

TIBCO Spotfire®

Operations Analytics 1.1

Installation and Configuration Manual



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Contents

1	Introduction	4
1.1	Prerequisites	4
1.2	System Architecture Overview	5
2	Installation	6
2.1	Installation of Supporting Software	6
2.2	Installation of the Limits Database Schema	8
2.3	Implementation and Deployment of BE/BW Components	8
3	Configuration	10
3.1	To Enable the Operations Analytics Tools	11
3.2	To Create an Information Model	12
3.3	To Create an Analysis Template	12
3.4	To Create a Default Template Job File	13
3.5	To Configure a Default Server for Publish Limits	14
3.6	To Implement a Data Normalizer	15
3.7	To Implement a Custom Rule Set (OPTIONAL)	16
3.8	To Implement a Custom Extension Point (OPTIONAL)	16
3.9	To Create a Rule Breach Log Analysis Template (OPTIONAL)	17
3.10	To Configure Parameters of Interest to Monitor	17
4	Appendix	18
4.1	Example Custom Rule Set	18
4.2	Example Custom Extension Point	19
4.3	Example Deployment Scenario	19
4.4	Example EMS Measurement Message	23
4.5	Configuration Parameters	23
4.6	Troubleshooting	26

1 Introduction

1.1 Prerequisites

Target Audience

It is assumed that the reader of this manual is knowledgeable in administering the bundled and required software components as well as developing components for the same. Hence, this manual will not in any detail describe how these parts are performed. For details on administration of, or development for, these components, please refer to the respective component's manual.

Software

You need the following software installed as described in their respective manuals:

- 1 TIBCO Spotfire Server 3.0, as described in the TIBCO Spotfire Server 3.0 – Installation and Configuration Manual.
- 2 TIBCO Spotfire 3.0, as described in the TIBCO Spotfire 3.0 – Deployment and Administration Manual.
- 3 TIBCO Runtime Agent 5.6.1, as described in the TIBCO Runtime Agent Installation Manual.
- 4 TIBCO ActiveMatrix BusinessWorks 5.7.1, as described in the TIBCO ActiveMatrix BusinessWorks Installation Manual.
- 5 TIBCO BusinessEvents 3.0.1, as described in the TIBCO BusinessEvents Installation Manual.
- 6 TIBCO EMS 5.1.2, as described in the TIBCO Enterprise Message Service Installation Manual.
- 7 TIBCO Administrator 5.6.0, as described in the TIBCO Administrator Installation Manual.
- 8 TIBCO Spotfire Automation Services 3.0, as described in the TIBCO Spotfire Automation Services 3.0 – Deployment and Administration Manual.

For details on hardware prerequisites, please refer to the respective components manual.

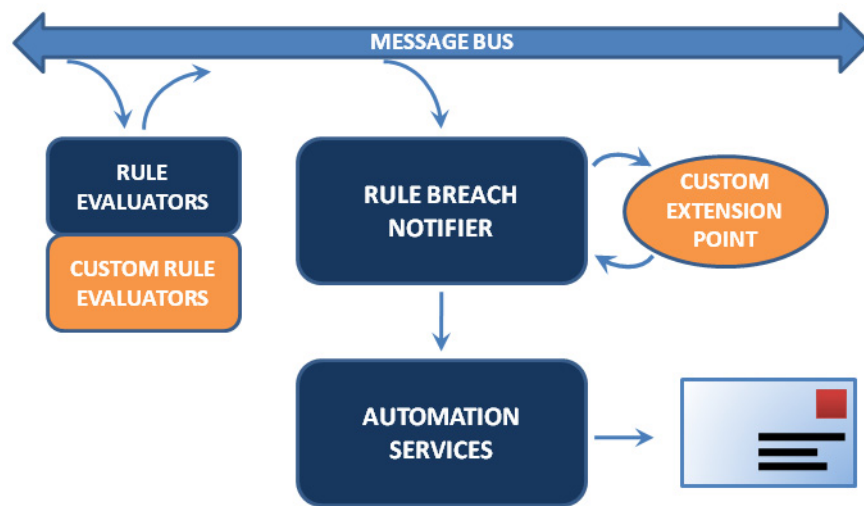
Other

- Access to an email server.

1.2 System Architecture Overview

TIBCO Spotfire Operations Analytics consists of four main parts:

- 1 Client-side outliers & limits tool to be used in TIBCO Spotfire 3.0.
- 2 TIBCO Spotfire Server 3.0.
- 3 TIBCO Spotfire Automation Services 3.0.
- 4 TIBCO Spotfire Operations Analytics rule engine.



The rule evaluators monitor the message bus to evaluate all measurements and see if any rules are breached. If so, the rule breach notifier logs the incident and invokes Automation Services which typically sends the users an email containing a report of the rule breach.

