully qualified name of the attribute used by the LDAP server for role information of a user.</p> <p>Set this property to <code>false</code> to use only the name of the attribute, which is shown in the notes for the <code>be.auth.ldap.uidAttr</code> property.</p> <p>Default value is <code>true</code>.</p> |
| <code>be.mm.auth.ldap.objectClass</code> <code>be.auth.mm.ldap.objectClass</code> | <p>Specifies the <code>objectClass</code> attribute value for DS.</p> <p>Many object classes can exist, for example, <code>inetOrgPerson</code> on Oracle Directory Server, and <code>user</code> on Active Directory.</p> <p>If search should span all object classes, keep this value empty or specify an asterisk (<code>"*"</code>).</p> |
| <code>be.mm.auth.ldap.dnAttr</code> <code>be.auth.mm.ldap.dnAttr</code> | <p>Specifies the name of the attribute that contains the fully qualified name.</p> <p>Default value <code>distinguishedName</code>.</p> |



Access control is a core product feature. Access control is used by RMS projects and is available in the TIBCO BusinessEvents Decision Manager add-on and TIBCO BusinessEvents WebStudio). TIBCO BusinessEvents Monitoring and Management also uses two roles (see [Configure User Authorization for Administrator and User Roles on page 23](#)).

This chapter describes how the access control (user authorization) system works, the types of resource specifications that are permitted, and how to grant permissions to different users.

Topics

- [Configuring Access Control—Overview, page 156](#)
- [Working with Access Control Files, page 159](#)
- [Resource Types and Corresponding Action Types, page 162](#)

Configuring Access Control—Overview

For each RMS project, you set up an access control file. In the access control file, you group the project resources as desired, giving each group (or individual resource) an ID. Then you use these IDs to assign permissions to each user role.

Establishing the User Roles

Access is defined using roles. If file-based authentication is used, roles are defined and assigned to users in the password file (by default called `users.pwd`). If LDAP-based authentication is used, roles are defined and assigned to users in the LDAP directory.



You must use only the roles defined in the password file or LDAP directory (depending on authentication type used) when configuring the access control file.



User role and username should not be same. Each username and role name should be unique.

Guidelines for Configuring Access Control

A project's access control file is an XML file named as follows: *RMSProjectName.ac*. The ACL file is stored in the directory specified by the `RMS.cdd` property `ws.projects.acl.location`.

In the access control file `resources` element, you create `resource` elements to define groups of resources to suit your needs. You give each resource element an ID. In the `entries` element, you add one `entry` element for each user role to define the access permissions for that role, using the resource IDs and `action` elements. This brief summary is provided so you can understand the following guidelines. For full details. See [Structure of the Access Control File on page 157](#).

You can use two general approaches to setting permissions. The general aim is to simplify the setup, minimizing the number of permissions you have to set in the access control file.

Allow everything
and specify
exceptions

One approach is to grant wide permissions using large resource groupings, and then selectively deny permissions within those groupings.

For example, suppose you define two resources as follows:

```
<resource name="/Concepts/*" id="AllP" type="PROPERTY"/>
```

```
<resource name="/Concepts/Person/CustID" id="CID"
type="PROPERTY"/>
```

The first resource element defines a resource group consisting of all concept properties in the /Concepts project folder. The second element specifies one property in one concept. (The setup details are explained later in the chapter.)

Then you define permissions using those resources. For example, for a role named CallCenter you might set up permissions as follows:

```
<entry>
  <role name="CallCenter"/>
  <permissions>
    <permission resourceref="#AllP">
      <action type="read">ALLOW</action>
    </permission>
    <permission resourceref="#CID">
      <action type="read">DENY</action>
    </permission>
  </permissions>
</entry>
```

With these settings, you give users with the CallCenter role the read permission for all properties in the /Concepts directory except the custID property.



An example of an access control file (CreditCardApplication.ac) giving all permissions available for the credit card application example, is located in the following directory:

BE_HOME\rms\config\security

Deny everything
and specify
exceptions

Another approach is to deny all permissions (which is the default setting for all permissions) and then give permissions to specific resources or groups of resources as needed.

