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JP1 Version 11

JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Command and Definition File Reference

Notices

■ Relevant program products

For details about the supported OS versions, and about the OS service packs and patches required by JP1/Integrated Management - Manager and JP1/Integrated Management - View, see the release notes for the relevant product.

JP1/Integrated Management - Manager (for Windows):
P-2A2C-8EBL JP1/Integrated Management - Manager 11-50

The above product includes the following:
P-CC2A2C-9MBL JP1/Integrated Management - Manager 11-50 (for Windows Server 2016, Windows Server 2012, Windows Server 2008 R2)
P-CC2A2C-6HBL JP1/Integrated Management - View 11-50 (for Windows Server 2016, Windows 10, Windows 8.1, Windows 8, Windows Server 2012, Windows 7, Windows Server 2008 R2)

JP1/Integrated Management - Manager (for AIX):
P-1M2C-8EBL JP1/Integrated Management - Manager 11-50

The above product includes the following:
P-CC1M2C-9MBL JP1/Integrated Management - Manager 11-50 (for AIX)
P-CC2A2C-6HBL JP1/Integrated Management - View 11-50 (for Windows Server 2016, Windows 10, Windows 8.1, Windows 8, Windows Server 2012, Windows 7, Windows Server 2008 R2)

JP1/Integrated Management - Manager (for Linux):
P-812C-8EBL JP1/Integrated Management - Manager 11-50

The above product includes the following:
P-CC812C-9MBL JP1/Integrated Management - Manager 11-50 (for Linux 7, Linux 6 (x64), Oracle Linux 7, Oracle Linux 6 (x64), CentOS 7, CentOS 6 (x64))
P-CC9W2C-9MBL JP1/Integrated Management - Manager 11-50 (for SUSE Linux 12)
P-CC2A2C-6HBL JP1/Integrated Management - View 11-50 (for Windows Server 2016, Windows 10, Windows 8.1, Windows 8, Windows Server 2012, Windows 7, Windows Server 2008 R2)

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■ Microsoft product name abbreviations

This manual uses the following abbreviations for Microsoft product names.

Abbreviation		Full name or meaning
Hyper-V		Microsoft$^{(R)}$ Windows Server$^{(R)}$ 2008 R2 Hyper-V$^{(R)}$
		Microsoft$^{(R)}$ Windows Server$^{(R)}$ 2012 Hyper-V$^{(R)}$
IE	Windows Internet Explorer	Windows$^{(R)}$ Internet Explorer$^{(R)}$
SCVMM		Microsoft$^{(R)}$ System Center Virtual Machine Manager 2008
		Microsoft$^{(R)}$ System Center Virtual Machine Manager 2012
Windows 7		Microsoft$^{(R)}$ Windows$^{(R)}$ 7 Enterprise
		Microsoft$^{(R)}$ Windows$^{(R)}$ 7 Professional
		Microsoft$^{(R)}$ Windows$^{(R)}$ 7 Ultimate
Windows 8		Windows$^{(R)}$ 8 Enterprise
		Windows$^{(R)}$ 8 Pro
Windows 8.1		Windows$^{(R)}$ 8.1 Enterprise
		Windows$^{(R)}$ 8.1 Pro
Windows 10		Windows$^{(R)}$ 10 Enterprise 32-bit
		Windows$^{(R)}$ 10 Enterprise 64-bit
		Windows$^{(R)}$ 10 Home 32-bit
		Windows$^{(R)}$ 10 Home 64-bit
		Windows$^{(R)}$ 10 Pro 32-bit
		Windows$^{(R)}$ 10 Pro 64-bit
Windows Server 2008		Microsoft$^{(R)}$ Windows Server$^{(R)}$ 2008 Datacenter
		Microsoft$^{(R)}$ Windows Server$^{(R)}$ 2008 Enterprise
		Microsoft$^{(R)}$ Windows Server$^{(R)}$ 2008 Standard
Windows Server 2008 R2		Microsoft$^{(R)}$ Windows Server$^{(R)}$ 2008 R2 Datacenter
		Microsoft$^{(R)}$ Windows Server$^{(R)}$ 2008 R2 Enterprise
		Microsoft$^{(R)}$ Windows Server$^{(R)}$ 2008 R2 Standard
Windows Server 2012	Windows Server 2012	Microsoft$^{(R)}$ Windows Server$^{(R)}$ 2012 Datacenter
		Microsoft$^{(R)}$ Windows Server$^{(R)}$ 2012 Standard
	Windows Server 2012 R2	Microsoft$^{(R)}$ Windows Server$^{(R)}$ 2012 R2 Datacenter
		Microsoft$^{(R)}$ Windows Server$^{(R)}$ 2012 R2 Standard
Windows Server 2016		Microsoft$^{(R)}$ Windows Server$^{(R)}$ 2016 Datacenter

Abbreviation	Full name or meaning
	Microsoft$^{(R)}$ Windows Server$^{(R)}$ 2016 Standard

Windows is sometimes used generically, referring to Windows Server 2016, Windows 10, Windows 8.1, Windows 8, Windows Server 2012, Windows 7, and Windows Server 2008 R2.

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Summary of amendments

The following table lists changes in this manual (3021-3-A11-30(E)) and product changes related to this manual.

Changes	Location
For the jcachange command, the following options were added: -e, -on, -off, and -st.	*1.Commands*, *1.jcachange*
The jcadefconv command can now convert an action definition file from a version earlier than 11-50 (the DESC_VERSION value is less than 4) to version 11-50 or later (the DESC_VERSION value is 4).	*1.Commands*, *1.jcadefconv*
The following definition file was added: • Configuration file for incident inheritance information (incident_info.conf)	*1.jco_spmd_reload*, *2.Definition Files*, *2.Configuration file for incident inheritance information (incident_info.conf)*
The following files were added to lists of data collected with the data collection tool: • Common exclusion history file • Common exclusion-conditions definition history file	*1.jim_log.bat (Windows only)*, *1.jim_log.sh (UNIX only)*
For the automated action environment definition file (action.conf.update), the default value of the ACTIONINFSIZE parameter was changed to dword:00001000 (4,096 KB).	*2.Automated action environment definition file (action.conf.update)*
For the automated action definition file (actdef.conf), the parameters aid and valid were added. Additionally, the DESC_VERSION parameter can now take a new file version of 4.	*2.Automated action definition file (actdef.conf)*
For the automated action definition file (actdef.conf) (for conversion), the DESC_VERSION parameter now can take a file version of 4.	*2.Automated action definition file (actdef.conf) (for conversion)*
The definitions for the following items were added to the default definition file for extended event attributes: • Common exclusion-conditions group ID • Common exclusion-conditions group name • Common exclude conditions group target-for-exclusion	*2.Definition file for extended event attributes*
For the common exclusion-conditions extended definition file, the ex-target parameter was added. Additionally, the DESC_VERSION parameter can now take a new file version of 2.	*2.Common-exclusion-conditions extended definition file*
For linkage with JP1/Service Support, a new incident registration mode was added to allow any event attributes to be inherited.	*2.Definition file for manually registering incidents (incident.conf)*

In addition to the above changes, minor editorial corrections were made.

Preface

This manual describes the commands and definition files of JP1/Integrated Management - Manager and JP1/Integrated Management - View systems. In this manual, JP1/Integrated Management is abbreviated to *JP1*, and JP1/Integrated Management - Manager and JP1/Integrated Management - View are generically referred to as *JP1/Integrated Management* or *JP1/IM*.

■ Intended readers

This manual is intended for users who want to manage, use, and operate an infrastructure that manages an open-platform system form JP1/IM. More specifically, it is intended for:

- System administrators who manage, use, and operate JP1/IM to centrally monitor the events that arise in the system.

- System administrators who manage, use, and operate JP1/IM to centrally monitor the status of the system management infrastructure based on correlation with events that arise in the system

- Those who have knowledge of operating systems and applications

■ Organization of this manual

This manual consists of the following chapters:

1. Commands

> Chapter 1 describes the syntax for the commands that can be used in JP1/Integrated Management.

2. Definition Files

> Chapter 2 describes the formats and syntax of the definition files for JP1/Integrated Management.

3. JP1 Events

> Chapter 3 describes the types and attributes of the JP1 events that are issued by JP1/Integrated Management.

4. Lists of System-Monitoring Objects (for Central Scope)

> Chapter 4 describes the system-monitoring objects that are provided by JP1/Integrated Management.

5. Monitoring Tree Models (for Central Scope)

> Chapter 5 describes the structures of monitoring trees that are created automatically.

■ Manual suite
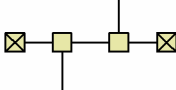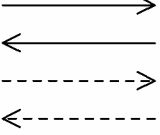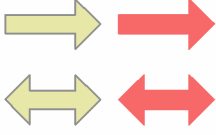
JP1/IM manuals provide necessary information according to the phase in the system life cycle (the phases include planning/design, configuration, and operation). Read the manual appropriate for the purpose.

The following figure explains which phases the JP1/IM manuals provide information for.

Overview and System Design Guide	Information used in the planning/design phase
Configuration Guide	Information used in the configuration phase
Administration Guide	Information used in the operation phase

Integrated Management: Getting Started (Integrated Console)

Provides the following information:
- Major configuration and operation methods
- Manuals to be referenced

Read this manual first to learn how you can achieve your goals.

| GUI Reference |
| Command and Definition File Reference |
| Messages |

Reference information commonly used in the planning/design, configuration, and operation phases

■ Conventions: Diagrams

This manual uses the following conventions in diagrams:

- Computer (terminal)
- Computer
- Disk drive, file
- Screen

- WAN
- Network
- Communication channel
- Program

- Flow of control
- Flow of data
- Flow of process or task

- Error

■ Conventions: Fonts and symbols

The following table explains the text formatting conventions used in this manual:

Text formatting	Convention
Bold	Bold characters indicate text in a window, other than the window title. Such text includes menus, menu options, buttons, radio box options, or explanatory labels. For example: • From the **File** menu, choose **Open**. • Click the **Cancel** button. • In the **Enter name** entry box, type your name.
Italic	Italic characters indicate a placeholder for some actual text to be provided by the user or system. For example: • Write the command as follows: 　copy *source-file target-file* • The following message appears: 　A file was not found. (file = *file-name*) Italic characters are also used for emphasis. For example: • Do *not* delete the configuration file.
Monospace	Monospace characters indicate text that the user enters without change, or text (such as messages) output by the system. For example: • At the prompt, enter dir. • Use the send command to send mail. • The following message is displayed: 　The password is incorrect.

The following table explains the symbols used in this manual:

Symbol	Convention
|	In syntax explanations, a vertical bar separates multiple items, and has the meaning of OR. For example: A|B|C means A, or B, or C.
{ }	In syntax explanations, curly brackets indicate that only one of the enclosed items is to be selected. For example: {A|B|C} means only one of A, or B, or C.
[ ]	In syntax explanations, square brackets indicate that the enclosed item or items are optional. For example: [A] means that you can specify A or nothing. [B|C] means that you can specify B, or C, or nothing.
...	In coding, an ellipsis (...) indicates that one or more lines of coding have been omitted. In syntax explanations, an ellipsis indicates that the immediately preceding item can be repeated as many times as necessary. For example: A, B, B, ... means that, after you specify A, B, you can specify B as many times as necessary.
Δ	Indicates a space. $Δ_0$: Zero or more spaces (space can be omitted). $Δ_1$: One or more spaces (space cannot be omitted).
▲	Indicates a tab. Example:

Symbol	Convention
	▲ A means that a tab character precedes A.

■ Conventions: Installation folders for the Windows version of JP1/IM and JP1/Base

In this manual, the installation folders for the Windows versions of JP1/IM and JP1/Base are indicated as follows:

Product name	Installation folder	Default installation folder#
JP1/IM - View	*View-path*	*system-drive*:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1CoView
JP1/IM - Manager	*Manager-path*	*system-drive*:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM
	Console-path	*system-drive*:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1Cons
	Scope-path	*system-drive*:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1Scope
JP1/Base	*Base-path*	*system-drive*:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1Base

#: Represents the installation folder when the product is installed in the default location. The location represented by *system-drive*:\Program Files is determined at the time of installation by an OS environment variable, and might differ depending on the environment.

■ Conventions: Meaning of "Administrator permissions" in this manual

In this manual, *Administrator permissions* refers to the Administrator permissions for the local PC. Provided that the user has Administrator permissions for the local PC, operations are the same whether they are performed with a local user account, a domain user account, or in an Active Directory environment.

■ Conventions: Version numbers

The version numbers of Hitachi program products are usually written as two sets of two digits each, separated by a hyphen. For example:

- Version 1.00 (or 1.0) is written as 01-00.
- Version 2.05 is written as 02-05.
- Version 2.50 (or 2.5) is written as 02-50.
- Version 12.25 is written as 12-25.

The version number might be shown on the spine of a manual as *Ver. 2.00*, but the same version number would be written in the program as *02-00*.

■ Online manuals

JP1/IM comes with an HTML manual that you can read in a web browser.

The HTML manual has the same contents as this manual.

To view the HTML manual:

- In JP1/IM - View, choose **Help** and then **Help Contents**.

Note:

- If you use the **Start** menu, the HTML manual may be displayed in an existing browser window, depending on the related setting in the OS.

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1

Commands

This chapter describes the syntax of the commands that are used in JP1/IM.

Format of command explanations

This section describes the format of the command explanations. Note that some of the items shown below might be omitted in some command explanations.

Function

Describes the function of the command.

Format

Describes the command's format.

Execution permission

Describes the user permissions required in order to execute the command.

Storage directory

Describes the command's storage location.

Arguments

Describes the arguments of the command.

Note that arguments are case sensitive (except for the ON and OFF arguments, which are not case sensitive).

Notes

Provides additional important information about the command.

Return values

Describes the command's return values.

For details about the messages that may be displayed during command execution, see the manual *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Messages*.

Example

Provides an example of using the command.

Example output

Provides an example of the output from execution of the command.

Lists of commands

This section lists the names of the commands that can be used in JP1/IM and the permissions required to execute these commands. Note that the commands are described in alphabetical order from the next section.

Legend and notes for tables

Whether a command is supported in the Windows and UNIX environments is indicated in the tables by the following notations and notes:

Legend:

Y: Supported

--: Not supported

#1

In Windows, a superuser means a user with Administrator permissions.

#2

This is a JP1/Base command (related to configuration definition and command execution) for the manager. For details about the command, see the chapter that describes commands in the *JP1/Base User's Guide*.

#3

In Windows, Administrator permissions are required. (If the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command must be executed from the administrator console.)

Commands related to startup, termination, and setup

Overview of function	Command name	Windows	UNIX	Required execution permission
Sets up JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console)	jp1cc_setup (UNIX only)	--	Y	Superuser
Sets up JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope)	jp1cs_setup (UNIX only)	--	Y	Superuser
Starts JP1/IM - Manager automatically	jco_start (UNIX only)	--	Y	Superuser
Terminates JP1/IM - Manager automatically	jco_stop (UNIX only)	--	Y	Superuser
Displays the status of JP1/IM - Manager processes	jco_spmd_status	Y	Y	Superuser[1]
Updates the status of JP1/IM - Manager processes	jco_spmd_reload	Y	Y	Superuser[1]
Specifies settings required for operation in a cluster system	jp1cohasetup (Windows only)	Y	--	Superuser[1]
	jp1cshasetup (Windows only)	Y	--	Superuser[1]
	jp1cc_setup_cluster (UNIX only)	--	Y	Superuser
	jp1cs_setup_cluster (UNIX only)	--	Y	Superuser
Starts JP1/IM - Manager in a cluster system	jco_start.cluster (UNIX only)	--	Y	Superuser
Terminates JP1/IM - Manager in a cluster system	jco_stop.cluster (UNIX only)	--	Y	Superuser

Overview of function	Command name	Windows	UNIX	Required execution permission
Forcibly terminates JP1/IM - Manager in a cluster system	*jco_killall.cluster (UNIX only)*	--	Y	Superuser
Specifies dependencies between JP1/IM-Manager Service and the JP1/Base Event service	*SpmSetSvcCon (Windows only)*	Y	--	Superuser[#1]

Commands related to IM databases

Overview of function	Command name	Windows	UNIX	Required execution permission
Sets up the IM Configuration Management database for storing configuration information	*jcfdbsetup*	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]
Cancels setup of the IM Configuration Management database that stores configuration information	*jcfdbunsetup*	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]
Sets up an integrated monitoring database for storing JP1 events	*jcodbsetup*	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]
Cancels setup of the integrated monitoring database that stores JP1 events	*jcodbunsetup*	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]
Outputs to a CSV file JP1 event information registered in the integrated monitoring database	*jcoevtreport*	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]
Backs up the IM database	*jimdbbackup*	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]
Releases free area (free page area) in the IM Configuration Management database	*jimdbreclaim*	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]
Restores (recovers) a database from a backup that has been stored	*jimdbrecovery*	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]
Reorganizes fragmented free space in a database	*jimdbrorg*	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]
Checks the operating status of the IM database (such as running or stopped)	*jimdbstatus*	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]
Terminates the IM database	*jimdbstop*	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]
Updates the IM database	*jimdbupdate*	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]