Configuration Points

TIBCO Spotfire Operations Analytics exposes the following configuration points:

- 1 BusinessEvents rules.
- 2 Custom extension point.

The custom extension point is used to evaluate if and how Automation Services will be invoked in the event of a rule breach.

2 Installation

Installation of TIBCO Spotfire Operations Analytics consists of the following steps:

- 1 Installing the required supporting software.
- 2 Installation of the Limits database schema.
- 3 Installation of the Rule breach log database schema (OPTIONAL).
- 4 Implementation and deployment of a data normalizer, BusinessEvents rules and the custom extension point.
- 5 Configurations (covered in “Configuration” on page 10).

2.1 Installation of Supporting Software

► **To Install TIBCO Products:**

Note: The order of installation is important:

- 1 TIBCO Runtime Agent 5.6.1, as described in the TIBCO Runtime Agent Installation Manual.
- 2 TIBCO ActiveMatrix BusinessWorks 5.7.1, as described in the TIBCO ActiveMatrix BusinessWorks Installation Manual.
- 3 TIBCO BusinessEvents 3.0.1, as described in the TIBCO BusinessEvents Installation Manual.
- 4 TIBCO EMS 5.1.2, as described in the TIBCO Enterprise Message Service Installation Manual.
- 5 TIBCO Administrator 5.6.0, as described in the TIBCO Administrator Installation Manual.
- 6 Deploy the TIBCO Spotfire Operations Analytics – Outlier & Limits Tool to the Spotfire Server.
- 7 Deploy TIBCO Spotfire Automation Services 3.0, as described in the TIBCO Spotfire Automation Services 3.0 – Deployment and Administration Manual.

► **To add Operations Analytics Capabilities to Automation Services:**

- 1 When TIBCO Spotfire Automation Services 3.0 has been installed, open the folder containing the installation files for Operations Analytics and navigate to the folder TIB_OA_1.1.0_Win\Deployment.
- 2 Make a copy of the file SpotfireAS.OA.ClientExtension.dll.
- 3 Navigate to the Program Files folder.
Note: On an English 32-bit Windows OS, the folder is called “Program Files”, on an English 64-bit Windows OS, it is called “Program Files (x86)”.
- 4 In the Program Files folder, navigate to the folder \TIBCO\Spotfire\AutomationServices\bin.
- 5 Add the file SpotfireAS.OA.ClientExtension.dll to the folder.
- 6 From the \TIBCO\Spotfire\AutomationServices\bin folder, open the file AddIns.xml in a text editor.
- 7 Add the following row

```
<AddIn FullTypeName="SpotfireAS.OA.CustomAddIn, SpotfireAS.OA.ClientExtension"/>
```

in the AddInRegistry section in the XML file.

- 8 Save and close the file.
- 9 From the \TIBCO\Spotfire\AutomationServices\bin folder, open the file Spotfire.Dxp.Automation.Launcher.exe.config in a text editor.
- 10 In the .config file, add the following XML code as a new <dependentAssembly> section in the assemblyBinding section:

```
<dependentAssembly>
  <assemblyIdentity name="SpotfireAS.OA.ClientExtension" culture="neutral"
publicKeyToken="67a24e8e1af4edb1" />
  <bindingRedirect oldVersion="1.1.0.0-1.1.65535.65535" newVersion="x.x.x.x" />
  <codeBase href="Spotfire.Dxp.Automation.dll" />
</dependentAssembly>
```

- 11 The "x.x.x.x" in the above XML code must be updated with the version number of the current build.
 - a) In the \TIBCO\Spotfire\AutomationServices\bin folder, right-click on the file SpotfireAS.OA.ClientExtension.dll, which you added to the bin folder in step 5.
 - b) Open the Properties, and go to the Details tab.
 - c) Replace "x.x.x.x" with the version number that is displayed as File version in the dialog.
- 12 Save and close the Spotfire.Dxp.Automation.Launcher.exe.config file.

2.2 Installation of the Limits Database Schema

Operations Analytics needs to be configured with a database for storing the parameter limits. The folder containing the installation files for Operations Analytics includes database creation scripts. These scripts are located in the folder \TIB_OA_1.1.0_Win\Deployment\Database Scripts. These scripts are designed to create a database and add a Limits data table to that database. In the Database Scripts folder, you need to choose between Microsoft SQL Server scripts or Oracle scripts.

Note: Before you run any of the scripts, open and edit each of them according to the instructions in the script file.

Note: You can change the database name to something other than the default name, but if you do so, remember to change the name in the configuration as well.

To Install the Sample Database Schema:

- 1 Open the folder containing the scripts you want to use, either Microsoft SQL Server or Oracle.
- 2 Run the CreatedB.sql script to create the database.
Note: If you want to use an already existing database, you can skip this step and go directly to step 3.
- 3 Run the CreateLimitsTable.sql script to add the limits table to the database.