Mixing these
approaches

You can mix these two approaches in one access control file. For example, you can give broad permissions to one project folder, and then specify exceptions within that folder. For another folder you might give permissions selectively.

Structure of the Access Control File

The access control file for a project is an XML file with the following elements:

```
<resources>
  <resource id="id" type="ResourceType" />
  <resource id="id" name="ProjectPath" type="ResourceType" />
  .
  .
  .
</resources>
<entries>
  <entry>
    <role name="RoleName" />
    <permissions>
      <permission resourceref="#id">
        <action type="ActionType">[ALLOW|DENY]</action>
      </permission>
      .
      .
      .
    </permissions>
  </entry>
  .
  .
  .
</entries>
</acl>
```

- The **entries** element contains one entry for each role. For each role, you define one set of **permissions**. Each **permission** has of the following attributes
- The **resourceref** attribute references a **resource ID** defined in the resources element. It identifies a resource or set of resources.
- The **name** attribute specifies the **project path** to the resource or resources. (The name attribute is not used when you specify permissions for an entire resource type.)
- The resource **type** attribute specifies what types of resources in the specified name attribute project path are included in the permission.
- The action **type** attribute specifies an **action type**, for example, create. This attribute determines the kind of action a user has permission to do, for the specified resource or resources.

See [Table 34, Resource Types and Their Allowable Action Types, on page 162](#).

Permissions—ALLOW and DENY

The value of the `action` element is one of the key words `ALLOW` or `DENY`. It determines whether the specified permission is given denied.



DENY is the default value. You only need to set the `DENY` value explicitly when you have given `ALLOW` permissions at a higher level, and want to make individual exceptions within that broad scope.

The values `ALLOW` and `DENY` are case sensitive. Use all capitals.

Working with Access Control Files

Access control settings are created using XML files with the extension `.ac`. You can create or modify an *RMSProjectName.ac* file using any XML editor. This section explains the elements used to define access control, ways you can add or edit access control files, and where to place the files so they can be used by the RMS, Decision Manager components, and TIBCO BusinessEvents WebStudio.

Examples shipped with the product contain access control files you can use as models.

Required Location of Access Control Files

The access control file for an RMS project must be placed in the location specified by the RMS server CDD property `ws.projects.acl.location`. An RMS project's ACL file must be named using the format *RMSProjectName.ac*.

Specifying and Grouping Project Resources

In the `resources` element, you group the project resources in whatever way supports the permissions you want to set. You give each grouping or individual resource an ID that is used when defining the permissions.

Using Resource Type as a Filter

How you specify the resource group is partly determined by the resource type attribute. The resource type can act as a filter. For example, suppose in the name attribute you specify a directory that includes events and concepts. If you set the type attribute to "CONCEPT" then the ID associated with this grouping is used to set permissions only on the concepts in that folder (and its subdirectories).

You could create a second grouping whose type specifies "EVENT" so that you can set permissions on events in that folder branch separately.

Specifying an Individual Resource

To specify an individual resource, provide the *project path* to the resource in the name attribute. The project path is the folder path to the ontology entity, as seen in the Explorer panel. The example below shows how to specify an ID that is associated with the `FirstName` property of the `Person` concept:

```
<resource name="/Concepts/Person/FirstName" id="FN"
type="PROPERTY"/>
```

Grouping Resources Using Wildcards

You can associate groups of resources with an ID using the wildcard character in the project path. The asterisk (*) is used as the wildcard character. For example:

```
<resource name="/someFolder/*" id="AllP" type="PROPERTY"/>
```

Grouping Resources by Resource Type

The broadest resource grouping is provided by setting permissions at the level of resource type. This method groups all resources of that type in the project. To set a resource type resource group, you associate an ID with a resource type, and you do not use the name attribute:

```
<resource id="ID" type="ResourceType"/>
```

For example: `<resource id="C" type="CONCEPT"/>`

See [Table 34, Resource Types and Their Allowable Action Types, on page 162](#) for a list of resource types, and the action types that are valid for each resource type.