Commands related to IM Configuration Management

Overview of function	Command name	Windows	UNIX	Required execution permission
Collects virtualization configuration information from HCSM, and outputs it to the virtualization configuration information file	*jcfcolvmhcsm*	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]
Collects virtualization configuration information from KVM, and outputs it to the virtualization configuration information file	*jcfcolvmkvm*	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]
Collects virtualization configuration information from SCVMM, and outputs it to the virtualization configuration information file	*jcfcolvmscvmm (Windows only)*	Y	--	Superuser[#1]

Overview of function	Command name	Windows	UNIX	Required execution permission
Collects virtualization configuration information from vCenter, and outputs it to the virtualization configuration information file	*jcfcolvmvc*	Y	Y	Superuser[1]
Collects virtualization configuration information from Hitachi Compute Blade logical partitioning feature, and outputs it to the virtualization configuration information file	*jcfcolvmvirtage*	Y	Y	Superuser[1]
Acquires virtualization configuration information from VMware ESX and outputs it to a virtualization configuration information file	*jcfcolvmesx*	Y	Y	Superuser[1]
Outputs the hierarchical configuration (IM configuration) of a system managed by IM Configuration Management, host information, and definition information	*jcfexport*	Y	Y	Superuser[1]
Imports IM Configuration Management information	*jcfimport*	Y	Y	Superuser[1]
Creates from the host input information file and Central Scope export file a Central Scope import file that contains monitoring tree information for a virtualization configuration. Alternatively, creates from the business group information file, monitoring group information file, and Central Scope export file a Central Scope import file to which the monitoring tree information of a business group has been added	*jcfmkcsdata*	Y	Y	Superuser[1]
Uses a virtualization configuration information file to update a host input information file	*jcfmkhostsdata*	Y	Y	Superuser[1]
Updates the virtualization configuration of the specified host	*jcfvirtualchstat*	Y	Y	Superuser[1]
Sets up an operating environment for the IM Configuration Management processes of JP1/IM - Manager	*jp1cf_setup (UNIX only)*	--	Y	Superuser
Sets up an environment for IM Configuration Management for cluster system operation	*jp1cf_setup_cluster (UNIX only)*	--	Y	Superuser
Sets up an environment for IM Configuration Management for cluster system operation	*jp1cfhasetup (Windows only)*	Y	--	Superuser[1]

Commands related to IM Configuration Management (remote monitoring configuration)

Overview of function	Command name	Windows	UNIX	Required execution permission
Defines the profile of a remote monitoring event log trap on the specified monitored host	*jcfaleltdef (Windows only)*	Y	--	Superuser[1]
Reloads a remote monitoring event log trap action definition file	*jcfaleltreload (Windows only)*	Y	--	Superuser[1]
Starts a remote monitoring event log trap	*jcfaleltstart (Windows only)*	Y	--	Superuser[1]

Overview of function	Command name	Windows	UNIX	Required execution permission
Displays the operating status of a remote monitoring event log trap	*jcfaleltstat (Windows only)*	Y	--	Superuser[#1]
Stops a remote monitoring event log trap	*jcfaleltstop (Windows only)*	Y	--	Superuser[#1]
Adds or deletes the profile of a remote monitoring log file trap on the specified monitored host	*jcfallogdef*	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]
Reloads the action definition file of a remote monitoring log file trap	*jcfallogreload*	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]
Starts a remote monitoring log file trap	*jcfallogstart*	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]
Displays the operating status of a remote monitoring log file trap	*jcfallogstat*	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]
Stops a remote monitoring log file trap	*jcfallogstop*	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]

Commands related to upgrading

Overview of function	Command name	Windows	UNIX	Required execution permission
Converts an action definition file from version earlier than 11-50 to version 11-50 or later	*jcadefconv*	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]
Changes the location of the event acquisition filter from Event Console Service to Event Base Service (when the event acquisition filter is being used for compatibility)	*jcochafmode (UNIX only)*	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]
Migrates JP1/Base command execution logs for version 7 or earlier to a command execution log file for version 8	jcocmdconv[#2]	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]
Upgrades a logical host environment that was set up using a previous version of JP1/IM - Manager or JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console)	*jp1cohaverup*	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]
Upgrades a physical host environment from a previous version of JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope)	*jp1csverup.bat (Windows only)*	Y	--	Superuser[#1]
Upgrades a logical host environment that was set up using a previous version of JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope)	*jp1cshaverup.bat (Windows only)*	Y	--	Superuser[#1]
Upgrades a physical host environment from a previous version of JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope)	*jp1csverup (UNIX only)*	--	Y	Superuser
Upgrades a logical host environment that was set up using a previous version of JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope)	*jp1cshaverup (UNIX only)*	--	Y	Superuser

Commands related to views

Overview of function	Command name	Windows	UNIX	Required execution permission
Starts IM Configuration Management - View	*jcfview (Windows only)*	Y	--	None

Overview of function	Command name	Windows	UNIX	Required execution permission
Registers into or deletes from the Windows **Start** menu the menu item for starting IM Configuration Management - View	*jcovcfsetup (Windows only)*	Y	--	Superuser[1]
Opens JP1/IM - View's Login window or Monitoring Tree (Editing) window, or logs in to JP1/IM - Manager from the command line	*jcoview (Windows only)*	Y	--	None

Commands related to configuration definition

Overview of function	Command name	Windows	UNIX	Required execution permission
Distributes configuration definition information to the lower hosts and enables the definition information	`jbsrt_distrib`[2]	Y	Y	Superuser[1]
Collects configuration definition information from the lower hosts and updates the configuration definition	`jbsrt_sync`[2]	Y	Y	Superuser[1]
Deletes the configuration definition information for the host that executed the command	`jbsrt_del`[2]	Y	Y	Superuser[1]
Displays the existing configuration definition information	`jbsrt_get`[2]	Y	Y	Superuser[1]

Commands related to events

Overview of function	Command name	Windows	UNIX	Required execution permission
Changes the response status for severe events	*jcochstat*	Y	Y	None[3]
Sets up a JP1/IM - Manager system environment	*jcoimdef*	Y	Y	Superuser[1]

Commands related to automated actions and command execution

Overview of function	Command name	Windows	UNIX	Required execution permission
Checks the definitions of automated actions and merges multiple automated action definition files	*jcamakea*	Y	Y	Superuser[1]
Displays the result of automated action execution	*jcashowa*	Y	Y	None[3]
Displays to standard output the status of the Automatic Action Service that is running and the contents of the automated action definition file that is loaded.	*jcastatus*	Y	Y	None[3]
Reloads the automated action definitions, places the automated action function on standby, or enables or disables the automated action definition.	*jcachange*	Y	Y	Superuser[1]
Cancels automated actions	*jcacancel*	Y	Y	Superuser[1]

Overview of function	Command name	Windows	UNIX	Required execution permission
Sets up a command execution environment	`jcocmddef`[#2]	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]
Outputs logs of executed commands	`jcocmdlog`[#2]	Y	Y	None
Deletes commands that were executed from JP1/IM - View or executed by automated actions	`jcocmddel`[#2]	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]
Checks the status of commands that were executed from JP1/IM - View or executed by automated actions	`jcocmdshow`[#2]	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]

Commands related to the email notification function

Overview of function	Command name	Windows	UNIX	Required execution permission
Sends email to the specified email address	*jimmail (Windows only)*	Y	--	Superuser[#1]
Sets the password for POP before SMTP authentication or SMTP-AUTH authentication in the email environment definition file	*jimmailpasswd (Windows only)*	Y	--	Superuser[#1]

Commands related to correlation event generation

Overview of function	Command name	Windows	UNIX	Required execution permission
Changes correlation event generation definitions	*jcoegschange*	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]
Checks the contents of a correlation event generation definition file	*jcoegscheck*	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]
Places the correlation event generation function in correlation running status	*jcoegsstart*	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]
Displays the status of the correlation event generation function and the correlation event generation definitions that are being used currently	*jcoegsstatus*	Y	Y	None[#3]
Places the correlation event generation function in standby status	*jcoegsstop*	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]

Commands used in the Central Scope environment setup

Overview of function	Command name	Windows	UNIX	Required execution permission
Registers host information into the host information database	*jcshostsimport*	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]
Acquires host information from the host information database	*jcshostsexport*	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]
Creates or re-creates the monitoring object database	*jcsdbsetup*	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]

Commands related to filters

Overview of function	Command name	Windows	UNIX	Required execution permission
Switches the event acquisition filter	*jcochfilter*	Y	Y	Superuser[1]
Changes the operating mode of the common exclusion-conditions	*jcochcefmode*	Y	Y	Superuser[1]

Commands related to changing the monitoring node status in Central Scope

Overview of function	Command name	Windows	UNIX	Required execution permission
Changes the status of monitoring nodes (monitoring objects or monitoring groups)	*jcschstat*	Y	Y	Superuser[1]

Commands for migrating monitoring object database information in Central Scope

Overview of function	Command name	Windows	UNIX	Required execution permission
Acquires monitoring object database storage information from JP1/IM - Manager and outputs it locally to a file	*jcsdbexport*	Y	Y	Superuser[1]
Applies the information output to a file by the `jcsdbexport` command to the monitoring object database of JP1/IM - Manager	*jcsdbimport*	Y	Y	Superuser[1]

Commands used for troubleshooting

Overview of function	Command name	Windows	UNIX	Required execution permission
Creates a Java thread dump of IM Configuration Management - View	*jcfthreaddmp (Windows only)*	Y	--	None
Collects data in the event of a failure in JP1/IM - Manager or JP1/IM - View	*jim_log.bat (Windows only)*	Y	--	None[3]
Collects data in the event of a failure in JP1/IM - Manager	*jim_log.sh (UNIX only)*	--	Y	Superuser
Collects data in the event of a failure in JP1/IM - View	*jcoview_log.bat (Windows only)*	Y	--	None[3]
Outputs a thread dump in the event of a failure in JP1/IM - View	*jcothreaddmp (Windows only)*	Y	--	None
Outputs a thread dump and a core dump (UNIX only) in the event of a failure in JP1/IM - Manager	*jcogencore*	Y	Y	Superuser[1]
Tests the notification command that is defined in the health check definition file in JP1/IM - Manager	*jcohctest*	Y	Y	Superuser[1]

Commands for checking the contents of the JP1/IM - Manager definition file

Overview of function	Command name	Windows	UNIX	Required execution permission
Checks the definition file for extended event attributes	*jcoattrfcheck*	Y	Y	None[#3]
Checks the definition file for opening monitor windows	*jcomonitorfcheck*	Y	Y	None[#3]

Commands for checking the contents of the JP1/IM - View definition file

Overview of function	Command name	Windows	UNIX	Required execution permission
Checks the definition file for executing applications	*jcoappexecfcheck (Windows only)*	Y	N	None
Checks the definition file for the Tool Launcher window	*jcofuncfcheck (Windows only)*	Y	N	None

Command that counts the number of nodes managed by JP1/IM - Manager

Overview of function	Command name	Windows	UNIX	Required execution permission
Counts the number of nodes managed by JP1/IM - Manager	*jimnodecount*	Y	Y	Superuser[#1]

jcacancel

Function

This command cancels automated actions. It is used to delete from JP1/IM - Manager the following actions that are no longer needed for system operation:

- Actions that remain in the queuing state without being executed because many automated actions have been performed during system operation

- Actions that remain in the running state because a command that needs time to be processed or processing of which does not end has been executed

The command executed for an action can be deleted by the `jcocmddel` command, but the status of the action does not change to canceled. Use the `jcocmddel` command to delete an action that cannot be canceled by using the `jcacancel` command.

For details about the `jcocmddel` command, see the chapters related to commands in the *JP1/Base User's Guide*.

The action status after cancellation depends on the action status before cancellation. The following table lists and describes the action statuses that can be canceled and the action statuses after cancellation.

Table 1−1: Statuses of actions that can be canceled and the action statuses after cancellation

Status of action that can be canceled	Action status after cancellation[1]
`Wait` or `Wait (Miss)`	`Cancel`
`Send (Miss)`[2]	
`Queue` or `Queue (Miss)`	
`Running` or `Running (Miss)`	`Kill`

#1: If an error occurs in JP1/Base command control during cancellation processing, the action status is set to `Error (Miss)`.

#2: An action whose status is `Send` cannot be canceled. If an attempt is made to cancel such an action, the action status is set to `Send (Miss)`.

Format

```
jcacancel [-h logical-host-name]
          {[-i action-serial-number,...] | [-a] | [-s action-executing-host-
name]}
          [-f]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
   Console-path`\bin\`

In UNIX:

```
/opt/jp1cons/bin/
```

Arguments

-h *logical-host-name*

When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name. The command cancels automated actions that correspond to the specified logical host. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified in the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is assumed. If the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed.

-i *action-serial-number*

Specifies an automated action that is to be canceled.

You can determine the action serial numbers by using the jcashowa command or by displaying the List of Action Results window and the Action Log Details window in JP1/IM - View. You can specify a maximum of 20 action serial numbers. If you specify multiple action serial numbers, separate them with the comma (,). No other options can be specified between action serial numbers.

If you specify multiple action serial numbers and an error occurs on one action serial number during execution, processing continues. As many error messages are displayed as there are errors.

If you specify multiple action serial numbers in the -i option (in order to cancel multiple actions) and then multiple errors occur, the return value of the jcacancel command is for the last error that occurred.

-a

Specifies that all automated actions that are to be executed from the JP1/IM where jcacancel is executed and that exist on all monitored hosts are to be canceled.

If you specify the -a option to cancel multiple actions and multiple errors occur, the return value of the jcacancel command is for the last error that occurred.

-s *action-executing-host-name*

Specifies a host name when the automated actions that are to be canceled are the automatic actions executed from the JP1/IM where jcacancel is executed and that exist on the specified action executing host.

You can specify only a host that has been set as a managed host in the system configuration definition. Neither an IP address nor a host group can be specified.

If you specify the -s option to cancel multiple actions and multiple errors occur, the return value of the jcacancel command is for the last error that occurred.

-f

Specifies that the automated actions are to be canceled without displaying a configuration message during cancellation processing.

Notes

- Processing if the target host is restarted during cancellation processing

  If the target host where automated actions are to be executed is restarted during automated action cancellation processing, the cancellation status of actions cannot be acquired. Therefore, the action status remains as Wait (Canceling), Send (Canceling), Queue (Canceling), or Running (Canceling), making it impossible to determine whether cancellation processing was successful. Use the jcocmdshow command to check the results. If there are any remaining actions, delete them with the jcocmddel command.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Invalid argument error
2	Invalid common definition error
3	Invalid action status error
4	Cancellation processing error
5	Input/output error
6	There was no response from the automated action function (Automatic Action Service)
7	Execution permission error (Windows only)
255	System error

Example 1

Cancel multiple automated actions (action serial numbers 23, 35, and 42):

```
jcacancel -i 23,35,42
```

Example 2

Cancel all automated actions that are executed from the `hostA` logical host and that exist on all hosts that are monitored by the `hostA` logical host:

```
jcacancel -h hostA -a
```

Example 3

Cancel the automated actions that are executed from the JP1/IM that executes `jcacancel` and that exist on the `host01` host:

```
jcacancel -s host01
```

Example 4

Cancel the automated actions that are executed from the `hostB` logical host and that exist on `host02`, which is monitored by the `hostB` logical host:

```
jcacancel -h hostB -s host02
```

Example 5

Cancel the automated actions that are monitored by the `hostC` logical host and that have specified action serial numbers (23, 35, and 42):

```
jcacancel -h hostC -i 23,35,42
```

jcachange

Function

This command reloads the automated action definition file, places the automated action function on standby, or, enables or disables the automated action definition.

If both options are omitted, the command reloads the automated action definition file. After you have changed the contents of the automated action definition file, you use this command to activate the modified action definitions by reloading the file.

This command skips invalid action definitions in the automated action definition file, and continues processing.

If the automated action definition file contains an invalid action definition, the command displays the `KAVB5104-W` message. If you want to reload the automated action definition file you edited, before executing the `jcachange` command, execute the `jcamakea` command to make sure that there are no errors in the automated action definition file.

If the `KAVB5104-W` message is displayed, review the contents of the automated action definition file.

If the loaded automated action definition file contains no valid action definitions, the command displays the `KAVB4053-I` message and places the automated action function on standby.

When this command is executed with no option specified, the suppression time and the status of satisfied AND-joined conditions are initialized for all action execution conditions. When this command is executed with the `-e`, `-on`, `-off`, or `-st` option specified, the suppression time and the status of satisfied AND-joined conditions are not initialized unless the definition of the action execution condition is changed.

A reloaded automated action definition parameter that exceeds the maximum size is ignored by the command. For details about the size of an automated action definition parameter, see *Automated action definition file (actdef.conf)* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.

Format

```
jcachange [-n] [-h logical-host-name]
          [-e [action-ID[,action-ID...] | ALL]]
          [-on action-ID[,action-ID...]]
          [-off action-ID[,action-ID...]]
          [-st]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
  Console-path\bin\
In UNIX:
  /opt/jp1cons/bin/

Arguments

`-n`

> Specifies that the automated action function is to be placed on standby. No actions are executed even if an event that matches an action definition is received.
>
> To restart the automated action function, either execute the `jcachange` command with no options specified or restart JP1/IM - Manager.

`-h` *logical-host-name*

> When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name. The command reloads or places on standby the action definitions for the specified logical host. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified in the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is assumed. If the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed.