To install the Rule Breach Log Database Schema:

Optionally, Operations Analytics can be configured with database logging of rule breaches. Add the rule breach log table to the database by running the CreateRuleBreachLogTable.sql script.

2.3 Implementation and Deployment of BE/BW Components

An example TIBCO Designer project is delivered with Operations Analytics. This project contains examples of the BusinessEvents rules and the custom extension point, that can be used to create custom solutions. You also need to implement a data normalizer. First you need to build an enterprise library in TIBCO Designer, then deploy it using TIBCO Administrator as described below.

► To Build the Archive Using TIBCO Designer:

- 1 Implement a data normalizer which sends measurement messages onto the TIBCO message bus.

- 2 Implement a set of BusinessEvents rules.
- 3 Implement a custom extension point.
- 4 Add all components from OperationsAnalytics.projlib to an enterprise archive. The OperationsAnalytics.projlib is located in the folder \TIB_OA_1.1.0_Win\Deployment. Also include any data normalizers, custom extension points and rule sets, as desired.
- 5 Build the archive.

► **To Deploy the Archive Using TIBCO Administrator:**

- 1 Deploy the archive.
- 2 Make all required configurations before starting the deployed package. The full list of available configuration options are available in “Configuration Parameters” on page 23.
- 3 Start the services.

3 Configuration

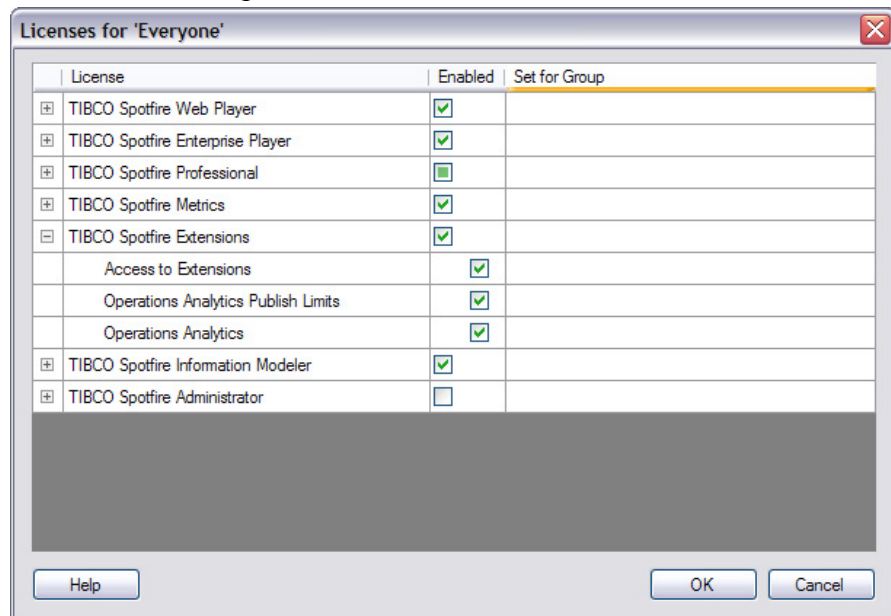
Configuration of Operations Analytics consists of the following steps:

- 1 Enable the Operations Analytics tools.
- 2 Create an information model.
- 3 Create an analysis template.
- 4 Create a default template job file.
- 5 Configure a default server for publish limits.
- 6 Implement a data normalizer.
- 7 Implement a custom rule set (OPTIONAL).
- 8 Implement a custom extension point (OPTIONAL).
- 9 Create a rule breach log analysis template (OPTIONAL).
- 10 Configure parameters of interest to monitor.
- 11 Start the system.

3.1 To Enable the Operations Analytics Tools

Access to the Operations Analytics client extensions tools is restricted by two levels of licensing.

The **Operations Analytics** license provides access to all functionality extensions, while the **Operations Analytics Publish Limits** license allows the user to publish new or modified limits to the server.



- 1 In TIBCO Spotfire, select **Tools > Administration Manager...**
- 2 Click the **Groups and Licenses** tab.
- 3 Select the group you wish to set licenses for.
- 4 Click the **Licenses** tab.
- 5 Click **Edit**.
- 6 Expand **TIBCO Spotfire Extensions** and mark the desired licenses.

Note: For any extensions to be available in the UI, the user must be given the Access to Extensions license as well as the desired Operations Analytics license.

3.2 To Create an Information Model

There are two ways to set up an information model. One is to connect to an existing information model. If this is not possible, a new information model must be created.

The information model can be used by the data normalizer and in TIBCO Spotfire through the creation of information links.