Defining Permissions

As explained in [Specifying and Grouping Project Resources on page 159](#), you define a list of resource IDs according to the way you want to group resources and actions. All items included under one resource ID must be of the same resource type (or type of activity, such as checking out a project).

For each user role you add a set of permissions.

```
<role name="Administrator"/>
<permissions>
  <permission resourceref="#PRJ">
    <action type="checkout">ALLOW</action>
  </permission>
  . . . . .
</permissions>
```

Each `resourceref` points to a resource ID. You create permissions using the actions available for the resource type specified for that ID, such as `create`, `read`, and `modify`. See [Table 34, Resource Types and Their Allowable Action Types, on page 162](#) for the resource types and their available action types.

By default, all permissions are denied. If a certain permission is not explicitly given to a role, then the role does not have the permission. This approach ensures unauthorized users do not accidentally gain access to restricted resources.

Permissions are not hierarchical. That is, a create permission does not imply a modify permission or a read permission. All privileges are mutually exclusive. So, for example, if you want users to be able to modify some resources of a certain resource type, be sure to also give users the ability to view that resource type.

Note that for use in TIBCO BusinessEvents Decision Manager, most TIBCO BusinessEvents project resources have only a read action type.

Resource Types and Corresponding Action Types

See [Defining Permissions on page 160](#) to understand how to define permissions for a user role using the action types available for each resource type.



If a resource ID specifies a set of resources, the permission applies to that set of resources only. If it specifies a resource type, then the permission applies to all resources of that resource type.

Table 34 Resource Types and Their Allowable Action Types

| Resource Type | Allowable Action Types | (If action is ALLOW) Enables Users to. . . |
|-----------------|------------------------|---|
| PROJECT | checkout | Check out TIBCO BusinessEvents project resources. Note Users can check out only those resources they are allowed to read. |
| | update | Update TIBCO BusinessEvents project resources that were checked out earlier. Users can update only those resources they are allowed to read. |
| | gen_deploy | Use the Generate Deployable RMS menu option for building EAR files or class files. |
| | commit | Commit the modified/deleted TIBCO BusinessEvents project resources. |
| | approval | Review the worklist items in a project. (WebStudio only) |
| CATALOGFUNCTION | invoke | Invoke catalog functions in decision tables (RULEFUNCTIONIMPL resource type) that the users are allowed to modify. |
| CHANNEL | read | View channels. |
| CONCEPT | read | View concepts. |

Table 34 Resource Types and Their Allowable Action Types (Cont'd)

| Resource Type | Allowable Action Types | (If action is ALLOW) Enables Users to. . . |
|------------------|------------------------|---|
| DOMAIN | read | View domain models. |
| | create | Create domain models. |
| EVENT | read | View events. |
| PROPERTY | read | View resource properties. If no resources are specified, then users can view properties of all resources that they are allowed to view (read). |
| RULE | read | View rules (rule source code). |
| RULEFUNCTION | read | View rule functions (rule function source code). |
| | add_impl | Add decision tables (RULEFUNCTIONIMPL resource type). If specific rule functions are not listed, then users can add decision tables to all rule functions they are allowed to view (read). (Other permissions that apply to decision tables are set on the resources used in the decision table.) |
| | del_impl | Delete decision tables (RULEFUNCTIONIMPL resource type). |
| RULEFUNCTIONIMPL | read | View decision tables (RULEFUNCTIONIMPL resource type). Add columns in the Condition area of the decision table. Add rows and modify cells in existing rows and columns. |
| | modify | Add columns in the Action area of decision tables. |
| WSDL | read | View WSDL files. |
| XSD | read | View XSD files. |