`-e` [*action-ID*[`,`*action-ID*`...`] `|` `ALL`]

> Specifies the action ID of an action definition to enable. Other action definitions whose IDs are not specified in this option are disabled. To specify multiple IDs, separate them with a comma (`,`). To enable all actions, specify `ALL`.
>
> Executing the command with this option changes every `valid` parameter in the action definition file. When the action ID is specified, the corresponding `valid` parameter is changed to `true`. When the action ID is not specified, it is changed to `false`. When `ALL` is specified, all `valid` parameters are changed to `true`.
>
> This option is available only when `DESC_VERSION` of the action definition file is `4`.
>
> When the action definition of a specified action ID is not found in the action definition file, the `KAVB4028-E` message is sent to the standard error output and integrated trace log, and the command ends with a return code of `10`. When no action execution condition is defined in the action definition file and `ALL` is specified for this option, the `KAVB4029-E` message is sent to the standard error output and integrated trace log, and the command ends with a return code of `10`. When no action execution condition is defined in the action definition file and no action ID is specified for this option, the `KAVB4029-E` message is sent to the standard error output and integrated trace log, and the command ends with a return code of `11`.

`-on` *action-ID*[`,`*action-ID*`...`]

> Specifies the action ID of an action definition to enable. To specify multiple IDs, separate them with a comma (`,`). The status of other action definitions whose IDs are not specified remains the same. This option cannot be combined with the `-e` option.
>
> Executing the command with this option changes the `valid` parameters of the specified action IDs in the action definition file to `true`.
>
> This option is available only when `DESC_VERSION` of the action definition file is `4`.
>
> When the action definition of a specified action ID is not found in the action definition file, the `KAVB4028-E` message is sent to the standard error output and integrated trace log, and the command ends with a return code of `10`.

`-off` *action-ID*[`,`*action-ID*`...`]

> Specifies the action ID of an action definition to disable. To specify multiple IDs, separate them with a comma (`,`). The status of other action definitions whose IDs are not specified remains the same. This option cannot be combined with the `-e` option.
>
> Executing the command with this option changes the `valid` parameters of the specified action IDs in the action definition file to `false`.
>
> This option is available only when `DESC_VERSION` of the action definition file is `4`.
>
> When the action definition of a specified action ID is not found in the action definition file, the `KAVB4028-E` message is sent to the standard error output and integrated trace log, and the command ends with a return code of `11`.

-st

Specifies that executing the command will not initialize the suppression status and the status of satisfied conditions of the AND-joined conditions when the following is true for the action execution condition:

- There is no difference between the definition of the action execution condition that works in the Event Base Service and the definition that is specified in the action definition file.

This option is available only when `DESC_VERSION` of the action definition file is `4`. Only the `-h` option can be combined with this option.

Return values

`0`	Normal termination
`4`	There was no response from the automated action function
`5`	Command failed to reload the automated action definition file or place the automated action function on standby
`10`	There is no action definition that is to be enabled
`11`	There is no action definition that is to be disabled
`12`	Failed to update due to failure to acquire exclusive rights for the automated action definition file
`13`	Failed to read due to failure to acquire exclusive rights for the automated action definition file
`111`	Failed to connect to the Event Base Service or the Event Console Service (in UNIX)
`154`	File input/output error (in UNIX)
`243`	A specified argument value was invalid (in UNIX)
`-13`	A specified argument value was invalid (in Windows)
`-102`	File input/output error (in Windows)
`-401`	Failed to connect to the Event Base Service or the Event Console Service (in Windows)
Other value	System error

jcadefconv

Function

This command converts an action definition file from version earlier than 11-50 (`DESC_VERSION` value is less than 4) to version 11-50 or later (`DESC_VERSION` value is 4).

If the action definition file for version 8 or earlier uses any of the characters listed below in its messages or in basic event information, detailed event information, or extended event information, the file is converted and defined.

Table 1–2: Character conversion

Character before conversion	Characters after conversion
\	/
Space	%20
%	%25

Before it executes this conversion, this command automatically checks the format of the action definition file. If it detects any errors, the action definition file is not converted and the command outputs error messages to standard error.

You can specify any output destination for the converted action definition file.

An action definition file is converted from version 8 or earlier to version 11-50 or later as shown below.

Table 1–3: Conversion of action definition files

Format of version 8 or earlier	Format of version 11-50 or later	Remarks
No `DESC_VERSION`	`DESC_VERSION=4`	--
`DESC_VERSION=1`	`DESC_VERSION=4`	--
`DESC_VERSION=2`	`DESC_VERSION=4`	--
`DESC_VERSION=3`	`DESC_VERSION=4`	--

`:state_watch=true`	`cmn`
	▲ `sta`Δ`true`
	`end-cmn`
		--

`:state_watch=false`	`cmn`
	▲ `sta`Δ`false`
	`end-cmn`
		--

`:state_watch` not specified	`cmn`
	▲ `sta`Δ`false`
	`end-cmn`
		--

#*comment-1*
`+0`Δ`*`Δ`:action.exe`
	`act`Δ*action-1*
	▲ `prm`Δ`0`
	▲ `cmt`Δ*comment-1*
	`...`
	`end-act`
		--

#Δ*comment-1* `+0`Δ`*`Δ`:action.exe`	`act`Δ*action-1* ▲ `prm`Δ`0` ▲ `cmt` ▲▲ *comment-1*	--

Format of version 8 or earlier	Format of version 11-50 or later	Remarks
	```...``` ```end-act```	

#*comment-1*
#*comment-2*
+0Δ*Δ:action.exe
	actΔ*action-1*
	▲ prmΔ0
	▲ cmtΔ*comment-2*
	```...```
	```end-act```
		--

Action specifying a parameter group	actΔ*action-serial-number*	When the command is executed in an Japanese language environment
	actΔ*action-serial-number*	When the command is executed in an English language environment
```AND action```	```act```	--
+*parameter-group-number*	▲ prmΔ*parameter-group-number*	--
&	▲ prmΔ&	--
$*basic-part-of-event-ID*	▲ eidΔ*basic-part-of-event-ID*	--
$*basic-part-of-event-ID*:*extended-part-of-event-ID*	▲ eidΔ*basic-part-of-event-ID*:*extended-part-of-event-ID*	--
*	▲ eidΔ*	--
/*message*/	▲▲ B.MESSAGEΔREGEXΔ*message*	--
/*basic-event-information*/	▲▲ B.BASICΔREGEXΔ*basic-event-information*	--
/*detailed-event-information*/	▲▲ B.DETAILΔREGEXΔ*detailed-event-information*	--
//	No condition is set	--
/-------E/	▲▲ E.SEVERITYΔINΔEmergency	--
/------A-/	▲▲ E.SEVERITYΔINΔAlert	--
/-----C--/	▲▲ E.SEVERITYΔINΔCritical	--
/----E---/	▲▲ E.SEVERITYΔINΔError	--
/---W----/	▲▲ E.SEVERITYΔINΔWarning	--
/--N-----/	▲▲ E.SEVERITYΔINΔNotice	--
/-I------/	▲▲ E.SEVERITYΔINΔInformation	--
/D-------/	▲▲ E.SEVERITYΔINΔDebug	--
/DINWECAE/	▲▲ E.SEVERITYΔINΔEmergencyΔAlertΔ CriticalΔErrorΔWarningΔNoticeΔ InformationΔDebug	When a condition with multiple event levels is specified
extended-event-information-attribute-name=/*attribute-value*/	▲▲ E.*extended-event-information-attribute-name*ΔREGEXΔ*attribute-value*	--
u=*user-name*	▲ usrΔ*user-name*	--
e=*environment-variable-file-name*	▲ varΔ*environment-variable-file-name*	--

Format of version 8 or earlier	Format of version 11-50 or later	Remarks
d=*execution-host-name*	▲hstΔ*execution-host-name*	--
d=*group-name*	▲hstΔ*group-name*	--
dt=*suppression-time*	▲detΔ*suppression-time*	--
rt=*delay-monitoring-period*	▲retΔ*delay-monitoring-period*	--
+0Δ*Δ:*action*	▲cmdΔ*action*	--
+0Δ*Δ:<RULE>	▲rule	When JP1/IM - RL is executed
+0Δ*Δ:action.exe	actΔ*action-1* ▲prmΔ0 ▲eidΔ* ▲cnd ▲end-cnd ▲cmdΔaction.exe end-act	When there is no event condition
+0Δ*Δ/*message*/ : action.exe	actΔ*action-1* ▲prmΔ0 ▲eidΔ* ▲cnd ▲▲B.MESSAGEΔREGEXΔ*message* ▲end-cnd ▲cmdΔaction.exe end-act	When there is an event condition
--	aidΔ *action-ID*	An action ID is assigned to an action execution condition from the top of the action definition in the order at which the action execution conditions are listed. The ID increments from 0 to 2,147,483,647. Note that no action ID is assigned to the action execution condition whose parameter group is set to &.
--	validΔtrue	The valid parameter is set to true (enabled). However, this parameter is not changed for the action execution condition whose parameter group is set to &.

Legend:

▲ : Indicates a tab

Δ: Indicates a space

--: None

Format

```
jcadefconv -i action-definition-file-name-before-conversion
           -o action-definition-file-name-after-conversion
          [-h logical-host-name]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
   Console-path`\bin\`

In UNIX:
   `/opt/jp1cons/bin/`

Arguments

`-i` *action-definition-file-name-before-conversion*

Specifies the relative or absolute path name of the action definition file that is to be converted. If the path name of the action definition file contains a space, enclose the entire path name in double quotation marks (`"`). The file name can consist of a maximum of 255 bytes.

`-o` *action-definition-file-name-after-conversion*

Specifies the relative or absolute path name of the action definition file that is obtained after conversion. If the path name of the action definition file contains a space, enclose the entire path name in double quotation marks (`"`). The file name can consist of a maximum of 255 bytes.

Note that the following characters and character strings cannot be specified in a file name in Windows:

- Characters: `:` `?` `"` `<` `>` `|`

- A character string that completely matches any of the following strings (not case sensitive): `CON`, `PRN`, `AUX`, `NUL`, `COM1`, `COM2`, `COM3`, `COM4`, `COM5`, `COM6`, `COM7`, `COM8`, `COM9`, `LPT1`, `LPT2`, `LPT3`, `LPT4`, `LPT5`, `LPT6`, `LPT7`, `LPT8`, `LPT9`

The user can select any name for *action-definition-file-name-after-conversion*, except that it cannot be the file name specified in the `-i` option. Furthermore, if a file that has the same name as the name of the file specified in the `-o` option, the `KAVB5504-E` message is displayed and the program terminates.

`-h` *logical-host-name*

When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name. The command checks the contents of the definition file to be converted by using regular expressions used by the specified logical host.

If this option is omitted, the command assumes the logical host name specified in the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable. If the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is not specified, the command assumes the physical host name.

Notes

- If you use the `-i` or `-o` option to specify the automated action definition used in JP1/IM - Manager, do so after stopping JP1/IM - Manager.

- When a file is converted to the format of version 11-50 or later, some items become undefined. If such an undefined item is present, the `KAVB5505-W` message is displayed. Follow the directions in the message to correct the action definition file, and then use the `jcamakea` command to check that the definition file has been corrected successfully.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Abnormal termination
2	Termination with warning

Example

The following is an example of converting an action definition file that was created in the format of version 8 or earlier to the format of version 11-50 or later:

```
jcadefconv  -i actdef.conf  -o actdef_new.conf
```

The example assumes the following contents for the action definition file created in the format of version 8 or earlier:

```
DESC_VERSION=2
:state_watch=true
#comment
+0 $0000000A /message/,/basic-event-information/,/detailed-event-
information/,/-------E/ ATTR1=/attribute-value-1/ : u=user-name
e=environment-variable-file-name d=execution-host-name dt=20 rt=30 action
```

When the jcadefconv command is executed, the file is converted as follows:

```
DESC_VERSION=4
cmn
  sta true
end-cmn
act action-1
  aid action-ID
  valid true
  prm 0
  cmt comment
  eid A
  cnd
    B.MESSAGE REGEX message
    B.BASIC REGEX basic-event-information
    B.DETAIL REGEX detailed-event-information
    E.SEVERITY IN Emergency
    E.ATTR1 REGEX attribute-value-1
  end-cnd

  usr user-name
  hst execution-host-name
  cmd action
  var environment-variable-file-name
  det 20
  ret 30
end-act
```

jcamakea

Function

This command checks the definitions of automated actions. If the definitions span multiple automated action definition files, the command merges the files into one file. When multiple automated action definition files are to be merged, the command uses the version of the action definition file and the automated action status monitoring parameter that apply to the first file that is loaded.

The checking and merging results are output to standard output. The command checks the output results and creates the automated action definition file.

If the command detects errors during checking, it outputs error messages to standard error.

An automated action definition parameter in a specified automated action definition file that exceeds the maximum size is not output to standard output. For details about the size of an automated action definition parameter, see *Automated action definition file (actdef.conf)* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.

If a file contains no definition parameters or contains only comments, an error results.

Format

```
jcamakea [-h logical-host-name]automated-action-definition-file-name-1
[...automated-action-definition-file-name-100]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
  Console-path\bin\

In UNIX:
  /opt/jp1cons/bin/

Arguments

-h *logical-host-name*

  When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name of the host that contains the regular expressions to be used to check the contents of the definition files that are to be converted. The command checks the contents of the definition files to be converted using the regular expressions used by the specified logical host. The command also checks whether any automated action definition file exceeds the maximum file size according to the file size settings in the specified logical host. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified in the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is assumed. If the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed.

automated-action-definition-file-name-1 [...*automated-action-definition-file-name-100*]

Specifies the relative or absolute path names of the files containing automated action definitions. You can specify a maximum of 100 files. Separate multiple file names with the space character. If the path name of an automated action definition file contains a space, enclose the entire path name in double quotation marks (**"**).

A file name can consist of a maximum of 255 bytes.

Return values

0	Normal termination
3	Invalid argument
7	Format error or no permission
152	System error (in UNIX)
153	Insufficient memory (in UNIX)
154	File open error (in UNIX)
156	Logical error (in UNIX)
255	File open error (in UNIX)
-1	File open error (in Windows)
-100	Logical error (in Windows)
-102	File input/output error (in Windows)
-103	Insufficient memory (in Windows)
-104	System error (in Windows)

When the command reads an action definition file in the format of version 08-50 or earlier, it sets one of the following return values:

0: Normal termination

Other than 0: Abnormal termination

If multiple errors occur, the return value is for the last error that occurred.

Example

Merge automated action definition files `/usr/console/action1` and `/usr/console/action2` to create the automated action definition file `/usr/console/actionx1`:

```
jcamakea /usr/console/action1 /usr/console/action2 > /usr/console/actionx1
```

jcashowa

Function

This command displays the results of executing automated actions stored in an action information file. Automated action execution results can be displayed for an event that was registered at a specified date and time, or for all events that were registered during a specified period of time, or for all actions.