An information model must fulfil some general requirements to work with Operations Analytics. These are:

- The information model must contain the limits data table with five columns, one for each of the following; maximum value, minimum value, target value, the type of calculation used for the limits, and a ParameterID.
- A limits information link should be created with the following mappings:
Column; Should contain the data from the ParameterID column.
Type; Should contain the data from the Type column.
Lower; Should contain the data from the LowerValue column.
Target; Should contain the data from the Target column.
Upper; Should contain the data from the UpperValue column.
- The information model must contain a data table with process data. This table should contain the measurements that the data normalizer has sent onto the TIBCO message bus.

3.3 To Create an Analysis Template

In order to view reports of rule violations, an analysis template must be defined. This template defines the look of the generated report as well as from where the report generator will retrieve the correct process data.

- 1 Make sure to use TIBCO Spotfire 3.0.
- 2 Create the information link to use for retrieving the corresponding process data when a rule violation occurs.
It is a good idea to limit the amount of data retrieved to a subset around the point in time of the rule violation.
- 3 Create the analysis file template that defines the look of the generated report by opening the information link created in step 2, and then set up the visualizations of interest and their layout.
- 4 Save the template to the Spotfire Library.

An example analysis template named Example_OA_Report.dxp is located in the folder TIB_OA_1.1.0_Win\Examples. You can use this example to create your own analysis templates. Just open the example

analysis in TIBCO Spotfire and replace the embedded data in the analysis with the information links you want to use for retrieving your own process data. Then save the analysis to the library at a location of your choice.

Note: The data in the analysis must be linked to the source. However, the data in the example is embedded, and therefore you must change this setting when you save to the library.

In the Save as Library Item dialog, do not click Finish right away, since that will save the analysis with the current settings. Instead, click on the Next button twice to see the settings for the data tables in the analysis. Click on the Edit button to open the Data Table Properties Dialog and select to store data as Linked to source by clicking the corresponding radio button. Then click OK in the Data Table Properties dialog, and Finish in the Save as Library Item dialog.

3.4 To Create a Default Template Job File

The job file is an XML file that defines what should be done in the event of a rule violation. The job file is where you define which analysis file template that should be used when reporting the rule violation, as well as how that analysis file should be updated to contain information about the rule violation. The easiest way to create a job.xml file is to open the Automation Services Job Builder from the Tools menu in TIBCO Spotfire. See Automation Services 3.0 – Deployment and Administration Manual to learn how to set up job files.

Typically you would set up the job file to update a text area in the analysis file so that it contains information about the rule violation. In the Automation Services JobBuilder, that task is called “Update Text Area Contents”. To insert information about the rule violation into the text area, you need to use certain replacement keys in the job file. The following replacement keys can be used:

Replacement key	Description
[OA:RuleBreachID]	Inserts a unique identifier for each reported rule breach.
[OA:RuleBreachReceivedTimeStamp]	Inserts a time stamp for the initial rule breach notification.
[OA:RuleID]	Inserts the name of the rule that was breached.
[OA:MeasurementID]	Inserts the name of the measurement.
[OA:MeasurementValue]	Inserts the measured value.
[OA:ParameterID]	Inserts the name of the parameter that was breached.
[OA:ItemID]	Inserts the name of the item that is being measured.

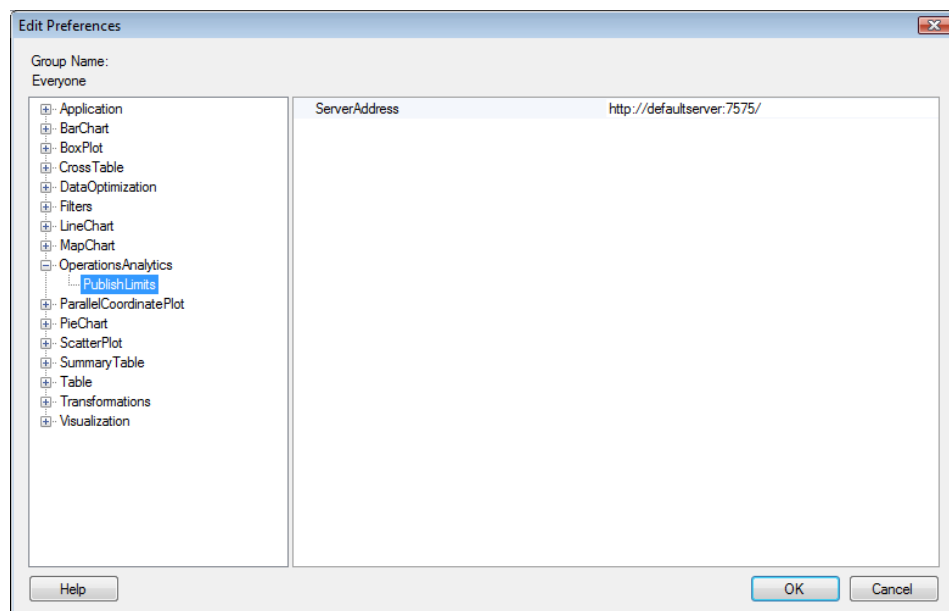
If you add the task “Send Email”, the job file will also contain information that is necessary for sending an email to notify when a rule breach occurs. For example, which recipients should receive an email about a rule breach, and what should be included in such an email.