Table 34 Resource Types and Their Allowable Action Types (Cont'd)

| Resource Type | Allowable Action Types | (If action is ALLOW) Enables Users to. . . |
|----------------------------|------------------------|---|
| WebStudio Only Permissions | | |
| RULETEMPLATE | read | Checkout rule templates. |
| RULETEMPLATEINSTANCE | read | View business rules. |
| | add_inst | Create business rule for the rule template. |
| | del_inst | Delete business rule. |
| RULETEMPLATEVIEW | read | Checkout rule template views. |

Appendix A **TIBCO Hawk Microagent Methods**

TIBCO BusinessEvents Monitoring and Management component is the preferred way to deploy, monitor, and manage TIBCO BusinessEvents applications. However you can instead use TIBCO Administrator for deployment and many monitoring and management functions. To augment the monitoring and management functions in TIBCO Administrator, the TIBCO BusinessEvents engine is instrumented with a TIBCO Hawk microagent that can be used to perform many administrative functions. This appendix explains how to configure these features and provides a reference to the microagent methods available for the TIBCO BusinessEvents engine.

Topics

- [*TIBCO Hawk Methods Overview and Configuration, page 167*](#)
- [*activateRuleSet\(\), page 168*](#)
- [*deactivateRuleSet\(\), page 169*](#)
- [*execute\(\), page 170*](#)
- [*forceOMCheckpoint\(\), page 171*](#)
- [*getChannels\(\), page 172*](#)
- [*getDestinations\(\), page 173*](#)
- [*getEvent\(\), page 174*](#)
- [*GetExecInfo\(\), page 175*](#)
- [*getHostInformation\(\), page 176*](#)
- [*getInstance\(\), page 177*](#)
- [*GetLoggerNamesWithLevels\(\), page 178*](#)
- [*getMemoryUsage\(\), page 179*](#)
- [*getNumberOfEvents\(\), page 180*](#)
- [*getNumberOfInstances\(\), page 181*](#)
- [*getOMInfo\(\), page 182*](#)

- [*getRuleSet\(\)*, page 183](#)
- [*getRuleSets\(\)*, page 184](#)
- [*getScorecard\(\)*, page 185](#)
- [*getScorecards\(\)*, page 186](#)
- [*getSessionInputDestinations\(\)*, page 187](#)
- [*getSessions\(\)*, page 188](#)
- [*getStatus\(\)*, page 189](#)
- [*getTotalNumberRulesFired\(\)*, page 190](#)
- [*getTraceSinks\(\)*, page 191](#)
- [*reconnectChannels\(\)*, page 192](#)
- [*resetTotalNumberRulesFired\(\)*, page 193](#)
- [*resumeChannels\(\)*, page 194](#)
- [*resumeDestinations\(\)*, page 195](#)
- [*setLogLevel\(\)*, page 196](#)
- [*stopApplicationInstance\(\)*, page 197](#)
- [*suspendChannels\(\)*, page 198](#)
- [*suspendDestinations\(\)*, page 199](#)

TIBCO Hawk Methods Overview and Configuration

The methods provided have the following types of purposes:

- To enable TIBCO Administrator to perform certain actions, for example, `GetExecInfo()`, `stopApplicationInstance()`, `getHostInformation()`
- To provide information about what is happening in the TIBCO BusinessEvents engine, for example, `getRuleSets()`, `getDestinations()`, `getTotalNumberRulesFired()`
- To make certain changes in the TIBCO BusinessEvents engine without stopping it, for example, `activateRuleSet()`, `forceOMCheckpoint()`, `reconnectChannels()`

Enabling the TIBCO Hawk Microagent

TIBCO BusinessEvents embeds a TIBCO Hawk microagent whose methods enable you to monitor and manage deployed TIBCO BusinessEvents applications. You can use TIBCO Hawk or the Hawk Console in TIBCO Administrator.