Format

```
jcashowa [-d {[MM/dd/hh:mm][, [MM/dd/hh:mm]]}]
         [-h logical-host-name]
         [action-information-file-name]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (If the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command must be executed from the administrator console.)

In UNIX: None

Storage directory

In Windows:
   Console-path\bin\

In UNIX:
   /opt/jp1cons/bin/

Arguments

-d {[*MM*/*dd*/*hh*:*mm*][, [*MM*/*dd*/*hh*:*mm*]]}

   Specifies the time that the events subject to the actions stored in the action information file were registered. Use a comma (,) to separate the beginning date and time from the ending date and time. The command displays information about the actions for events that were registered during the specified period of time. When this option is omitted, the command displays information about all the actions stored in the action information file.

About the date/time specification (*MM*/*dd*/*hh*:*mm*):

   You can use the formats shown in the table below for the date/time specification. Use the format appropriate to your operation.

   Table 1–4: Date/time specification formats

Date/time specification pattern	Description
MM/*dd*/*hh*:*mm*	Specify month in *MM*, date in *dd*, hour in *hh*, and minute in *mm*.
MM/*dd*/*hh*	Specify month in *MM*, date in *dd*, and hour in *hh*. For the omitted *mm*, the command assumes 00.
MM/*dd*	Specify month in *MM* and date in *dd*. For the omitted *hh* and *mm*, the command assumes 00 for both.
dd	Specify date in *dd*.

Date/time specification pattern	Description
	For the omitted *MM*, the command assumes the month the `jcashowa` command was executed. For *hh* and *mm*, the command assumes `00` for both.
dd/*hh*:*mm*	Specify date in *dd*, hour in *hh*, and minute in *mm*. For the omitted *MM*, the command assumes the month the `jcashowa` command was executed.
hh:*mm*	Specify hour in *hh* and minute in *mm*. For the omitted *MM*, the command assumes the month the `jcashowa` command was executed. For *dd*, the command assumes the date the `jcashowa` command was executed.

About the date/time range specification ([*MM*/*dd*/*hh*:*mm*][, [*MM*/*dd*/*hh*:*mm*]]*):*

You can use the formats shown in the table below for the date/time range specification. Use the format appropriate to your operation.

Table 1–5: Date/time range specification formats

Range specification pattern	Description
`-d` *datetime*	By specifying *datetime*, you can display the result of an action that was executed for an event registered at a specific date and time. For example, to display the result of an action that was executed for an event registered at 22:00 on October 24, specify as follows: `jcashowa -d 10/24/22:00`
`-d` *datetime*,*datetime*	By specifying *datetime*,*datetime*, you can display the results of all actions that were executed for the events registered during a specified period (range) of time. For example, to display the results of the actions that were executed for all events registered from 22:00 on October 24 through 10:00 on November 24, specify as follows: `jcashowa -d 10/24/22:00,11/24/10:00`
`-d` *datetime*,	By specifying *datetime*,, you can display the results of all actions that were executed for the events registered on and subsequent to the specified date and time. For example, to display the results of the actions that were executed for the events registered at 22:00 on October 24 and thereafter, specify as follows: `jcashowa -d 10/24/22:00,`
`-d` ,*datetime*	By specifying ,*datetime*, you can display the results of all actions that were executed for the events registered at and before the specified date and time. For example, to display the results of the actions that were executed for the events registered up to (and including) 10:00 on November 24, specify as follows: `jcashowa -d ,11/24/10:00`

About the default year:

If the specified beginning month value is greater than the value for the month during which the `jcashowa` command is executed, the command assumes the specified date and time belong to the previous year and treats the specification as being from the beginning date and time in the previous year to the ending date and time in the current year.

- When the specified beginning month value is greater than the value for the month during which the `jcashowa` command is executed:

  12 (December) ≥ value specified as the beginning month > value for the month during which the `jcashowa` command is executed

  The command assumes that the year for the specified beginning date and time is the year preceding the year during which the `jcashowa` command is executed.

- When the specified beginning month value is less than the value for the month during which the `jcashowa` command is executed:

Value for the month during which the `jcashowa` command is executed ≥ value specified as the beginning month ≥ 01 (January)

The command assumes that the year for the specified beginning date and time is the same as the year during which the `jcashowa` command is executed.

Example 1 (if the `jcashowa` command is executed on 2003/10/31):

```
# jcashowa -d 11/01/0:00,10/01/23:59
```

The command assumes the specified time range is from 2002/11/01 0:00 to 2003/10/01 23:59 and performs processing normally.

Example 2 (if the `jcashowa` command is executed on 2003/11/01):

```
# jcashowa -d 11/01/0:00,10/01/23:59
```

The command assumes the specified time range is from 2003/11/01 0:00 to 2003/10/01 23:59 and displays the message `KAVB4009-W` because the specified date and time are not in chronological order.

The specification of the `-d` option determines the chronicity of the specified dates/times. If the specified beginning and ending dates/times are not in chronological order, an error results.

About the seconds specification

For the seconds specification, 00 is assumed as the beginning time and 59 is assumed as the ending time.

Example 1 (if the `jcashowa` command is executed as follows):

```
# jcashowa -d 10/24/22:00
```

The results of actions executed from October 24, 22:00:00 to October 24, 22:00:59 are displayed.

Example 2 (if the `jcashowa` command is executed as follows):

```
# jcashowa -d 10/24/22:00,11/24/10:00
```

The results of actions executed from October 24, 22:00:00 to November 24, 10:00:59 are displayed.

`-h` *logical-host-name*

When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name. The command displays action execution results for the specified logical host. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified in the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is assumed. If the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed.

action-information-file-name

Specifies the full path of the file to be used for the action information file.

If you specify an action information file at the physical host, do not specify the `-h` option or the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable.

If you specify an action information file at the logical host, specify the logical host name in the `-h` option or the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable.

The action information file name can consists of a maximum of 255 bytes.

The specified action information file will be used to store information about the executed actions.

This option must be the final option specified in the command. It must be specified after you have specified all other options that need to be specified.

Return values

0	Normal termination
3	Argument error
6	System error
7	No permission to execute the command (Windows)

Output format

When you execute the `jcashowa` command, automated action information is output in the following format:

`Event information`[1] *event-ID*Δ*serial-number*Δ*registered-time*Δ*event-arrival-time*

`Action information`[2] *action-serial-number*Δ*action-type*Δ*status*Δ*delay-status*Δ*PID*Δ*execution-host-name*

`Action information` *action-inserted-time*Δ*action-starting-time*Δ*action-ending-time*Δ*return-code*

`Command` *command*

`Message` *message*

#1

If an AND condition is specified in the automated action settings, the command outputs only information about the last event received among all the events set in the execution condition.

#2

If no delay monitoring setting is specified for the action or the action is not delayed, the command outputs the following information:

`Action information` *action-serial-number*Δ*action-type*Δ*status*Δ*PID*Δ*execution-host-name*

The following table lists and described each item that is output.

Table 1–6: Automated action information output items

Item	Description
event-ID	Event ID, in the format *basic-code*:*extended-code*.
serial-number	Serial number of the event.
registered-time	Event registration time, in the format *month/date hour:minute:second*.
event-arrival-time	Event arrival time, in the format *month/date hour:minute:second*.
action-serial-number	Action serial number of the action that is to be executed.
action-type	One of the following action types: • `Command` (command) • `Rule` (rule startup request to JP1/IM - Rule Operation)
status	One of the following character strings indicating the action's execution status: • `running` (running) • `ended` (terminated) • `none` (none) • `fail` (not executable; error occurred before the execution request was passed to JP1/Base) • `error` (execution failed; error occurred within JP1/Base command control) • `unknown` (status unknown; command's execution result could not be determined) • `wait` (waiting for termination of the preceding command) • `send` (command is being transmitted) • `queue` (waiting for command execution in JP1/Base) • `cancel` (canceled) • `kill` (forced termination) • `deterrent` (suppressed) If the action is canceled from JP1/IM - View or by the `jcacancel` command, the cancellation status is displayed following the applicable status shown above.

Item	Description
	The action cancellation statuses are as follows:
	• canceling (being canceled). Example: queue (canceling)
	• miss (cancellation failed). Example: ended (miss)
	If the command is re-executed during a restart of the Automatic Action Service or the action is output to the action re-execution file, -R is appended to the above status (example: ended-R).
	If the action is re-executed from JP1/IM - View, -RU is appended to the above status (example: ended-RU).
	If a suppressed action is re-executed from JP1/IM - View, -RUD is appended to the above status (example: ended-RUD).
	If a suppressed action is re-executed from JP1/IM - View and then re-executed again or output to the action re-execution file because the Automatic Action Service was restarted (including node switching) during the re-execution, -RD is appended to the status (example: ended-RD).
	If a suppressed action's status is fail (not executable), -D is appended to fail (example: fail-D).
delay-status	Action's delay status.
	If the action is delayed, delay is displayed.
	If the action is not delayed, nothing is displayed.
PID	Process ID of the execution action.
	When action information is entered into the action re-execution file because of node switching, OUTPUT is displayed.
execution-host-name	Name of the host that executed the action.
action-inserted-time	Insertion time of the action to be executed, in the format *month*/*date hour*:*minute*:*second*.
	If the action has not been inserted, **/** **:**:** is displayed.
action-starting-time	Action start time, in the format *month*/*date hour*:*minute*:*second*.
	If the action has not started, **/** **:**:** is displayed.
action-ending-time	Action end time, in the format *month*/*date hour*:*minute*:*second*.
	If the action has not ended, **/** **:**:** is displayed.
return-code	Return code from the executed action.
	If the action has not ended, *** is displayed.
command	Command executed as the action.
message	Message displayed by the command.

Example output

Example 1:

The command terminated abnormally and a message has been output:

```
Event information:   00002000:00000000 20 12/03 12:03:26
                     12/03 12:03:26
Action information: 23000 Command ended 27934 raysol
Action information: 12/03 12:09:15 12/03 12:09:16
                     12/03 12:09:17 1
Command:             /usr/local/action
Message:             abc was not found.
```

Example 2:

Execution of the command is underway and no message has been output:

```
Event information:   00002000:00000000 20 12/03 12:03:26
                     12/03 12:03:26
Action information: 23000 Command running 27934 raysol
Action information: 12/03 12:09:15 12/03 12:09:16
                     **/** **:**:** ***
Command:            /usr/local/executing
```

Example 3:

The command status is `running`, the cancellation status is `canceling`, and no message has been output:

```
Event information:   00002000:00000000 20 12/03 12:03:26
                     12/03 12:03:26
Action information: 10 Command running(canceling) 15236 raysol
Action information: 12/03 12:09:15 12/03 12:09:16
                     **/** **:**:** ***
Command:            /usr/local/action
```

Example 4:

There are results for multiple actions:

```
Event information:   00002000:00000000 20 12/03 12:03:26
                     12/03 12:03:26
Action information: 380 Command ended 233 raysol
Action information: 12/03 12:09:13 12/03 12:09:14
                     12/03 12:09:14 20
Command:            /usr/local/action
Event information:   00002000:00000000 20 12/03 12:03:26
                     12/03 12:03:26
Action information: 381 Command ended 279 raysol
Action information: 12/05 10:39:20 12/05 10:39:21
                     12/05 10:39:23 128
Command:            /usr/local/action2
Message:            No permission
Execute as a superuser
Processing is canceled
```

Example 5:

There are multiple actions for a single event because a parameter group was specified:

```
Event information:   00002000:00000000 20 12/03 12:03:26
                     12/03 12:03:26
Action information: 987 Command running 2904 raysol
Action information: 12/05 10:39:20 12/05 10:39:21
                     12/03 12:09:13 0
Command:            /usr/local/first
Event information:   00002000:00000000 20 12/03 12:03:26
                     12/03 12:03:26
Action information: 988 Command ended 2906 raysol
Action information: 12/05 10:39:20 12/05 10:39:21
                     12/06 21:02:54 0
Command:            /usr/local/second
```

Example 6:

Action information was entered in the action re-execution file due to node switching:

```
Event information:   00002000:00000000 20 12/03 12:03:26
                     12/03 12:03:26
```

```
Action information: 45687 Command ended-R OUTPUT
Action information: **/** **:**:** *** **/** **:**:** ***
                    /****:**:** ***
```

Example 7:

The action being executed is delayed:

```
Event information:   00002000:00000000 20 12/03 12:03:26
                     12/03 12:03:26
Action information: 987 Command running delay 2904 raysol
Action information: 12/05 10:39:20 12/05 10:39:21
                     **/** **:**:** ***
Command:             /usr/local/executing
```

Example 8:

The command was executed with no arguments specified (the JP1/IM - Rule Operation linkage function is enabled):

```
Event information:   00000111:00000000 628 03/13 16:18:24
                     03/13 16:18:24
Action information: 523 Rule ended 3016 raysol
Action information: 03/13 16:18:24 03/13 16:18:24
                     03/13 16:18:28 0
Command:         jrmexecrule -c raysol -s 628 -t 1142234304
Message:         KAJX4101-I The rule started successfully.
List of start rules:
RuleOperation/rule005
Event information:   00000111:00000000 628 03/13 16:18:24
                     03/13 16:18:24
Action information: 524 Command ended 3156 raysol
Action information: 03/13 16:18:24 03/13 16:18:28  03/13 16:18:28 0
Command:             hostname
Message:             raysol
```

jcastatus

Function

Using standard output, this command displays the status (stopped, running, standby) of the automated action function that is running, and the contents of the automated action definition file that is loaded by the active automated action function.

Note that you can execute multiple instances of this command concurrently.

Format

```
jcastatus [-h logical-host-name]
          [-d]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (If the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command must be executed from the administrator console.)

In UNIX: None

Storage directory

In Windows:
   Console-path\bin\

In UNIX:
   /opt/jp1cons/bin/

Arguments

-h *logical-host-name*

   When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name. The command displays the status of the automated action function (Event Base Service) that corresponds to the specified logical host. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified in the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is assumed. If the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed.

-d (at Event Base Service)

   Specifies that the contents of the automated action definition file that is loaded by the automated action function is displayed to standard output. The command displays the information in the same format as in the automated action definition file.

   Even when all automated action definitions are disabled, the contents of the automated action definition file that is loaded by the active automated action function are displayed to standard output.

Return values

0	Normal termination
4	No response from the automated action function (Event Base Service)
5	Command cannot display the contents of the automated action definition file because the automated action function (Event Base Service) is stopped or on standby

6	System error (at the command)
152	System error (at Event Base Service) (in UNIX)
154	Input/output error (in UNIX)
243	A specified argument value was invalid (in UNIX)
-13	A specified argument value was invalid (in Windows)
-102	Input/output error (in Windows)
-104	System error (at Event Base Service) (in Windows)

Output format

When you execute the `jcastatus` command, the status of the automated action function is output in the following format:

```
Status : status
```

The following table describes the character strings that can be displayed as *status*.

Table 1–7: Statuses of the automated action function

Character string displayed in status	Status	Description
STOP	Stopped	The automated action function (Event Base Service) is stopped.
RUNNING	Running	The automated action function (Event Base Service) is running and available for use.
STANDBY	Standby	The Event Base Service is running, but the automated action function is in the standby mode. In this status, events are still received, but no action is taken on the received events. If the status changes from standby to running, action is not taken on the events that were received while in the standby mode.

Example output

The automated action function is in the standby mode:

```
Status : STANDBY
```

jcfaleltdef (Windows only)

Function

Defines the profile of a remote monitoring event log trap on the specified monitored host. The definition is overwritten whether the profile on the specified monitored host is running or has stopped.

To perform a batch reload, use the `jcfaleltdef` command to overwrite multiple running remote monitoring event log traps, and then use the `jcfaleltreload` command to batch-reload the profiles.

Note that a maximum of five commands can be executed concurrently.

The following conditions must be satisfied to execute this command:

- The IM Configuration Management service is running.
- There is a remotely monitored host in the remote monitoring configuration.
- A remotely monitored host has already collected host information.

Format

```
jcfaleltdef -f remote-monitoring-event-log-trap-action-definition-file-name
            -o monitored-host-name
            [-filter filter]
            [-h logical-host-name]
```

Execution permission

Administrator permissions

Storage directory

Manager-path`\bin\imcf\`

Arguments

`-f` *remote-monitoring-event-log-trap-action-definition-file-name*

Specifies the name of an action definition file.

Specify the action definition file name as the full path or a relative path from the current directory with a maximum of 256 bytes. When specifying a relative path, do so in such a way that the full-path name with the directory name will not be more than 256 bytes.

The action definition file can be placed in any directory, and any file name can be specified.

`-o` *monitored-host-name*

Specifies the name of the monitored host for a remote monitoring event log trap whose profile you want to define. Note that the OS on the monitored host must be Windows.

`-filter` *filter*

Specifies the log type to filter on when the system has been set up to collect only event logs from a remotely monitored host.

When this option is specified, only event logs that match the specified log type are transferred to the manager. Specify this option to control the amount of log file data that is transferred from a remotely monitored host to the manager.

Use a character string in the following table to specify the log type. Note that the character strings are not case sensitive.

Specifiable log type	Log type of event logs to be filtered
Error	Error, Critical
Warning	Warning
Information	Information, Verbose
Audit_success	Security Audit Success
Audit_failure	Security Audit Failure

To specify multiple log types, use a comma (`,`) as a separator. Do not insert a space before or after the comma.

-h *logical-host-name*

Specifies the name of the logical host on which you want to execute the command. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified for the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is set. If no logical host name is set for `JP1_HOSTNAME`, the physical host name is set.

Return values

`0`	Addition successful
`4`	Invalid argument
`6`	Unable to connect to the server
`7`	Invalid host information
`10`	Error in obtaining exclusive edit rights
`14`	Invalid DB
`17`	Invalid permission
`18`	Input/output error
`21`	Upper limit for number of concurrent executions reached
`255`	Internal error
Other value	Other error

Example 1

Add a profile on `host1`:

```
jcfaleltdef -f actionDefinition.conf -o host1
```

Example 2

Filter to obtain only the error, warning, and failed-audit event logs when a profile has been added on `host1`:

```
jcfaleltdef -f actionDefinition.conf -o host1 -filter
Error,Warning,Audit_failure
```

jcfaleltreload (Windows only)

Function

Reloads remote monitoring event log traps. If trap processing is being performed when the command is executed, the traps are reloaded after the trap processing has finished. When a start option has been changed by using the `jcfaleltdef` command or the Display/Edit Profiles window, the change is not applied by the reload operation. Restart the system to apply the change.

Note that a maximum of five commands can be executed concurrently.

The following conditions must be satisfied to execute this command:

- The IM Configuration Management service is running.
- There is a remotely monitored host in the remote monitoring configuration.
- A remotely monitored host has already collected host information.
- DCOM is set.
- A remote monitoring event log trap is running.

Format

```
jcfaleltreload {-o monitored-host-name | ALL}
               [-h logical-host-name]
```

Execution permission

Administrator permissions

Storage directory

Manager-path`\bin\imcf\`

Arguments

`-o` *monitored-host-name*

Specifies the name of the monitored host for the remote monitoring event log traps you want to reload. The OS on the monitored host must be Windows.

`ALL`

All remote monitoring event log traps are reloaded.

`-h` *logical-host-name*

Specifies the name of the logical host on which you want to execute the command. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified for the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is set. If no logical host name is set for `JP1_HOSTNAME`, the physical host name is set.