An example job file named `Example_Automation_Services_job.xml` is located in the folder `TIB_OA_1.1.0_Win\Examples`.

3.5 To Configure a Default Server for Publish Limits

When the user publishes limits to a server, a default server can be set up like this:

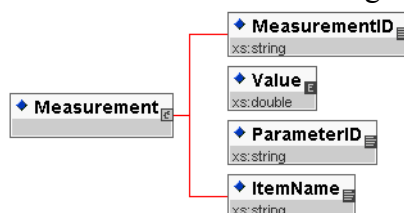
- 1 In TIBCO Spotfire, select **Tools > Administration Manager...**
- 2 Click the **Preferences** tab.
- 3 Select the group you wish to set a default server for.
- 4 Click **Edit**.
- 5 Expand **OperationsAnalytics** and click **PublishLimits**.
- 6 Type a default server address in the text field to the right of **ServerAddress**. By default the PublishLimits service listens to port 7575, this can be changed using the TIBCO Administrator. See “Configuration Parameters” on page 23.
- 7 Click **OK**.



3.6 To Implement a Data Normalizer

The data normalizer is responsible for publishing messages onto the TIBCO Bus.

The implementation of a data normalizer will most likely differ. In general the data normalizer must collect the necessary pieces of information to create messages on the required message format:



A measurement message contains the measurement value (Value) together with the name or identifier of the parameter measured (ParameterID) and the name or identifier for the item on which the measurement was performed (ItemName). An identifier for the specific measurement can also be provided (MeasurementID), but is optional.

The optional arguments are made available to the custom extension point and can be used to decide appropriate actions for any rule breached by the measurement.

Example:

ItemName:"Batch123"

ParameterID:"Wetness"

MeasurementID:"75302"

Value:5.5

Note: A data normalizer could, for instance, be implemented using a TIBCO Active Database Adapter configured to monitor a data table for changes and post any added data rows to the TIBCO message bus.

3.7 To Implement a Custom Rule Set (OPTIONAL)

A rule set depends on the current rule parameters as well as a short cache of measurements. When a measurement is received by Operations Analytics it is stored in the cache, and any rules depending on the cache will be evaluated.

If a rule is violated, information about the rule violation is passed back onto the TIBCO message bus in an OA notification message which the rule breach notifier listens for.

During the startup of the OA system, the rule parameters are read from the limits database.

The rule parameters can be changed during runtime by using the Publish Limits tool in TIBCO Spotfire.

The rule sets, of which there can be more than one in an OA deployment, can be modified by TIBCO Spotfire Professional Services or the customer to match specific needs.

The custom rule sets are implemented in BusinessEvents using the TIBCO Designer.

For an example of an implementation of a custom rule set, see “Example Custom Rule Set” on page 18.

3.8 To Implement a Custom Extension Point (OPTIONAL)

The custom extension point is an optional component which is developed during the deployment process. It receives information about the rule violation and a globally configured Automation Services job XML. It is implemented as listening to an EMS queue and posting the result back.

The report can be suppressed by the custom extension point, for instance if the violation was already reported.

The rule violation information can also be modified if needed; this will affect the actual report sent out. An example would be to modify or substitute the Automation Services job XML content to use when generating the report, or to make changes to the actual measurement or rule violation data.

If no custom extension point is connected, or if the extension point fails to respond within a configurable time, the globally configured template job XML content is always used to generate the report.

The custom extension point is used to customize how the rule violation reports are generated by Automation Services. For example, by creating a custom extension point, it is possible to produce rule violation reports for different parameters using different analysis file templates. For an example on how to implement a custom extension point, see “Example Custom Extension Point” on page 19.

3.9 To Create a Rule Breach Log Analysis Template (OPTIONAL)

An example rule breach log analysis template named `Example_RuleBreachLog_Report.dxp` is located in the folder `TIB_OA_1.1.0_Win\Examples`. You can use this example to create your own rule breach log analysis templates. Just open the example analysis in TIBCO Spotfire and replace the data in the analysis with the information links you want to use for retrieving your own process data. Then save the analysis to the library at a location of your choice.

3.10 To Configure Parameters of Interest to Monitor

Operations Analytics can monitor an arbitrary number of process parameters. However, only measurement messages containing a parameter name for which limits have been published are analyzed by the rules engine.