Before using the Hawk methods, enable the TIBCO Hawk microagent in the TIBCO BusinessEvents engine property file, `BE_HOME/bin/be-engine.tra`. Open the file for editing, add the following property and set it to true as shown:

```
Hawk.Enabled = true
```

If you are using non-default transport parameters for TIBCO Hawk, also add the following properties and set their value:

```
repo.hawkDaemon, repo.hawkNetwork, repo.hawkService
```



To enable TIBCO Hawk Console Set the following property to true in the `TIBCO_Admin_HOME/domain/domain_name/bin/tibcoadmindomain_name.tra` file:
`hawk.console.enabled=true`.

For More Information

- *TIBCO Administrator Server Configuration Guide* has more details on working with microagents and methods using TIBCO Administrator.
- *TIBCO Hawk Methods Reference* provides detailed documentation about TIBCO Hawk microagents and methods.

activateRuleSet()

Purpose Activate a RuleSet in the Session

Type ACTION

| Parameters | Name | | Description |
|-------------------|-----------|--|---------------------------------|
| | Session | | Name of the Session (optional). |
| | URI | | URI of the RuleSet. |
| Returns | Type | | Description |
| | Session | | Name of the Session (optional). |
| | URI | | URI of the RuleSet. |
| | Activated | | Is the RuleSet activated? |

deactivateRuleSet()

Purpose Deactivate a RuleSet in the Session

Type ACTION

Parameters

| Name | Description |
|---------|---------------------|
| Session | Name of the Session |
| URI | URI of the RuleSet |

Returns

| Type | Description |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Session | Name of the Session. |
| URI | URI of the RuleSet. |
| Deactivated | Is the RuleSet deactivated? |

execute()

Purpose Runs a special command.

Type ACTION_INFO

Parameters

| Name | Description |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| Command | The special command to execute |
| Parameters | Parameters (optional) |

Returns

| Type | Description |
|-------|--------------|
| Line | Line Number. |
| Name | Name. |
| Value | Value. |

forceOMCheckpoint()

Purpose Forces an Object Store checkpoint of a Session.

Type ACTION

| Parameters | Name | Description |
|-------------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| | Session | Name of the Session (agent) |

Returns Returns nothing.

getChannels()

Purpose Retrieves Channel Info.

Type INFO

| Parameters | Name | Description |
|-------------------|------|-------------------------------|
| | URI | URI of the Channel (optional) |

| Returns | Type | Description |
|----------------|-------|------------------------------|
| | Line | Line Number |
| | URI | URI of the Channel. |
| | State | Current state of the Channel |

getDestinations()

| | | |
|------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Purpose | Retrieves Destination Info. | |
| Type | INFO | |
| Parameters | Name | Description |
| | Channel URI | URI of the Channel (optional). |
| | Destination Name | Name of the Destination (optional). |
| Returns | Type | Description |
| | Line | Line Number. |
| | Channel URI | URI of the Channel. |
| | Destination URI | URI of the Destination. |
| | Nb in | Number of Events in. |
| | Rate in | Rate of Events in. |
| | Nb out | Number of Events out. |
| | Rate out | Rate of Events out. |

getEvent()

Purpose Retrieves an Event from a Session.

Type INFO

| Parameters | Name | Description |
|-------------------|----------|---|
| | Session | Name of the Session |
| | Id | Id of the Event |
| | External | True if using the event’s external Id, false if using the internal Id |
| Returns | Type | Description |
| | Line | Line number. |
| | Session | Name of the Session. |
| | Type | Attribute or Property. |
| | Name | Name of the Attribute or Property. |
| | Value | Value of the Attribute or Property. |

GetExecInfo()

Purpose Gets engine execution information

Type INFO

Parameters No parameters.

Returns

| Type | Description |
|---------|---|
| Status | Engine status (ACTIVE, SUSPENDED, STANDBY or STOPPING) |
| Uptime | Elapsed time since RuleSessionProvider was started (milliseconds) |
| Threads | Number of RuleSessions in engine. |
| Version | Engine version |

getHostInformation()

Purpose Gets host information properties.