Return values

0	Reloading successful
2	Partial or total failure
4	Invalid argument

6	Unable to connect to the server
7	Invalid host information
10	Error in obtaining exclusive edit rights
11	Invalid action definition file
12	Invalid authentication definition file
13	Communication error
14	Invalid DB
15	The specified remote monitoring event log trap has already stopped
17	Invalid permission
18	Input/output error
21	Upper limit for number of concurrent executions reached
255	Internal error
Other values	Other error

Example

Reload the remote monitoring event log trap on `host1`:

```
jcfaleltreload -o host1
```

jcfaleltstart (Windows only)

Function

Starts a remote monitoring event log trap.

Executing this command collects the event log files on the monitored host specified in the option, converts a line in a log file that satisfies the conditions specified in the action definition file of a remote monitoring event log trap to a JP1 event, and registers the event on an event server.

In order to specify the `-f` option, the action definition file of a remote monitoring event log trap must be created before the command is executed. Also, if the command is executed with the `-f` option specified and the profile has stopped, the existing action definition file of the remote monitoring event log trap is overwritten and the process for the trap profile is started. If the profile is running, the existing action definition file of the remote monitoring event log trap is overwritten and saved on the server, and an error message is displayed. At this point, the profile is running with the operation definition that existed before the action definition was overwritten.

Note that a maximum of five commands can be executed concurrently.

The following conditions must be satisfied to execute this command:

- The IM Configuration Management service is running
- There is a remotely monitored host in the remote monitoring configuration.
- A remotely monitored host has already collected host information.
- DCOM is set.

Format

```
jcfaleltstart
        -o monitored-host-name
        [-h logical-host-name]
        [-f remote-monitoring-event-log-trap-action-definition-file-name
        [-filter filter]]
```

Execution permission

Administrator permissions

Storage directory

Manager-path`\bin\imcf\`

Arguments

`-o` *monitored-host-name*

Specifies the name of the monitored host for the remote monitoring event log traps you want to start. The OS on the monitored host must be Windows.

`-h` *logical-host-name*

Specifies the name of the logical host on which you want to execute the command. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified for the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is set. If no logical host name is set for `JP1_HOSTNAME`, the physical host name is set.

-f *remote-monitoring-event-log-trap-action-definition-file-name*

Specifies the name of an action definition file. If the -f option is specified, the existing action definition file of a remote monitoring event log trap is overwritten and started. If the -f option is not specified, the existing remote monitoring event log trap is started.

Specify the action definition file name as a full path or a relative path from the current directory with a maximum of 256 bytes. When specifying a relative path, do so in such a way that the full-path name with the directory name will be no more than 256 bytes.

The action definition file can be placed in any directory, and any file name can be specified.

-filter *filter*

Specifies a filter, when filters have already been set, according to log type to filter event logs acquired on a remotely monitored host. This option can be specified only when the -f option is specified.

When this option is specified, only event logs that match the specified log type are transferred to the manager. Specify this option to control the amount of log file data that is transferred from a remotely monitored host to the manager.

Use a character string in the following table to specify the log type. Note that the character strings are not case sensitive.

Specifiable log type	Log type of event logs to be filtered
Error	Error, Critical
Warning	Warning
Information	Information, Verbose
Audit_success	Security Audit Success
Audit_failure	Security Audit Failure

To specify multiple log types, use a colon (,) as a separator. Do not insert a space before or after the colon.

Return values

0	Trap started successfully
4	Invalid argument
6	Unable to connect to the server
7	Invalid host information
8	Already running
9	Profile threshold value exceeded
10	Error in obtaining exclusive edit rights
11	Invalid action definition file
12	Invalid authentication definition file
13	Communication error
14	Invalid DB
17	Invalid permission
18	Input/output error
21	Upper limit for number of concurrent executions reached
255	Internal error

Other values	Other error

Example 1

Start a remote monitoring event log trap on `host1`:

```
jcfaleltstart -o host1 -f actionDefinition.conf
```

Example 2

Filter to obtain only the error, warning, and failed-audit event logs when a remote monitoring event log trap on `host1` is started:

```
jcfaleltstart -o host1 -f actionDefinition.conf -filter
Error,Warning,Audit_failure
```

jcfaleltstat (Windows only)

Function

Displays the operating status of a remote monitoring event log trap.

When this command is executed, the operating status of a remote monitoring event log trap that monitors the monitored host specified as the argument is returned.

If `ALL` is specified in the `-o` option and there is no host in the remote monitoring configuration, or if the OS is not Windows, a message indicating this status appears.

Note that a maximum of five commands can be executed concurrently.

The following conditions must be satisfied to execute this command:

- The IM Configuration Management service is running
- There is a remotely monitored host in the remote monitoring configuration.
- A remotely monitored host has already collected host information.

Format

```
jcfaleltstat {-o monitored-host-name | ALL}
             [-h logical-host-name]
```

Execution permission

Administrator permissions

Storage directory

Manager-path`\bin\imcf\`

Display format

When the `jcfaleltstat` command is executed, the output result is displayed in the format shown below.

#
  In this example, the line number is added at the beginning of each line for descriptive purposes:

1 *message-IDΔmessage*

2 *message-IDΔmessage*

3 *host-nameΔstatus*

4 *host-nameΔstatus*

5 *host-nameΔstatus*

6 `:`

- Line 1
  A message indicating that command execution has started is displayed.

- Line 2

  A message indicating the following display scope is displayed:

  - All

  - Specified hosts

  - Specified event log traps on the specified host

- Lines 3 to 6

  The statuses related the event log traps on the remotely monitored hosts (Windows) for the specified scope are displayed. The following statuses are displayed:

  - `START`: The event log trap is running.

  - `STOP`: The event log trap has stopped.

  - `EDIT`: The action definition file for the event log trap is being edited, but the changes have not been applied.

  - `FAIL`: The event log trap status could not be obtained:

    - The host is invalid (host information was not collected, or collection failed))
    - An error occurred during WMI communication.
    - An authentication error occurred
    - An input/output error occurred.
    - An error occurred during an attempt to obtain exclusive rights.
    - An internal error occurred.

Arguments

`-o` *monitored-host-name*

Specifies the name of the monitored host for a remote monitoring event log trap whose operating status you want to check. The OS on the monitored host must be Windows.

`ALL`

Checks the operating status of all remote monitoring event log traps.

`-h` *logical-host-name*

Specifies the name of the logical host on which you want to execute the command. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified for the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is set. If no logical host name is set for `JP1_HOSTNAME`, the physical host name is set.

Return values

0	All remote monitoring event log traps are running
1	Some remote monitoring event log traps are running (when the `ALL` option is specified)
2	Partial or total failure
4	Invalid argument
6	Unable to connect to the server
7	Invalid host information
14	Invalid DB
17	Invalid permission
18	Input/output error

19	All remote monitoring event log traps have stopped.
21	Upper limit for number of concurrent executions reached
255	Internal error
Other values	Other error

Example

Display the operating status of a remote monitoring event log trap on host1:

```
jcfaleltstat -o host1
```

jcfaleltstop (Windows only)

Function

Stops remote monitoring event log traps.

Note that a maximum of five commands can be executed concurrently.

The following conditions must be satisfied to execute this command:

- The IM Configuration Management service is running
- There is a remotely monitored host in the remote monitoring configuration.
- A remotely monitored host has already collected host information.
- DCOM is set.
- A remote monitoring log file trap is running.

Format

```
jcfaleltstop {-o monitored-host-name | ALL}
             [-h logical-host-name]
```

Execution permission

Administrator permissions

Storage directory

Manager-path\bin\imcf\

Arguments

-o *monitored-host-name*

Specifies the name of the monitored host for the remote monitoring event log traps you want to stop. The OS on the monitored host must be Windows.

ALL

Stops all remote monitoring event log traps.

-h *logical-host-name*

Specifies the name of the logical host on which you want to execute the command. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified for the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is set. If no logical host name is set for JP1_HOSTNAME, the physical host name is set.

Return values

0	Stopped successfully
2	Partial or total failure
4	Invalid argument
6	Unable to connect to the server
7	Invalid host information

10	Error in obtaining exclusive edit rights
12	Invalid authentication definition file
13	Communication error
14	Invalid DB
15	The specified remote monitoring event log trap has already stopped
17	Invalid permission
18	Input/output error
21	Upper limit for number of concurrent executions reached
255	Internal error
Other values	Other error

Example

Stop all remote monitoring event log traps:

```
jcfaleltstop ALL
```

jcfallogdef

Function

Adds or deletes the profile of a remote monitoring log file trap on the specified monitored host. Specifying the `-f` option adds the profile, and specifying the `-d` option deletes the profile.

If an added profile has the same monitoring name as an existing profile on the specified monitored host, the action definition file is overwritten whether the profile is running or has stopped.

This command can be executed only when the profile specified for deletion has stopped.

To perform a batch reload, use the `jcfallogdef` command to overwrite multiple running remote monitoring log file traps, and then use the `jcfallogreload` command to batch-reload the profiles.

Note that a maximum of five commands can be executed concurrently.

The following conditions must be satisfied to execute this command:

- The IM Configuration Management service is running

- There is a remotely monitored host in the remote monitoring configuration.

- A remotely monitored host has already collected host information.

Format

```
jcfallogdef
        -a monitoring-name
        -o monitored-host-name
        [-h logical-host-name]
        {-f remote-monitoring-log-file-trap-action-definition-file-name
            -c character-encoding
            [-filter filter]
            [-m maximum-length-of-data-treated-as-event (bytes)]
            [-p log-data-output-source-program-name]
            [-r]
            [-t file-monitoring-interval (seconds)]
            log-file-name1 [...log-file-name32] |
         -d}
        [-q]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
    Manager-path`\bin\imcf\`

In UNIX:
    `/opt/jp1imm/bin/imcf/`

Arguments

-a *monitoring-name*

Specifies the monitoring name used to identify a remote monitoring log file trap.

Specify a character string with a maximum of 30 bytes for the monitoring name. Alphanumeric characters, hyphens (−), and underlines can be used. The first character must be an alphanumeric character. The monitoring name is not case sensitive.

A paired monitoring name and monitored host must be unique, and cannot be the same as another pair specified by `jcfallogstart`. Note, however, that the same monitoring name as the one specified by `jevlogstart` of JP1/Base can be used.

-o *monitored-host-name*

Specifies the name of the monitored host for a remote monitoring log file trap to which you want to add or from which you want to delete a profile.

-h *logical-host-name*

Specifies the name of the logical host on which you want to execute the command. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified for the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is set. If no logical host name is set for `JP1_HOSTNAME`, the physical host name is set.

-f *remote-monitoring-log-file-trap-action-definition-file-name*

Specifies the name of an action definition file.

Specify the action definition file name as a full path or a relative path from the current directory with a maximum of 256 bytes. When specifying a relative path, do so in such a way that the full-path name with the directory name will be no more than 256 bytes.

The action definition file can be placed in any directory, and any file name can be specified.

-c *character-encoding*

Specifies the character encoding of a log file. This option can be specified only when the -f option is specified.

You can specify the following character encodings.

Table 1–8: Character codes

OS	Japanese	English	Chinese

AIX	• SJIS
	   When SJIS is specified, SJIS/Ja_JP is set.
	• SJIS/Ja_JP
	• SJIS/Ja_JP.IBM-932
	• EUC
	   When EUC is specified, EUC/ja_JP is set.
	• EUC/ja_JP
	• EUC/ja_JP.IBM-eucJP
	• UTF-8
	   When UTF-8 is specified, UTF-8/JA_JP is set.
	• UTF-8/JA_JP
	• UTF-8/JA_JP.UTF-8
	• C
		• C	• GB18030
			   When GB18030 is specified, GB18030/Zh_CN.GB18030 is set.
			• GB18030/Zh_CN.GB18030
			• GB18030/Zh_CN
			• UTF-8
			   When UTF-8 is specified, UTF-8/ZH_CN is set.
			• UTF-8/ZH_CN
			• UTF-8/ZH_CN.UTF-8
			• C

HP-UX	• SJIS
	   When SJIS is specified, SJIS/ja_JP.SJIS is set.
		• C	• GB18030
			   When GB18030 is specified, GB18030/zh_CN.gb18030 is set.

OS	Japanese	English	Chinese

	• SJIS/ja_JP.SJIS
	• SJIS/japanese
	• EUC
	  When EUC is specified, EUC/ja_JP.eucJP is set.
	• EUC/ja_JP.eucJP
	• EUC/japanese.euc
	• UTF-8
	  When UTF-8 is specified, UTF-8/ja_JP.utf8 is set.
	• UTF-8/ja_JP.utf8
	• C
			• `GB18030/zh_CN.gb18030`
			• UTF-8
			  When `UTF-8` is specified, `UTF-8/zh_CN.utf8` is set.
			• `UTF-8/zh_CN.utf8`
			• `C`

Linux	• UTF-8
	  When UTF-8 is specified, UTF-8/ja_JP.UTF-8 is set.
	• UTF-8/ja_JP.UTF-8
	• UTF-8/ja_JP.utf8
	• SJIS[#1]
	  If SJIS is specified, SJIS/ja_JP.sjis is set.
	• SJIS/ja_JP.sjis[#1]
	• SJIS/ja_JP.SJIS[#1]
	• C
		• C	• GB18030
			  When `GB18030` is specified, `GB18030/zh_CN.gb18030` is set.
			• `GB18030/zh_CN.gb18030`
			• UTF-8
			  When `UTF-8` is specified, `UTF-8/zh_CN.utf8` is set.
			• `UTF-8/zh_CN.utf8`
			• `C`

Solaris	• EUC
	  When EUC is specified, EUC/ja is set.
	• EUC/ja
	• EUC/japanese
	• EUC/ja_JP.eucJP
	• SJIS
	  When SJIS is specified, SJIS/ja_JP.PCK is set.
	• SJIS/ja_JP.PCK
	• UTF-8
	  When UTF-8 is specified, UTF-8/ja_JP.UTF-8 is set.
	• UTF-8/ja_JP.UTF-8
	• C
		• C	• GB18030
			  When `GB18030` is specified, `GB18030/zh_CN.GB18030` is set.
			• `GB18030/zh_CN.GB18030`
			• `GB18030/zh_CN.GB18030@pinyin`
			• `GB18030/zh_CN.GB18030@radical`
			• `GB18030/zh_CN.GB18030@stroke`
			• UTF-8
			  When `UTF-8` is specified, `UTF-8/zh.UTF-8` is set.
			• `UTF-8/zh.UTF-8`
			• `UTF-8/zh_CN.UTF-8`
			• `UTF-8/zh_CN.UTF-8@pinyin`
			• `UTF-8/zh_CN.UTF-8@radical`
			• `UTF-8/zh_CN.UTF-8@stroke`
			• `C`

Windows	• SJIS	• SJIS[#2] • C	• `GB18030`

#1

Valid only when the monitored OS is SUSE Linux.

#2

If the product runs on an English OS, the character encoding is C even if you specify SJIS for the character encoding.

-filter *filter*

Specifies a filter, when filters have already been set, that uses regular expressions to filter log files obtained on a remotely monitored host.

When this option is specified, only log data that matches the specified regular expressions is transferred to the manager. Specify this option to control the amount of log file data that is transferred from a remotely monitored host to the manager.

This option can be specified only when the -f option is specified.

This option is valid only when the OS on the remotely monitored host is UNIX. As a prerequisite condition, the grep command must be able to be executed over a SSH connection. When the OS on the remotely monitored host is Windows and this option is specified, it is ignored.

The regular expression formats that can be specified are the same as the formats of the extended regular expressions that can be specified in the -E option for the grep command on the remotely monitored host. No environment variables can be used.

Specify a character string with a maximum of 128 bytes for regular expressions. Characters that can be specified in the string are ', ", <, >, alphanumeric characters (excluding control characters), spaces, and symbols. If the character string contains a space, the entire string must be enclosed in double quotation marks (").

Path examples for the grep command are given below. For details, see the documentation about the grep command in the applicable OS.

- For Linux: /bin/grep

- For Solaris: /usr/xpg4/bin/grep

- For an OS other than Linux and Solaris: /usr/bin/grep

-m *maximum-length-of-data-treated-as-event* (bytes)

Specifies the number of bytes to be read from the beginning of a line in a log file. From 1 to 1,024 bytes can be specified. If this option is omitted, 512 is set.

The last character in the line is converted to the \0 symbol and indicates the end of the line. If a line in a log file exceeds the number of bytes specified for this option, the last byte is converted to \0.

The value specified for this option indicates the valid length of a line in the entered log file. Therefore, ensure that the regular expressions in the MARKSTR parameter in the action definition file of a remote monitoring log file trap and the regular expressions in the ACTDEF parameter are within the length specified here. In short, if there are any regular expressions corresponding to a column that exceed the valid length, they are not checked.

-p *log-data-output-source-program-name*

Specifies the name of the program to which log data is output. The specified name is displayed in the Event Console window of JP1/IM - View.

The following names are displayed.

In Windows:

/HITACHI/JP1/NT_LOGTRAP/*log-data-output-source-program-name*

In UNIX:

/HITACHI/JP1/UX_LOGTRAP/*log-data-output-source-program-name*

If this option is omitted, /HITACHI/JP1/NT_LOGTRAP is displayed for Windows and /HITACHI/JP1/ UX_LOGTRAP is displayed for UNIX.

-r

If this option is omitted and any of the following cases apply, the system tries to collect data at the interval specified in the -t option until the log data can be collected.

- The remotely monitored host cannot be accessed when the remote monitoring log file trap starts.

- The remotely monitored host cannot be accessed while the remote monitoring log file trap is running

- The log file that is to be monitored cannot be accessed when the remote monitoring log file trap starts

- The log file that is to be monitored cannot be accessed while the remote monitoring log file trap is running

Specify the `-r` option for the following cases:

- The remotely monitored host can be accessed after the remote monitoring log file trap starts.
- The log file that is to be monitored is created after a remote monitoring log file trap starts.
- You want to continue monitoring the remotely monitored host even if it cannot be accessed.

If this option is omitted, one or the other of the following occurs:

- If the log file that is to be monitored cannot be obtained when the remote monitoring log file trap starts, the startup process stops and processing terminates.
- If the log file that is to be monitored cannot be collected while it is running, retry is attempted for the number of times specified in the action definition file for the log file trap at the interval specified in the file.

`-t` *file-monitoring-interval* (seconds)

Specifies the file monitoring interval. A value from `60` to `86,400` (seconds) can be specified. If this option is omitted, `300` is set.

When a log file in WRAP2 format is monitored

If wrap-around is performed frequently or a long monitoring interval is specified, the remote monitoring log file trap is overwritten before it reads data, causing some data to be lost. To prevent unread data, use the following formula for the monitoring interval:

log-file-size (bytes) × *number-of-log-files* > *output-size-per-second* (bytes) × *monitoring-interval* (seconds)

*log-file-name*1 [`...`*log-file-name*32]

Specifies the names of the log files to be monitored. Specify a character string with a maximum of 256 bytes for a log file name. If the monitored host OS is Windows, use the network path name without the host name for specification. If the OS is UNIX, use the full-path name. Note that wildcard characters cannot be specified for a log file to be monitored.

For a monitored host running UNIX, only log files with file paths consisting of alphanumeric characters, hyphens (`-`), underscores (`_`), periods (`.`), and slashes (`/`) can be monitored. File paths that include any other characters might not be monitored correctly.

A maximum of 32 files, and the following file formats, can be specified:

- Sequential file (SEQ)
- Sequential file (SEQ2)
- Wrap around file (WRAP2)

`-d`

Deletes the profile of a remote monitoring log file trap.

Because specifying this option deletes the remote monitoring log file trap from the profile tree, a message is displayed to confirm that there is no problem.

`-q`

If this option is specified, no confirmation message is displayed when the `-d` option is specified. If `-d` option is not specified, this option is ignored.

Return values

0	Addition or deletion successful
4	Invalid argument
6	Unable to connect to the server
7	Invalid host information

8	The specified monitoring name is already running (when the -d option is specified)
9	Profile threshold value exceeded
10	Error in obtaining exclusive edit rights
14	Invalid DB
17	Invalid permission
18	Input/output error
21	Upper limit for number of concurrent executions reached
255	Internal error
Other values	Other error

Example 1

Add a profile on host1:

```
jcfallogdef -a name1 -o host1 -f actionDefinition.conf -c SJIS -filter ".*-
E" /log/sample.log
```

Example 2

Delete a profile on host1:

```
jcfallogdef -a name1 -o host1 -d -q
```

jcfallogreload

Function

Reloads the action definition file of a remote monitoring log file trap.

The only definition information you can reload is that specified by the `MARKSTR` and `ACTDEF` parameter values of the action definition file. If a value other than the `MARKST` and `ACTDEF` parameter values is changed by using the `jcfallogdef` command or the Display/Edit Profiles window, the change is not applied by reloading the definition file. Restart the system to apply the change. Also, if the reload command is executed at the same time trap processing is executed, the information to be reloaded is applied to the trap processing.

Note that a maximum of five commands can be executed concurrently.

The following conditions must be satisfied to execute this command:

- The IM Configuration Management service is running
- There is a remotely monitored host in the remote monitoring configuration.
- A remotely monitored host has already collected host information.
- For SSH communication, SSH authentication can be performed by using the applicable remotely monitored host and public key encryption.
- For NetBIOS (NetBIOS over TCP/IP) communication, the log file to be monitored is shared.
- A remote monitoring log file trap is being started.

Format

```
jcfallogreload {-o monitored-host-name [-a monitoring-name] | ALL}
               [-h logical-host-name]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
   Manager-path`\bin\imcf\`
In UNIX:
   `/opt/jp1imm/bin/imcf/`

Arguments

`-o` *monitored-host-name*

   Specifies the name of the monitored host for a remote monitoring log file trap you want to reload.

`-a` *monitoring-name*

   Specifies the monitoring name of a remote monitoring log file trap you want to reload.

Specify a character string with a maximum of 30 bytes for the monitoring name. Alphanumeric characters, hyphens (-), and underlines can be used. The first character must be an alphanumeric character. The monitoring name is not case sensitive.

ALL

Reloads the action definition file of each remote monitoring log file trap.

-h *logical-host-name*

Specifies the name of the logical host on which you want to execute the command. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified for the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is set. If no logical host name is set for JP1_HOSTNAME, the physical host name is set.

Return values

0	Reloading successful
2	Partial or total failure
4	Invalid argument
6	Unable to connect to the server
7	Invalid host information
10	Error in obtaining exclusive edit rights
11	Invalid action definition file
12	Invalid authentication definition file
13	Communication error
14	Invalid DB
15	The specified remote monitoring log file trap is already ended
17	Invalid permission
18	Input/output error
21	Upper limit for number of concurrent executions reached
255	Internal error
Other values	Other error

Example

Reload the remote monitoring log file trap name1 on host1:

```
jcfallogreload -o host1 -a name1
```

jcfallogstart

Function

Starts a remote monitoring log file trap.

Executing this command collects log files on a monitored host, and sets a line in a log file that matches the conditions in the action definition file of the remote monitoring log file trap as a JP1 event. The event is then registered on an event server.

Specifying the -f option adds a new profile for a remote monitoring log file trap, and then starts a process. If a profile with the same monitoring name already exists on the specified monitored host when the profile has stopped, the trap's action definition file is overwritten, and a remote monitoring log file trap process is started. If the profile is running, the action definition file is overwritten and saved on the server, and an error message is displayed before the process stops. At this point, the profile is running with the operation definition that existed before the action definition was overwritten. If the -f option is not specified, the profile process for an existing remote monitoring log file trap is started.

Log files in different data formats cannot be processed together. For such cases, start a separate remote monitoring log file trap for each format.

Note that a maximum of five commands can be executed concurrently.

The following conditions must be satisfied to execute this command:

- The IM Configuration Management service is running
- There is a remotely monitored host in the remote monitoring configuration.
- A remotely monitored host has already collected host information.
- For SSH communication, SSH authentication can be performed by using the applicable remotely monitored host and public key encryption.
- For NetBIOS (NetBIOS over TCP/IP) communication, the log file to be monitored is shared.

Format

```
jcfallogstart
        -a monitoring-name
        -o monitored-host-name
        [-h logical-host-name]
        [-f remote-monitoring-log-file-trap-action-definition-file-name
          -c character-encoding
          [-filter filter]
          [-m maximum-length-of-data-treated-as-event (bytes)]
          [-p log-data-output-source-program-name]
          [-r]
          [-t file-monitoring-interval (seconds)]
          log-file-name1[ ...log-file-name32]]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:

    Manager-path`\bin\imcf\`

In UNIX:

    `/opt/jp1imm/bin/imcf/`

Arguments

`-a` *monitoring-name*

Specifies the monitoring name used to identify the remote monitoring log file trap.

Specify a character string with a maximum of 30 bytes for the monitoring name. Alphanumeric characters, hyphens (-), and underlines can be used. The first character must be an alphanumeric character. The monitoring name is not case sensitive.

A paired monitoring name and a monitored host must be unique, and cannot be the same as another pair specified by `jcfallogstart`. Note, however, that the same monitoring name as the one specified by `jevlogstart` of JP1/Base can be used.

`-o` *monitored-host-name*

Specifies the name of the monitored host for a remote monitoring log file trap you want to start.

`-h` *logical-host-name*

Specifies the name of the logical host on which you want to execute the command. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified for the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is set. If no logical host name is set for `JP1_HOSTNAME`, the physical host name is set.

`-f` *remote-monitoring-log-file-trap-action-definition-file-name*

Specifies the name of the action definition file as a full path or a relative path from the current directory with a maximum of 256 bytes. When specifying a relative path, do so in such a way that the full-path name with the directory name will be no more than 256 bytes.

The action definition file can be placed in any directory, and any file name can be specified.

Specifying this option creates a new remote monitoring log file trap and starts it. If this option is omitted, an existing remote monitoring log file trap is started.

`-c` *character-encoding*

Specifies the character encoding of a log file. This option can be specified only when the `-f` option is specified.

The following character encodings can be specified.

Table 1–9: Character codes

OS	Japanese	English	Chinese
AIX	- SJIS When SJIS is specified, SJIS/Ja_JP is set. - SJIS/Ja_JP - SJIS/Ja_JP.IBM-932 - EUC When EUC is specified, EUC/ja_JP is set. - EUC/ja_JP - EUC/ja_JP.IBM-eucJP - UTF-8	C	`GB18030` When `GB18030` is specified, `GB18030/Zh_CN.GB18030` is set. `GB18030/Zh_CN.GB18030` `GB18030/Zh_CN` `UTF-8` When `UTF-8` is specified, `UTF-8/ZH_CN` is set. `UTF-8/ZH_CN` `UTF-8/ZH_CN.UTF-8` `C`

OS	Japanese	English	Chinese
	When UTF-8 is specified, UTF-8/JA_JP is set. • UTF-8/JA_JP • UTF-8/JA_JP.UTF-8 • C		
HP-UX	• SJIS When SJIS is specified, SJIS/ja_JP.SJIS is set. • SJIS/ja_JP.SJIS • SJIS/japanese • EUC When EUC is specified, EUC/ja_JP.eucJP is set. • EUC/ja_JP.eucJP • EUC/japanese.euc • UTF-8 When UTF-8 is specified, UTF-8/ja_JP.utf8 is set. • UTF-8/ja_JP.utf8 • C	• C	• `GB18030` When `GB18030` is specified, `GB18030/zh_CN.gb18030` is set. • `GB18030/zh_CN.gb18030` • `UTF-8` When `UTF-8` is specified, `UTF-8/zh_CN.utf8` is set. • `UTF-8/zh_CN.utf8` • C
Linux	• SJIS/ja_JP.sjis[#1] • SJIS/ja_JP.SJIS[#1] • UTF-8 When UTF-8 is specified, UTF-8/ja_JP.UTF-8 is set. • UTF-8/ja_JP.UTF-8 • UTF-8/ja_JP.utf8 • C	• C	• `GB18030` When `GB18030` is specified, `GB18030/zh_CN.gb18030` is set. • `GB18030/zh_CN.gb18030` • `UTF-8` When `UTF-8` is specified, `UTF-8/zh_CN.utf8` is set. • `UTF-8/zh_CN.utf8` • C
Solaris	• EUC When EUC is specified, EUC/ja is set. • EUC/ja • EUC/japanese • EUC/ja_JP.eucJP • SJIS When SJIS is specified, SJIS/ja_JP.PCK is set. • SJIS/ja_JP.PCK • UTF-8 When UTF-8 is specified, UTF-8/ja_JP.UTF-8 is set. • UTF-8/ja_JP.UTF-8 • C	• C	• `GB18030` When `GB18030` is specified, `GB18030/zh_CN.GB18030` is set. • `GB18030/zh_CN.GB18030` • `GB18030/zh_CN.GB18030@pinyin` • `GB18030/zh_CN.GB18030@radical` • `GB18030/zh_CN.GB18030@stroke` • `UTF-8` When `UTF-8` is specified, `UTF-8/zh.UTF-8` is set. • `UTF-8/zh.UTF-8` • `UTF-8/zh_CN.UTF-8` • `UTF-8/zh_CN.UTF-8@pinyin` • `UTF-8/zh_CN.UTF-8@radical` • `UTF-8/zh_CN.UTF-8@stroke` • C
Windows	• SJIS	• SJIS[#2] • C	• `GB18030`

#1
    Valid only when the monitored OS is SUSE Linux.

#2
    If the product runs on an English OS, the character encoding is `C` even if you specify `SJIS` for the character encoding.

1. Commands

`-filter` *filter*

Specifies a filter, when filters have already been set, that uses regular expressions to filter log files obtained on a remotely monitored host.

When this option is specified, only log data that matches the specified regular expressions is transferred to the manager. Specify this option to control the amount of log file data that is transferred from a remotely monitored host to the manager.

This option can be specified only when the `-f` option is specified.

This option is valid only when the OS on the remotely monitored host is UNIX. As a prerequisite condition, the `grep` command must be able to be executed over an SSH connection. When the OS on the remotely monitored host is Windows and this option is specified, it is ignored.

The regular expression formats that can be specified are the same as the formats of the extended regular expressions that can be specified in the `-E` option for the `grep` command on the remotely monitored host. No environment variables can be used.

Specify a character string with a maximum of 128 bytes for regular expressions. Characters that can be specified in the string are `'`, `"`, `<`, `>`, alphanumeric characters (excluding control characters), spaces, and symbols. If the character string contains a space, the entire string must be enclosed in double-quotation marks (`"`).

Path examples for the `grep` command are given below. For details, see the documentation about the `grep` command in the applicable OS.

- For Linux: `/bin/grep`

- For Solaris: `/usr/xpg4/bin/grep`

- For an OS other than Linux and Solaris: `/usr/bin/grep`

`-m` *maximum-length-of-data-treated-as-event* (bytes)

Specifies the number of bytes to be read from the beginning of a line in a log file. From `1` to `1,024` bytes can be specified. If this option is omitted, `512` is set.

The last character in the line is converted to the `\0` symbol and indicates the end of the line. If a line in a log file exceeds the number of bytes specified for this option, the last byte is converted to `\0`.

The value specified for this option indicates the valid length of a line in the entered log file. Therefore, ensure that the regular expressions in the `MARKSTR` parameter in the action definition file of a remote monitoring log file trap and the regular expressions in the `ACTDEF` parameter are within the length specified here. In short, if there are any regular expressions corresponding to a column that exceed the valid length, they are not checked.

`-p` *log-data-output-source-program-name*

Specifies the name of the program to which log data is output. The specified name is displayed in the Event Console window of JP1/IM - View.

The following names are displayed.

In Windows:

    `/HITACHI/JP1/NT_LOGTRAP/`*log-data-output-source-program-name*

In UNIX:

    `/HITACHI/JP1/UX_LOGTRAP/`*log-data-output-source-program-name*

If this option is omitted, `/HITACHI/JP1/NT_LOGTRAP` is displayed for Windows and `/HITACHI/JP1/UX_LOGTRAP` is displayed for UNIX.

`-r`

If this option is omitted and any of the following cases apply, the system tries to collect data at the interval specified in the `-t` option until the log data can be collected.

- The remotely monitored host cannot be accessed when the remote monitoring log file trap is started

- The remotely monitored host cannot be accessed while the remote monitoring log file trap is running

- The log file that is to be monitored cannot be accessed when the remote monitoring log file trap is started

- The log file that is to be monitored cannot be accessed while the remote monitoring log file trap is running

Specify the `-r` option for the following cases:

- The remotely monitored host can be accessed after the remote monitoring log file trap starts.

- The log file that is to be monitored is created after a remote monitoring log file trap starts.

- You want to continue monitoring a remotely monitored host even if you cannot access it.

If this option is omitted, one or the other of the following occurs:

- If the log file that is to be monitored cannot be obtained when the remote monitoring log file trap starts, the startup process stops and processing terminates.

- If the log file that is to be monitored cannot be collected while it is running, retry is attempted for the number of times specified in the action definition file for the log file trap at the interval specified in the file.

`-t` *file-monitoring-interval* (seconds)

Specifies the file monitoring interval. A value from `60` to `86,400` (seconds) can be specified. If you omit this option, `300` is set.

When a log file in WRAP2 format is monitored

If wrap-around is performed frequently or a long monitoring interval is specified, the remote monitoring log file trap is overwritten before it reads data, causing some data to be lost. To prevent unread data, use the following formula for the monitoring interval:

log-file-size (bytes) × *number-of-log-files* > *output-size-per-second* (bytes) × *monitoring-interval* (seconds)

log-file-name`1 [...`*log-file-name*`32]`

Specifies the names of the log files to be monitored. Specify a character string with a maximum of 256 bytes for the log file name. If the monitored host OS is Windows, use the network path name without the host name for specification. If the OS is UNIX, use the full-path name. Note that wildcard characters cannot be specified for the log file to be monitored.

For a monitored host running UNIX, only log files with file paths consisting of alphanumeric characters, hyphens (`-`), underscores (`_`), periods (`.`), and slashes (`/`) can be monitored. File paths that include any other characters might not be monitored correctly.

A maximum of 32 files, and the following file formats, can be specified:

- Sequential file (SEQ)

- Sequential file (SEQ2)

- Wrap around file (WRAP2)

Return values

`0`	Trap started successfully
`4`	Invalid argument
`6`	Unable to connect to the server
`7`	Invalid host information
`8`	The specified monitoring name is already running
`9`	Profile threshold value exceeded
`10`	Error in obtaining exclusive edit rights

11	Invalid action definition file
12	Invalid authentication definition file
13	Communication error
14	Invalid DB
17	Invalid permissions
18	Input/output error
21	Upper limit for number of concurrent executions reached
255	Internal error
Other values	Other error

Example 1

Start the remote monitoring log file trap `monitoringName` on `host1`:

```
jcfallogstart -a monitoringName -o host1
```

Example 2

Create a new action definition file for a remote monitoring log file trap and start it:

```
jcfallogstart -a monitoringName -o host2 -f actionDefinition.conf -c SJIS -
filter ".*-E" /log/sample.log
```

jcfallogstat

Function

Displays the operating status of a remote monitoring log file trap.

Executing this command returns the operating status of a remote monitoring log file trap that has the monitoring name specified as the argument or that monitors the monitored host specified as the argument.

Note that a maximum of five commands can be executed concurrently.

The following conditions must be satisfied to execute this command:

- The IM Configuration Management service is running
- There is a remotely monitored host in the remote monitoring configuration.
- A remotely monitored host has already collected host information.

Format

```
jcfallogstat {-o monitored-host-name [-a monitoring-name] | ALL}
             [-h logical-host-name]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
   Manager-path\bin\imcf\

In UNIX:
   /opt/jp1imm/bin/imcf/

Display format

Executing the jcfallogstat command displays the output result in the format described below. Note that when ALL is specified and there are no hosts in the remote monitoring configuration, or when the specified host does not exist in the remote monitoring configuration, a message to that effect is displayed.