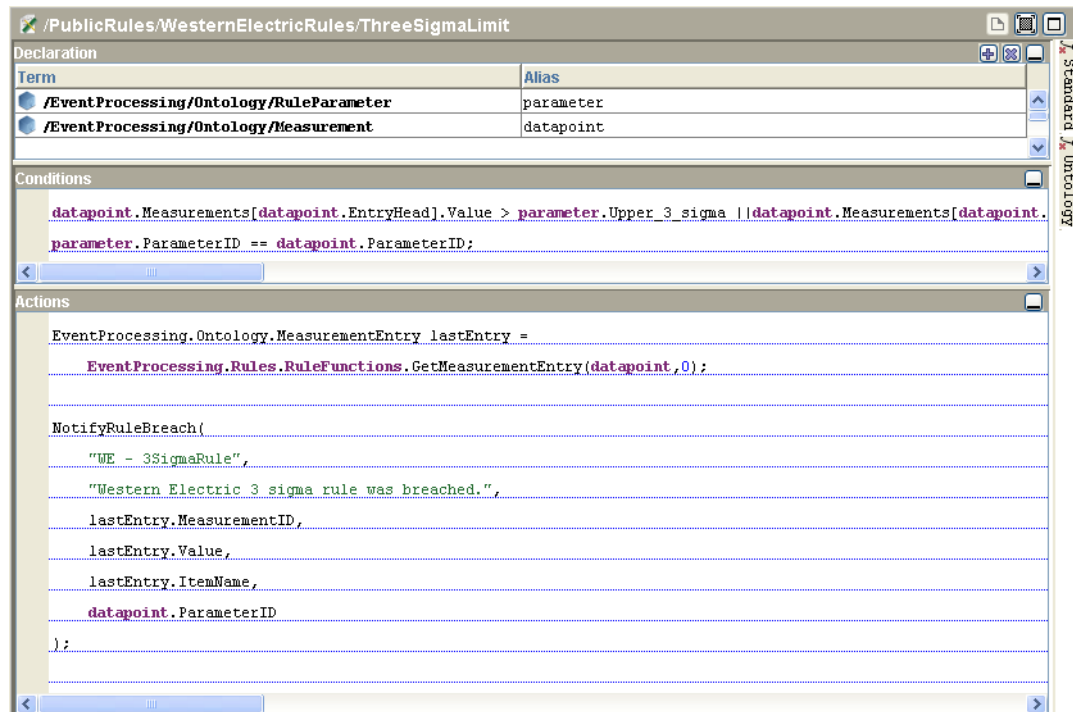
It is essential that the parameter names produced by the data normalizer are exactly the same as the column names created by the information links used by the analysis template.

In the “Example Deployment Scenario” on page 19 one way of retrieving parameter identifiers for measurements is shown.

4 Appendix

4.1 Example Custom Rule Set

The image below shows the example implementation of the Western Electric 3 sigma rule. An easy way to create your own custom rule sets is to open the delivered example TIBCO Designer project and modify it.



4.2 Example Custom Extension Point

The example below is shown in pseudo code to give an example of what actions can be performed in the custom extension point. An easy way to create your own custom extension point is to open the delivered example and modify it. Open the folder containing the installation files for Operations analytics and navigate to the folder TIB_OA_1.1.0_Win\Examples\Operations Analytics Custom Extension to find the example custom extension point.

```
IF [the parameter that caused the rule violation equals {wetness
for product A}]
THEN [generate an analysis file with embedded data using {Analysis
Wetness Template A}]

IF [the parameter that caused the rule violation equals {wetness
for product B}]
THEN [generate an analysis file with embedded data using {Analysis
Wetness Template B}]

IF [the parameter that caused the rule violation equals {color
saturation for all products produced on line 2}]
THEN [generate an analysis file with embedded data using {Analysis
Color Saturation for Line 2 Template}]
```

4.3 Example Deployment Scenario

WipeWell is manufacturing hygiene paper products (toilet paper, paper towels, baby wipes etc). In their manufacturing process, they measure the products for the following parameters:

- Absorbency
- Surface softness
- Tear strength
- Thickness
- Wetness

They produce one set of measurements for every batch of products produced. The process throughput is typically 1 batch per 5 minutes.

WipeWell uses a database to store the process measurements in, and they are comfortable with TIBCO Spotfire Operations Analytics to monitor this for inserts.