Type INFO

| Parameters | Name | Description |
|-------------------|------|--|
| | Name | Name of host information property to get (optional). |

| Returns | Type | Description |
|----------------|-------|----------------|
| | Name | Property Name |
| | Value | Property Value |

getInstance()

Purpose Retrieves an Instance from the Session.

Type INFO

| Parameters | NameDescription | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---|
| | Session | Name of the Session |
| | Id | Id of the Instance. |
| | External | True if using the instance’s external Id, false if using the internal Id. |
| Returns | TypeDescription | |
| | Line | Line number. |
| | Session | Name of the Session. |
| | Type | Attribute or Property. |
| | Name | Name of the Attribute or Property. |
| | Value | Value of the Attribute or Property. |

GetLoggerNamesWithLevels()

Purpose Gets the list of registered loggers with their current log level.

Type INFO

Parameters No parameters.

Returns

| Type | Description |
|------|-------------|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

getMemoryUsage()

Purpose Gets engine memory usage information.

Type INFO

Parameters No parameters.

Returns

| Type | Description |
|-------------|---|
| Max | Maximum memory size of the JVM, in bytes. |
| Free | Estimate of the free memory available to the JVM, in bytes. |
| Used | Estimate of the memory used in the JVM, in bytes. |
| PercentUsed | Estimate of the percentage of max memory used. |

getNumberOfEvents()

Purpose Get the total number of events existing in a Session.

Type INFO

| Parameters | NameDescription | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| | Session | Name of the Session |
| Returns | TypeDescription | |
| | Line | Line number. |
| | Session | Name of the Session. |
| | Number | Total Number of Events |

getNumberOfInstances()

Purpose Get the total number of instances existing in a Session.

Type INFO

| Parameters | Name | Description |
|-------------------|---------|---------------------|
| | Session | Name of the Session |

| Returns | Type | Description |
|----------------|---------|---------------------------|
| | Line | Line number. |
| | Session | Name of the Session. |
| | Number | Total Number of Instances |

getOMInfo()

Purpose Retrieves Object Store information of a Session.

Type INFO

| Parameters | Name | Description |
|-------------------|---------|---------------------|
| | Session | Name of the Session |

| Returns | Type | Description |
|----------------|----------|---------------------|
| | Line | Line number. |
| | Session | Name of the Session |
| | Property | Property name. |
| | Value | Property value. |

getRuleSet()

Purpose Retrieves the Rules of a given RuleSet.

Type INFO

| Parameters | Name | Description |
|-------------------|---------|---------------------|
| | Session | Name of the Session |
| | URI | URI of the RuleSet |

| Returns | Type | Description |
|----------------|----------|-----------------------|
| | Line | Line Number. |
| | Session | Name of the Session. |
| | URI | URI of the RuleSet |
| | Rule | Name of the Rule |
| | Priority | Priority of the rule. |

getRuleSets()

Purpose Retrieves a RuleSets from the Session.

Type INFO

| Parameters | Name | | Description |
|-------------------|-----------|--|---------------------------|
| | Session | | Name of the Session |
| Returns | Type | | Description |
| | Line | | Line Number. |
| | Session | | Name of the Session. |
| | URI | | URI of the RuleSet. |
| | Activated | | Is the RuleSet activated. |

getScorecard()

Purpose Retrieves a Scorecard of a Session.

Type INFO

| Parameters | NameDescription | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Session | Name of the Session |
| | URI | URI of the Scorecard. |
| Returns | TypeDescription | |
| | Line | Line number. |
| | Session | Name of the Session. |
| | Type | Attribute or Property. |
| | Name | Name of the Attribute or Property. |
| | Value | Value of the Attribute or Property. |

getScorecards()

Purpose Retrieves all the Scorecards of a Session.

Type INFO

| Parameters | Name | Description |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| | Session | Name of the Session |
| Returns | Type | Description |
| | Line | Line Number. |
| | Session | Name of the Session. |
| | Id | Id of the Scorecard. |
| | External Id | External Id of the Scorecard. |
| | Type | Class of the Scorecard. |

getSessionInputDestinations()

Purpose Retrieves destinations enabled for input.