Note:
   In this example, a line number is added at the beginning of each line for descriptive purposes:

1 *message-ID*Δ*message*

2 *message-ID*Δ*message*

3 [*host-name*]

4 *monitoring-name*Δ*status*

5 *monitoring-name*Δ*status*

```
6  monitoring-nameΔstatus
```

```
7  [host-name]
```

```
8  [host-name]
```

```
9  Δstatus
```

```
10 :
```

- Line 1

  A message indicating that command execution has started is displayed.

- Line 2

  A message indicating the following display scope is displayed:

  - All

  - Specified host

  - Specified log file traps on the specified host

- Lines 3 to 6

  The statuses of the log file traps on the remotely monitored host for the specified scope are displayed. The following statuses are displayed:

  - START: The log file trap is running.

  - STOP: The log file trap has stopped.

  - EDIT: The action definition file for the log file trap is being edited, but the changes have not been applied.

  - FAIL: The log file trap status could not be obtained for one of the following reasons:
    - The host is invalid (host information was not collected, or collection failed).
    - An error occurred in SSH or WMI/NetBIOS (NetBIOS over TCP/IP) communication.
    - An authentication error occurred.
    - An input/output error occurred.
    - An error occurred during an attempt to obtain exclusive rights.
    - An internal error occurred.

- Line 7

  If no log file traps are defined, only the host name is displayed.

- Lines 8 and 9

  If an error has occurred on a host but the status could not be obtained, only FAIL is displayed.

- Line 10

  The statuses of log file traps on all remotely monitored hosts for the specified scope are displayed.

Arguments

-o *monitored-host-name*

  Specifies the name of the monitored host for a remote monitoring log file trap whose operating status you want to check.

-a *monitoring-name*

  Specifies the monitoring name of a remote monitoring log file trap whose operating status you want to check.

Specify a character string with a maximum of 30 bytes for the monitoring name. Alphanumeric characters, hyphens (-), and underlines can be used. The first character must be an alphanumeric character. The monitoring name is not case sensitive.

ALL

Specifies the monitoring names of all log file traps.

-h *logical-host-name*

Specifies the name of the logical host on which you want to execute the command. If this option is omitted, the logical host name is set. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified for the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is set. If no logical host name is set for JP1_HOSTNAME, the physical host name is set.

Return values

0	All remote monitoring log file traps are running
1	Some remote monitoring log file traps are running (When the ALL option is specified, or only the -o option is specified)
2	Partial or total failure
4	Invalid argument
6	Unable to connect to the server
7	Invalid host information
14	Invalid DB
17	Invalid permission
18	Input/output error
19	All remote monitoring log file traps have stopped
21	Upper limit for number of concurrent executions reached
255	Internal error
Other values	Other error

Example

Display the operating status of the remote monitoring log file trap name1 on host1:

```
jcfallogstat -o host1 -a name1
```

jcfallogstop

Function

Stops remote monitoring log file traps.

The following options are provided:

- Period of time that traps stop (individually or batched)
- Whether stopped remote monitoring log file traps should be deleted

Note that a maximum of five commands can be executed concurrently.

The following conditions must be satisfied to execute this command:

- The IM Configuration Management service is running
- There is a remotely monitored host in the remote monitoring configuration.
- A remotely monitored host has already collected host information.
- For SSH communication, SSH authentication can be performed by using the applicable remotely monitored host and public key encryption.
- For NetBIOS (NetBIOS over TCP/IP) communication, the log file to be monitored is shared.
- A remote monitoring log file trap is running.

Format

```
jcfallogstop {-o monitored-host-name [-a monitoring-name] | ALL}
             [-d]
             [-h logical-host-name]
             [-q]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
   Manager-path\bin\imcf\

In UNIX:
   /opt/jp1imm/bin/imcf/

Arguments

-o *monitored-host-name*

   Specifies the name of the monitored host for a remote monitoring log file trap you want to stop.

-a *monitoring-name*

   Specifies the monitoring name of a remote monitoring log file trap you want to stop.

Specify a character string with a maximum of 30 bytes for the monitoring name. Alphanumeric characters, hyphens (-), and underlines can be used. The first character must be an alphanumeric character. The monitoring name is not case sensitive.

ALL

Stops all remote monitoring log file traps.

-d

Specifying this option deletes the entry for the remote monitoring log file trap you want to stop from the profile tree. If this option is used together with the -a, -o, or ALL option, multiple remote monitoring log file traps are removed from the profile tree. In this case, a message is output to confirm that there is no problem. If this option is used together with any other option, it is ignored.

-h *logical-host-name*

Specifies the name of the logical host on which you want to execute the command. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified for the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is set. If no logical host name is set for JP1_HOSTNAME, the physical host name is set.

-q

If this option is specified, a confirmation message is not displayed when the -d option is specified. If -d option has not been specified, this option is ignored.

Return values

0	Stopping or deletion successful
2	Partial or total failure
4	Invalid argument
6	Unable to connect to the server
7	Invalid host information
10	Error in obtaining exclusive edit rights
12	Invalid authentication definition file
13	Communication error
14	Invalid DB
15	The specified remote monitoring log file trap has already stopped (when the -d option is not specified)
17	Invalid permission
18	Input/output error
21	Upper limit for number of concurrent executions reached
255	Internal error
Other values	Other error

Example 1

Stop the remote monitoring log file trap name1 on host1:

```
jcfallogstop -o host1 -a name1
```

Example 2

Stop and then delete all remote monitoring log file traps:

```
jcfallogstop ALL -d
```

jcfcolvmesx

Function

This command acquires virtualization configuration information from VMware ESX and outputs it to a virtualization configuration information file.

In order to collect the virtual host name of a guest OS from VMware ESX, VMware Tools must be running on the guest OS. The virtual host name cannot be collected if VMware Tools is not installed or if it is installed but not running.

The virtual host name also cannot be collected if the guest OS itself is not running.

This command uses the interface of VMware Infrastructure SDK for communication.

Format

```
jcfcolvmesx
        [-m communication-type]
        -u user-ID
        [-p password]
        -c host-name [host-name]
        -o output-file-name
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:

   Manager-path\bin\imcf\

In UNIX:

   /opt/jp1imm/bin/imcf/

Arguments

-m *communication-type*

   Specifies the method used to communicate with VMware ESX.

   If https is specified, HTTPS is used for communication with VMware ESX. If http is specified, HTTP is used for communication with VMware ESX.

   If this option is omitted, the command uses HTTPS for communication.

-u *user-ID*

   Specifies the user ID associated with the connection-target VMware ESX account.

   The user ID must be a maximum of 256 characters. Neither the space nor the tab character can be specified.

-p *password*

   Specifies the password for the user ID that was specified in the -u option.

   The password must be a maximum of 256 characters. Neither the space nor the tab character can be specified.

If this option is omitted, the command assumes that there is no password.

-c *host-name* [*host-name*]

Specifies the names of hosts where VMware ESX is running. For a host name, specify a maximum of 255 characters. You can specify multiple host names by separating them with the space character or the tab delimiter.

-o *output-file-name*

Specifies the relative or absolute path name of the virtualization configuration information file that is to store the configuration information collected from VMware ESX. This option is mandatory. If the path contains a space, enclose the entire path in double-quotation marks (").

Return values

0	Normal termination[#1]
1	Argument error
2	Insufficient memory
3	JavaVM start error occurred
4	Execution permission error (Windows only)
5	Command was not executed from the administrator console (Windows only)
6	Output file already exists
7	Acquisition of virtualization configuration information failed[#2]
8	An input/output error occurred
99	Other error

#1
    The command terminates normally even when some of the virtualization configuration information has not been acquired.

#2
    The command outputs a return value if it is unable to acquire virtualization configuration information from any host.

Format of the virtualization configuration information file

Table 1–10: Header information (line 1)

Item	Output value
Identification character string for a virtualization configuration information file	#VM
File format version	090100
Character encoding	UTF-8 fixed

Table 1–11: Output items (lines beginning with line 2)

Item	Output value
Host_name	Host_name
VMM_host_name	VMM_host_name
Virtual_manager_type	Virtual_manager_type
Manager_version	Manager_version
Virtual_host_manager	Virtual_host_manager

Table 1–12: Output items (From line 3)

Item	Description
Host name	Host name
VMM host name	Name of the host where virtualization environment software is run. In the case of a VMM host with no guest OS, the virtual host name field is blank and only the VMM host name is set.
Virtual_manager_type	Type of product that manages the virtualization configuration: • For VMware ESX: `ESX`
Manager_version	Version of the product that manages a virtualization configuration
Virtual_host_manager	Name of the host that manages the VMM host For `jcfcolvmesx`: a space

Example output

```
#VM,090100,UTF-8
Host_name,VMM_host_name,Virtual_manager_type,Manager_version,Virtual_host_ma
nager
Vm1,ESX1,,,
Vm2,ESX1,,,
ESX1,,ESX,4.0,
```

jcfcolvmhcsm

Function

This command acquires virtualization configuration information from HCSM, and outputs it to a virtualization configuration information file.

For details about the prerequisite conditions for executing this command, see *3.3.1(1) Prerequisites for managing a virtualization configuration* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Configuration Guide*.

Format

```
jcfcolvmhcsm
        -u user-ID
        -p password
        [-port port-number]
        -c host-name [host-name]
        -o output-file-name
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrators permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
   Manager-path\bin\imcf\

In UNIX:
   /opt/jp1imm/bin/imcf/

Arguments

-u *user-ID*

   Specifies the user ID of a connection-destination HCSM account. Specify a character string with a maximum of 255 bytes, excluding control characters, for the user ID.

-p *password*

   Specifies the password for the user ID that is specified in the -u option. Specify a character string with a maximum of 255 bytes, excluding control characters, for the password.

-port *port-number*

   Specifies the port number for communicating with the connection destination HCSM. Specify a numeric value with one-byte characters from 1 to 65535. If you omit this option, 23015 is assumed.

-c *host-name* [*host-name*]

   Specifies the names of hosts where HCSM is running. For a host name, specify a maximum of 255 characters. You can specify multiple host names by separating them with the space character or the tab delimiter.

-o *output-file-name*

Specifies the relative or absolute path name of the virtualization configuration information file that is to store the configuration information acquired from HCSM. This option is mandatory. If the path contains a space, enclose the entire path in double-quotation marks (**"**).

Return values

0	Normal termination[#1]
1	Argument error
2	Insufficient memory
3	JavaVM start error occurred
4	Execution permission error
5	Command was not executed from the administrator console
6	Output file already exists
7	Acquisition of virtualization configuration information failed[#2]
8	An input/output error occurred
99	Other error

#1

The command terminates normally even when some of the virtualization configuration information has not been acquired.

#2

The command outputs a return value if it is unable to acquire virtualization configuration information from any host.

Format of the virtualization configuration information file

Table 1–13: Header information (line 1)

Item	Output value
Identification character string for a virtualization configuration information file	`#VM`
File format version	`101000`
Character encoding	UTF-8 fixed

Table 1–14: Header information (line 2)

Item	Output value
Host name	`Host_name`
VMM host name	`VMM_host_name`
Virtualization management type	`Virtual_manager_type`
Virtualization management product version	`Manager_version`
Virtualization configuration management host	`Virtual_host_manager`

Table 1–15: Output items (From line 3)

Item	Description
Host name	Host name

Item	Description
VMM host name	Name of the host where virtualization environment software is running. In the case of a VMM host with no guest OS, the virtual host name field is blank and only the VMM host name is set.
Virtualization management type	Type of the product that manages the virtualization configuration: For HCSM: `HCSM` For Hitachi Compute Blade logical partitioning feature: `Virtage`
Virtualization management product version	Version of the product that manages a virtualization configuration. When the virtualization management type is HCSM, the version of the external connection interface for HCSM is set. Note that if virtualization configuration information is acquired from HCSM, no versions can be acquired on a host whose virtualization management type is Virtage.
Virtualization configuration management host	Name of the host that manages a VMM host

Example output

```
#VM,101000,UTF-8
Host_name,VMM_host_name,Virtual_manager_type,Manager_version,Virtual_host_ma
nager
WIN-T0NFDNMQ29E,,HCSM,7.2,
10.197.62.41,,Virtage,,WIN-T0NFDNMQ29E
bs20071-1,10.197.62.41,,,
WIN-77MGIUCU8P0,,,,WIN-T0NFDNMQ29E
guest01,,,,WIN-T0NFDNMQ29E
```

jcfcolvmkvm

Function

This command acquires virtualization configuration information from KVM, and outputs it to a virtualization configuration information file.

For details about the prerequisite conditions for executing this command, see *3.3.1(1) Prerequisites for managing a virtualization configuration* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Configuration Guide*.

Format

```
jcfcolvmkvm
        -u user-ID
        -i private-key-file-path
        [-port port-number]
        -c host-name [host-name]
        -o output-file-name
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrators permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
    Manager-path`\bin\imcf\`

In UNIX:
    `/opt/jp1imm/bin/imcf/`

Arguments

`-u` *user-ID*

Specifies the user ID of the host where the connection destination KVM is running. Specify a character string with a maximum of 255 bytes, excluding control characters, for the user ID.

`-i` *private-key-file-path*

Specifies the name of the private key file that is used to communicate with the connection destination KVM in absolute path format. Specify a character string with a maximum of 256 bytes, excluding control characters, for the private key file. The private key file path is case sensitive. If the path contains a space, enclose the entire path in double-quotation marks (`"`).

`-port` *port-number*

Specifies the port number for an SSH connection with the connection destination KVM. Specify a numeric value with one-byte characters from 1 to 65535. If you omit this option, `22` is assumed.

`-c` *host-name* [*host-name*]

Specifies the names of hosts where KVM is running. For a host name, specify a maximum of 255 characters. You can specify multiple host names by separating them with the space character or the tab delimiter.

-o *output-file-name*

Specifies the relative or absolute path name of the virtualization configuration information file that is to store the configuration information acquired from KVM. This option is mandatory. If the path contains a space, enclose the entire path in double-quotation marks (**"**).

Return values

0	Normal termination[#1]
1	Argument error
2	Insufficient memory
3	JavaVM start error occurred
4	Execution permission error
5	Command was not executed from the administrator console
6	Output file already exists
7	Acquisition of virtualization configuration information failed[#2]
8	An input/output error occurred
99	Other error

#1

The command terminates normally even when some of the virtualization configuration information has not been acquired.

#2

The command outputs a return value if it is unable to acquire virtualization configuration information from any host.

Format of the virtualization configuration information file

Table 1–16: Header information (line 1)

Item	Output value
Identification character string for a virtualization configuration information file	#VM
File format version	101000
Character encoding	UTF-8 fixed

Table 1–17: Header information (line 2)

Item	Output value
Host name	Host_name
VMM host name	VMM_host_name
Virtualization management type	Virtual_manager_type
Virtualization management product version	Manager_version
Virtualization configuration management host	Virtual_host_manager

Table 1–18: Output items (From line 3)

Item	Description
Host name	Host name

Item	Description
VMM host name	Name of the host where virtualization environment software is running. In the case of a VMM host with no guest OS, the virtual host name field is blank and only the VMM host name is set.
Virtualization management type	Type of the product that manages the virtualization configuration: For KVM, KVM is output.
Virtualization management product version	Version of the product that manages a virtualization configuration.
Virtualization configuration management host	Name of the host that manages a VMM host. For the jcfcolvmkvm command, this field is always blank.

Example output

```
#VM,101000,UTF-8
Host_name,VMM_host_name,Virtual_manager_type,Manager_version,Virtual_host_ma
nager
jp1-sf7800b,,KVM,0.12.1,
kv7801,jp1-sf7800b,,,
kv7802,jp1-sf7800b,,,
kv7803,jp1-sf7800b,,,
kv7804,jp1-sf7800b,,,
```

jcfcolvmscvmm (Windows only)

Function

This command acquires virtualization configuration information from SCVMM and outputs it to a virtualization configuration information file.