WipeWell wants to deploy the standard Western Electric rules to be able to monitor the parameters listed above. When a rule violation occurs, they want to generate reports containing process information for the last 2 hours for all the parameters above. In addition, they want to create a simple threshold rule to monitor if any parameter in the factory reports a measurement value exceeding 1E32. Such values from any of the sensors in WipeWell's factory indicate that the sensor is malfunctioning and needs to be replaced. Furthermore, WipeWell

wants to generate an analysis file every night that contains the raw data from all the parameters recorded during the last 24 hours. WipeWell monitors the rule violation reporting by setting up a custom rule breach log analysis template. This way they can monitor the Operations Analytics process to discover bottle necks and discrepancies. It also lets them keep track of the process history.

Solution

Information Model

An information model that represents the columns of interest for the process database should be developed (Parameter, MeasurementName, MeasurementValue, Product, BatchNo):

- Parameter:
A concatenated column: "MeasurementName" "Product"
This should generate values like "Absorbency_ToiletPaper", "Absorbency_BabyWipes", etc
- MeasurementName
- MeasurementValue
- Product
- BatchNo

Information links that retrieve the following should be developed:

- ViolationIL:
Product, BatchNo, MeasurementName, MeasurementValue
Pivoted as
ID: BatchNo
Category: Parameter
Values: MeasurementValue
Other: MeasurementName, Product
Column Naming: %C%
Limited to retrieve the last 2 hours of data
- 24hIL
- SensorErrorIL

Analysis Templates

The following templates should be defined:

- Template for analyzing malfunctioning sensors.
- Template for analyzing 24 hour process data.

- Template for performing root-cause analysis of a rule violation.

Data Normalizer

The data normalizer must be set up so that the parameterID in the TIBCO Bus messages matches the column names created in the developed information links.

Custom Rule Evaluators

Two custom rule evaluators must be implemented. The first is for simple threshold (Sensor Failure Rule).

A violation report should be generated if any incoming measurement message has a value that exceed 1E32. This threshold value should be made configurable.

The second is one that triggers once every 24 hours (Normal Process Analysis Rule).

A custom rule must be implemented and deployed to generate a violation report at a specific, configurable time of day.

Custom Extension Point

A custom extension point must be implemented to make sure that different rule violations uses different analysis templates when generating the rule violation report.

The custom extension point needs to make sure that:

- When a Sensor Failure Rule violation is generated, the Sensor Malfunction analysis template is used to generate a report.
- When a Normal Process Analysis Rule violation is generated, the Process analysis template is used to generate a report.

Custom Rule Breach Log Template

A custom rule breach log template must be implemented to keep track of the Operations Analytics process.

Automation Services Job XML

A job file should be set up in Automation Services Job Builder. It should contain the tasks Open Analysis from Library, Update Text Area Contents, Save Analysis to Library, and Send Email.

- Open Analysis from Library – This task must include the path to the analysis file in the library.

Path:

/Users/OA/Templates/OATemplate

- Update Text Area Contents – This task should be set up so that the new content of the text area includes information about the rule violation. The new content in the text area will say when the rule breach occurred, which rule was violated, as well as how the rule was violated.

New content:

On [OA:RuleBreachReceivedTimeStamp]

The Rule [OA:RuleID] was violated with

Measurement [OA:MeasurementID]: [OA:ParameterID] =
[OA:MeasurementValue]
for item "[OA:ItemID]"

Rule Breach Unique ID: [OA:RuleBreachID]

- Save Analysis to Library – This task should contain a path to the library and the desired file name.

Save as:

/Users/OA/Reports/OA Report on {date} at {time}

By including the timestamps {date} and {time} in the file name a new analysis will be saved every time instead of overwriting existing ones.

- Send Email – This task should be set up to send an email when a rule breach occurs. The email should include a message body text, a library link to the report analysis, the report analysis attached in the email, and a visualization showing the interesting rule breach information.