Type INFO

| Parameters | Name | Description |
|-------------------|---------|---------------------------------|
| | Session | Name of the Session (optional). |

| Returns | Type | Description |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| | Line | Line number. |
| | Destination | Destination URI. |
| | Preprocessor | Destination preprocessor URI. |

getSessions()

Purpose Retrieves session names.

Type INFO

Parameters No parameters.

Returns

| Type | Description |
|---------|----------------------|
| Line | Line number. |
| Session | Name of the Session. |

getStatus()

Purpose Retrieves basic status information about the engine.

Type INFO

Parameters No parameters.

| Returns | Type | Description |
|---------|------------------|--|
| | Instance ID | Instance ID of the application. |
| | Application Name | Name of the application. |
| | Uptime | Time elapsed since startup. |
| | Process ID | Process ID of the application. |
| | Host | Name of host machine on which this application is running. |

getTotalNumberRulesFired()

Purpose Retrieves the total number of rules fired.

Type INFO

| Parameters | NameDescription | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | Session | Name of the Session |
| Returns | TypeDescription | |
| | Line | Line Number. |
| | Session | Name of the Session. |
| | Number of Rules Fired | Total number of rules fired since the last reset. |

getTraceSinks()

| | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Purpose | Gets information about trace sinks. | |
| Type | INFO | |
| Parameters | Name | Description |
| | Role Name | Name of a Role (optional) |
| | Sink Name | Name of a Sink (optional) |
| Returns | Type | Description |
| | Line | Line Number |
| | Instance ID | Instance ID of the application |
| | Application Name | Name of the application |
| | Sink Name | Sink Name |
| | Sink Type | Sink Type (for example, fileSink, rvSink) |
| | Description | Sink Description (for example, filename=file) |
| | Role | Sink Role (for example, error, warn, debug) |

reconnectChannels()

Purpose Restarts all channels or a single channel.

Type ACTION

| Parameters | Name | Description |
|-------------------|------|--|
| | URI | URI of the channel to restart (all channels are restarted if this is empty). |

Returns Returns nothing.

resetTotalNumberRulesFired()

Purpose Resets the total number of rules fired to zero.

Type ACTION

| Parameters | Name Description | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Session | Name of the Session |

Returns Returns nothing.

resumeChannels()

Purpose Resumes channels.

Type ACTION

| Parameters | NameDescription | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--|
| | URI | URI of the Channel to resume (optional). |

Returns Returns nothing.

resumeDestinations()

Purpose Resumes Destinations.

Type ACTION

| Parameters | Name | Description |
|------------|------------------|---|
| | Channel URI | URI of the Channel that contains the Destination. |
| | Destination Name | Name of the Destination (optional). |

Returns Returns nothing.

setLogLevel()

Purpose Sets a specific logger to a specific log level.

When setting the log level, the system runs through all the log level configurations and the last match supercedes all previous log level configurations. The wildcard character '*' can be used to select all or a pattern to match the logger names.

Type ACTION

| Parameters | Name | Description |
|------------|-----------------|---|
| | Name or Pattern | Name of the logger or pattern to match the logger name. |
| | Log Level | Sets the log level to one of the following: FATAL, ERROR, WARN, INFO, DEBUT, ALL, or OFF |

Returns Returns nothing.

stopApplicationInstance()

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Purpose | Shuts down the engine. All checkpoint files will be preserved and the engine's operating system process will exit. |
| Type | ACTION |
| Parameters | No parameters. |
| Returns | Returns nothing. |

suspendChannels()

Purpose Suspends channels.

Type ACTION

| Parameters | Name Description | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| | URI | URI of the Channel to suspend (optional). |

Returns Returns nothing.

suspendDestinations()

Purpose Suspends Destinations.

Type ACTION

Parameters

| Name | Description |
|------------------|---|
| Channel URI | URI of the Channel that contains the Destination. |
| Destination Name | Name of the Destination (optional). |

Returns Returns nothing.

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