4.4 Example EMS Measurement Message

This is an example of a measurement message sent from a data normalizer to the Operations Analytics rules engine using EMS:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ns0:Measurement xmlns:ns0="http://www.tibco.com/schemas/OperationalAnalytics/
MeasurementFormatSchema.xsd">
  <ns0:MeasurementID>51212</ns0:MeasurementID>
  <ns0:Value>12.7</ns0:Value>
  <ns0:ParameterID>Thickness</ns0:ParameterID>
  <ns0:ItemName>170420</ns0:ItemName>
</ns0:Measurement>
```

In this case the measured thickness was 12.7 units for an item named 170420. The measurement is identified as 51212.

4.5 Configuration Parameters

Below is a listing of all configurable parameters in the BusinessEvents/BusinessWorks components provided as a part of TIBCO Spotfire Operations Analytics:

Option	Description
Operations Analytics	
Automation Services	
EndpointURL	URL to Automation Services web service.
TemplateXml	The Automation Services job XML that is used if the extension point has not been configured to override it. The XML must be encoded in UTF-8. Note: You can provide a URL to where the XML is located. The URL must start with “http://”. You can also paste the XML code from the job file directly into the text field.
Timeout	Defines the timeout for calls to Automation Services. The default timeout is 0.
CustomNotification	Only visible if you have deployed the example custom extension point delivered with Operations Analytics.
CustomTemplate Xml	Template to use as base for the example extension point. The XML must be encoded in UTF-8. Note: You can provide a URL to where the XML is located. The URL must start with “http://”. You can also paste the XML code from the job file directly into the text field.

DefaultAnalysis Path	Library path to the default analysis for the example extension point.
TemplateConfig Path	File path pointing out the location of the custom notification XML file. Used by the extension point example to substitute analysis path by ParameterID
Database	
ConnectionString	Standard JDBC connection string containing the name of the database where the limits and rule breach data table can be found, the port, and the name of the server hosting the database. For Oracle: jdbc:tibcosoftwareinc:oracle:// <host>:<port1521>;SID=<sid> For Microsoft SQL Server: jdbc:tibcosoftwareinc:sqlserver:// <host>:<port1433>;databaseName=<database>
JDBCDriver	The fully qualified class name of the JDBC driver to use to connect to the database. For Oracle: tibcosoftwareinc.jdbc.oracle.OracleDriver For Microsoft SQL Server: tibcosoftwareinc.jdbc.sqlserver.SQLServerDriver
Password	The password used to connect to the database.
RuleBreachLog Enabled	Defines whether or not rule breach logging should be enabled. Note: You must set this to false if no log table has been set up.
SQL	Defines SQL queries that are used to interface with the database. Examples for Oracle and Microsoft SQL Server can be found in \TIB_OA_1.1.0_Win\Deployment\Database Scripts.
CheckExistence	This is used to check the existence of a ParameterID in the limits data table. The SQL result should be: One column with a single row containing the number of entries for the specified ParameterID. Note: {ParameterID} will be replaced with a value before used.
InsertLimit	This is used to insert a new entry into the limits data table. Note: {ParameterID}, {Type}, {LowerValue}, {TargetValue} and {UpperValue} are replaced with the values to be inserted.

InsertRuleBreachLogItem	This is used to insert a new rule breach log item. Note: {RuleBreachID}, {RuleBreachReceivedTimeStamp}, {RuleID}, {MeasurementID}, {MeasurementValue}, {MeasurementParameterID}, and {MeasurementItemID} are replaced with the values to be inserted.
LoadLimits	This is used to load limits from the database at startup. The SQL result should be: Five columns in the following order; ParameterID; Type; LowerValue; TargetValue; UpperValue. Any number of rows.
TimeoutQueries	Timeout in seconds for queries to the database.
TimeoutStartup	Timeout in seconds when retrieving rule parameters from the limits data table at startup.
UpdateLimit	This is used to update an entry in the limits data table. Note: {ParameterID}, {Type}, {LowerValue}, {TargetValue} and {UpperValue} are replaced with the values to be updated.
UpdateRuleBreachLogItem	This is used to update a rule breach log item. Note: {JobStatus}, {ExtensionPointTimeout}, {JobStatusText}, and {RuleBreachID} are replaced with the values to be updated.
Username	The username to be used to connect to the limits database.
EMS	
Measurements Queue	The fully qualified name of the EMS measurements message queue. This is the queue that will be monitored for measurement data.
Password	The EMS user password.
Port	The EMS server port.
ReceiveMeasurementQueue	The internal queue for sending measurements to the rule engine. Note: This setting should normally not be changed.
ReceiveParameters Queue	The internal queue for communicating parameter updates to the rule engine. Note: This setting should normally not be changed.
RuleBreach NotificationQueue	The name of the queue that BusinessEvents uses in order to notify that a rule breach has occurred. Note: This setting should normally not be changed.
Server	The server running EMS.

Username	The EMS username.
MeasurementHistoryLength	Controls how many historical measurements to cache for each parameter.
Notifications	
NotificationControlQueue	The fully qualified name of the EMS notification message queue. Used to communicate with the custom extension point.
NotificationControlTimeout	The number of seconds the system waits for a reply from the custom extension point before using the default notification settings.
WebService	
Port	The port for the Publish Limits web service.

4.6 Troubleshooting

There are four different places where errors are logged:

BusinessWorks trace log:

From the TIBCO Administrator user interface, check the trace logs in BusinessWorks process archive.

BusinessEvents trace log:

From the TIBCO Administrator user interface, check the trace logs in BusinessEvents process archive.

Automation Services log file:

Open the Program Files folder and navigate to the \TIBCO\Spotfire\AutomationServices\bin\TIBCO folder. Then open the Spotfire.Dxp.Automation.log in a text editor to view the Automation Services log.

Rule Breach Log database:

If rule breach logging is enabled, all the incoming rule breaches can be viewed in the rule breach log table.