For details about the prerequisite conditions for executing this command, see *3.3.1(1) Prerequisites for managing a virtualization configuration* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Configuration Guide*.

Format

```
jcfcolvmscvmm
        -c host-name [host-name]
                [-d domain name -u user-ID[-p password]]
        -o output-file-name
```

Execution permission

Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

Storage directory

Manager-path\bin\imcf\

Arguments

-c *host-name* [*host-name*]

Specifies the names of hosts where SCVMM is running. For a host name, specify a maximum of 255 characters. You can specify multiple host names by separating them with the space character or the tab delimiter.

-d *domain name*

Specifies the name of the domain to which the connection-target SCVMM host belongs. This option can be omitted if JP1/IM - Manager belongs to the same domain as that of the connection-target SCVMM host. For a domain name, specify a maximum of 255 characters.

-u *user-ID*

Specifies the user ID of the administrator permission account for the domain to which the connection-target SCVMM host belongs. This option is optional, but if you specify the -d option, you must also specify this option. Specify a character string with a maximum of 255 bytes, excluding control characters, for the user ID.

-p *password*

Specifies the password for the user ID that is specified in the -u option. If this option is omitted, the command assumes that there is no password. Specify a character string with a maximum of 255 bytes, excluding control characters, for the password.

-o *output-file-name*

Specifies the name of the virtualization configuration information file that stores the configuration information obtained from vCenter in relative path or absolute path format. If the path contains a space, enclose the entire path in double-quotation marks (**"**).

Return values

0	Normal termination[#1]
1	Argument error
2	Insufficient memory
3	JavaVM start error occurred
4	Execution permission error
5	Command was not executed from the administrator console
6	Output file already exists
7	Acquisition of virtualization configuration information failed[#2]
8	An input/output error occurred
99	Other error

#1
    The command terminates normally even when some of the virtual configuration information has not been acquired.

#2
    The command outputs a return value if it is unable to acquire virtualization configuration information from any host.

Format of the virtualization configuration information file

Table 1–19: Header information (line 1)

Item	Description of output value
Identification character string for a virtualization configuration information file	#VM
File format version	090100
Character encoding	UTF-8 fixed

Table 1–20: Header information (line 2)

Item	Description of output value
Host_name	Host_name
VMM_host_name	VMM_host_name
Virtual_manager_type	Virtual_manager_type
Manager_version	Manager_version
Virtual_host_manager	Virtual_host_manager

Table 1–21: Output items (lines beginning with line 3)

Item	Description
Host_name	Host name
VMM_host_name	Name of the host where virtualization environment software is run. In the case of a VMM host with no guest OS, the virtual host name field is blank and only the VMM host name is set.
Virtual_manager_type	Type of product that manages the virtualization configuration: • For Hyper-V: Hyper-V

Item	Description
	• For SCVMM: `SCVMM` • For vCenter: `vCenter` • For VMware ESX: `ESX`
Manager_version	Version of the product that manages a virtualization configuration
Virtual_host_manager	Name of the host that manages a VMM host

Example output

```
#VM,090100,UTF-8
Host_name,VMM_host_name,Virtual_manager_type,Manager_version,Virtual_host_ma
nager
Vm1,ESX1,,,
Vm2,ESX1,,,
ESX1,,ESX,4.0,vCenter1
vCenter1,, vCenter,2.0,SCVMM1
SCVMM1,,SCVMM,2008,
```

jcfcolvmvc

Function

Obtains virtualization configuration information from vCenter, and outputs it to a virtualization configuration information file.

For details about the prerequisite conditions for executing this command, see *3.3.1(1) Prerequisites for managing a virtualization configuration* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Configuration Guide*.

Format

```
jcfcolvmvc
        [-m communication-type]
        -u user-ID
        [-p password]
        -c host-name [host-name]
        -o output-file-name
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (If the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
   Manager-path\bin\imcf\

In UNIX:
   /opt/jp1imm/bin/imcf/

Arguments

-m *communication-type*

   Specifies the method of communication with vCenter.

   When https is specified, https communication is used for communication with vCenter. When http is specified, http communication is used for communication with vCenter.

   If this option is omitted, https communication is used.

-u *user-ID*

   Specifies the user ID of a connection-target vCenter account.

   Specify a character string with a maximum of 255 bytes, excluding control characters, for the user ID.

-p *password*

   Specifies the password for the user ID that is specified in the -u option.

   Specify a character string with a maximum of 255 bytes, excluding control characters, for the password.

   If this option is omitted, the command assumes that there is no password.

-c *host-name* [*host-name*]

> Specifies the names of the hosts where vCenter is running. For a host name, specify a maximum of 255 characters. You can specify multiple host names by separating them with the space character or the tab delimiter.

-o *output-file-name*

> Specifies the name of the virtualization configuration information file that stores the configuration information obtained from vCenter in relative path or absolute path format. If the path contains a space, enclose the entire path in double-quotation marks (**"**).

Return values

0	Normal termination[#1]
1	Argument error
2	Insufficient memory
3	JavaVM start error occurred
4	Execution permission error
5	The command was not executed from the administrator console
6	Output file already exists
7	Acquisition of virtualization configuration information failed[#2]
8	Input/output error
99	Other error

#1

> The command terminates normally even when some of the virtual configuration information has not been acquired.

#2

> The command outputs a return value if it is unable to acquire virtualization configuration information from any host.

Format of the virtualization configuration information file

Table 1–22: Header information (line 1)

Item	Output value
Identification character string for a virtualization configuration information file	#VM
File format version	090100
Character encoding	UTF-8 fixed

Table 1–23: Header information (line 2)

Item	Output value
Host name	Host_name
VMM host name	VMM_host_name
Virtualization management type	Virtual_manager_type
Virtualization management product version	Manager_version
Virtualization configuration management host	Virtual_host_manager

Table 1–24: Output items (From line 3)

Item	Description
Host name	Host name
VMM host name	Name of the host where virtualization environment software runs. In the case of a VMM host with no guest OS, the virtual host name field is blank and only the VMM host name is set.
Virtualization management type	Type of product that manages the virtualization configuration: • For vCenter: vCenter • For VMware ESX: ESX
Virtualization management product version	Version of the product that manages a virtualization configuration
Virtualization management former host name	Name of the host that manages a VMM host

Example output

```
#VM,090100,UTF-8
Host_name,VMM_host_name,Virtual_manager_type,Manager_version,Virtual_host_ma
nager
Vm1,ESX1,,,
Vm2,ESX1,,,
ESX1,,ESX,4.0,vCenter1
vCenter1,, vCenter,2.0,
```

jcfcolvmvirtage

Function

This command acquires virtualization configuration information from Hitachi Compute Blade logical partitioning feature and outputs it to a virtualization configuration information file.

For the prerequisite conditions for executing this command, see *3.3.1(1) Prerequisites for managing a virtualization configuration* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Configuration Guide*.

Format

```
jcfcolvmvirtage
        -c host-name [host-name]
        -o output-file-name
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (If the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console.)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:

Manager-path`\bin\imcf\`

In UNIX:

`/opt/jp1imm/bin/imcf/`

Arguments

`-c` *host-name* [*host-name*]

Specifies the name of the host where JP1/SC/CM that manages Hitachi Compute Blade logical partitioning feature is running. For a host name, specify a maximum of 255 characters. You can specify multiple host names by separating them with the space character or the tab delimiter.

`-o` *output-file-name*

Specifies the virtualization configuration information file that stores the configuration information obtained from JP1/SC that manages Hitachi Compute Blade logical partitioning feature in relative path or absolute path format. This option cannot be omitted. If the path contains a space, enclose the entire path in double-quotation marks (`"`).

Return values

0	Normal termination[#1]
1	Argument error
2	Insufficient memory
3	JavaVM start error occurred
4	Execution permission error
5	The command was not executed from the administrator console

6	Output file already exists
7	Acquisition of virtualization configuration information failed[#2]
8	Input/output error
99	Other error

#1
The command terminates normally even when some of the virtual configuration information has not been acquired.

#2
The command outputs a return value if it is unable to acquire virtualization configuration information from any host.

Format of the virtualization configuration information file

Table 1–25: Header information (line 1)

Item	Output value
Identification character string for a virtualization configuration information file	`#VM`
File format version	`090100`
Character encoding	UTF-8 fixed

Table 1–26: Header information (line 2)

Item	Output value
Host name	`Host_name`
VMM host name	`VMM_host_name`
Virtualization management type	`Virtual_manager_type`
Virtualization management product version	`Manager_version`
Virtualization configuration management host	`Virtual_host_manager`

Table 1–27: Output items (From line 3)

Item	Description
Host name	Host name
VMM host name	Name of the host where virtualization environment software runs. In the case of a VMM host with no guest OS, the virtual host name field is blank and only the VMM host name is set.
Virtualization management type	Type of product that manages the virtualization configuration: • For JP1/SC/CM: `JP1/SC/CM` • For Hitachi Compute Blade logical partitioning feature: `Virtage`
Virtualization management product version	Version of the product that manages a virtualization configuration
Virtualization management former host name	Name of the host that manages a VMM host

Example output

```
#VM,090100,UTF-8
Host_name,VMM_host_name,Virtual_manager_type,Manager_version,Virtual_host_ma
nager
```

```
Vm1,VIRTAGE1,,,
Vm2, VIRTAGE1,,,
VIRTAGE1,,Virtage,
SCCM1,VIRTAGE1,JP1/SC/CM,,
```

jcfdbsetup

Function

This command sets up the IM Configuration Management database for storing configuration information. You must have already specified in advance in the setup information file the database's size, port number, and storage location.

In Windows, if this command is executed in an environment where the integrated monitoring database is not set up, the following services are registered in the OS:

- When setting up a physical host: JP1/IM-Manager DB Server, JP1/IM-Manager DB Cluster Service
- When setting up a cluster configuration: JP1/IM-Manager DB Server_*logical-host-name*, JP1/IM-Manager DB Cluster Service_*logical-host-name*

In UNIX, if this command is executed in an environment where the integrated monitoring database is not set up, an entry containing the path to the IM database is added to the `/etc/inittab` file. The entry is added to the respective physical and logical hosts on which the command was executed. Do not delete, edit, or comment out the entry in the `/etc/inittab` file that is added when this command is executed.

Format

```
jcfdbsetup {-f setup-information-file-name|-s}
           [-h logical-host-name -c {online|standby}]
           [-q]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
 Manager-path`\bin\imdb\`

In UNIX:
 `/opt/jp1imm/bin/imdb/`

Arguments

`-f` *setup-information-file-name*

Specifies the setup information file that contains the requisite information, such as the installation folder and the size of the database area. If neither an IM Configuration Management database nor an integrated monitoring database has been set up, you must specify this option. If the integrated monitoring database has already been set up, specify in this option the setup information file that you specified when you set up the integrated monitoring database. Alternatively, if the integrated monitoring database has already been set up, you can specify the `-s` option instead. In such a case, the command uses the setup information that was specified when the integrated monitoring database was set up.

This option cannot be specified together with the `-s` option. Additionally, the `-f` and `-s` options cannot both be omitted.

If the path contains a space, enclose the entire path in double-quotation marks (`"`). If you configure a cluster environment, specify the cluster setup information file name.

`-s`

If the integrated monitoring database has already been set up, you can specify this option instead of the `-f` option. When this option is specified, the command sets up the IM Configuration Management database using the setup information that was specified when the integrated monitoring database was set up.

If the integrated monitoring database has not been set up but this option is specified, the command displays the `KNAN11193-E` message.

This option cannot be specified together with the `-f` option. Additionally, the `-s` and `-f` options cannot both be omitted.

`-h` *logical-host-name*

When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name of the host that executes the command. The command sets up the IM Configuration Management database for the specified logical host. If you do not use a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed. Note that this logical host name cannot be `JP1_DEFAULT`. In addition, the logical host name is case sensitive. For the logical host name, specify a logical host name set in JP1/Base in the correct form, especially case.

`-c {online|standby}`

Specifies the setup type in the cluster configuration (primary node or secondary node). If you have specified the `-h` option, you must specify this option. In addition, if the integrated monitoring database has already been set up on the same host, for the `-c` option, specify the same value that you used when you created the integrated monitoring database.

- `online`: Specifies that the primary node is to be set up.
- `standby`: Specifies that the secondary node is to be set up.

If you specify `online`, mount the shared disk and establish a connection to the logical host. If you are running a logical host in a non-cluster environment, specify `online` in the `-c` option.

`-q`

Specifies that the command is to be executed without requesting confirmation from the user.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Abnormal termination

Notes

- The contents of the cluster setup information files must be identical between the primary and secondary nodes. When you set up the secondary node, copy the cluster setup information file used for the primary node and then use that file. If the contents of the files specified for the primary and secondary nodes are different, cancel the setup at the secondary node, copy the cluster setup information file from the primary node, and then re-execute the command.

- If you execute the command with the `-c` option specified, do not switch servers during execution. If you switch servers during execution, cancel the setup after the command has terminated, and then re-execute the command.

- If you have canceled the command's execution by pressing **Ctrl** + **C** or **Ctrl** + **Break**, make sure that the `pdistup`, `pdfmkfs`, `pddef`, and `pdload` processes are not executing, execute the `jcfdbunsetup` command, and then re-execute this command.

- If the integrated monitoring database has already been set up and the IM database is being used, JP1/IM - Manager Service must be stopped.

- If you are using the integrated monitoring database in Windows, the IM database (JP1/IM-Manager DB Server) must be running and the cluster service for the IM database (JP1/IM-Manager DB Cluster Service) must be stopped.

- If you are using JP1/IM - MO, the JP1/IM - Message Optimizer service of JP1/IM - MO on the connection source must be stopped.

- Before executing the command, verify that the logical host name specified in the argument matches the JP1/Base logical host name, and that the logical host name can be resolved.

- If you cancel setup of the IM database by executing the `jcodbunsetup` or `jcfdbunsetup` command, you must restart the OS before re-executing the `jcfdbsetup` command.

- Before executing the command in Windows, make sure that the startup type of the Application Experience service is not set to **Disabled**.

jcfdbunsetup

Function

This command cancels setup of the IM Configuration Management database that stores configuration information.

Execute this command when you stop using the IM Configuration Management database, uninstall JP1/IM - Manager, re-create the IM Configuration Management database, or expand the database size.

In an environment in which an integrated monitoring database has been set up, the integrated monitoring database is still available even after execution of this command.

In Windows, if this command is executed in an environment where the integrated monitoring database is not set up, the following services are deleted:

- When removing setup of a physical host: JP1/IM-Manager DB Server, JP1/IM-Manager DB Cluster Service
- When removing setup of a cluster configuration: JP1/IM-Manager DB Server_*logical-host-name*, JP1/IM-Manager DB Cluster Service_*logical-host-name*

In UNIX, if this command is executed in an environment where the integrated monitoring database is not set up, entries in the `/etc/inittab` file registered by the `jcodbsetup` or `jcfdbsetup` command are deleted. The entries that are deleted are only those for processing related to the physical and logical hosts on which the command was executed.

Note that the following files must be deleted after the `jcfdbunsetup` command has been executed.

In Windows:

> For a physical host:
>> *Manager-path*\data\imcf*file-under-imconfig*
>> *Manager-path*\data\imcf*file-and-folder-under-profiles*
>
> For a logical host:
>> *shared-folder*\data\imcf*file-under-imconfig*
>> *shared-folder*\data\imcf*file-and-folder-under-profiles*

In UNIX:

> For a physical host:
>> /var/opt/jp1imm/data/imcf/*file-under-imconfig*
>> /var/opt/jp1imm/data/imcf/*file-and-folder-under-profiles*
>
> For a logical host:
>> *shared-directory*/data/imcf/*file-under-imconfig*
>> *shared-directory*/data/imcf/*file-and-directory-under-profiles*

Format

```
jcfdbunsetup [-h logical-host-name -c {online|standby}]
             [-q]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:

Manager-path`\bin\imdb\`

In UNIX:

`/opt/jp1imm/bin/imdb/`

Arguments

`-h` *logical-host-name*

When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name of the host that executes the command. The command cancels setup of the IM Configuration Management database for the specified logical host. If you do not use a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed. Note that this logical host name cannot be `JP1_DEFAULT`. In addition, the logical host name is case sensitive. For the logical host name, specify a logical host name set in JP1/Base in the correct form, especially case.

`-c {online|standby}`

Specifies the type of setup being canceled in the cluster configuration (primary node or secondary node). If you have specified the `-h` option, you must specify this option.

- `online`: Specify this value if you specified `online` during setup of the IM Configuration Management database.

- `standby`: Specify this value if you specified `standby` during setup of the IM Configuration Management database.

If you specify online, mount the shared disk and establish a connection to the logical host. If you cancel setup of the IM Configuration Management database on a logical host that was running in a non-cluster environment, specify `online` in the `-c` option.

`-q`

Specifies that the command is to be executed without requesting confirmation from the user.

Return values

`0`	Normal termination
`1`	Abnormal termination

Notes

- If you want to expand the database size in an environment where the integrated monitoring database has been created, you must execute the command for performing unsetup of the integrated monitoring database after executing the `jcfdbunsetup` command.

- If you execute this command with the `-c` option specified, do not switch servers during execution. If you switch servers during execution, re-execute the command after it has terminated.

- If you have canceled the command's execution by pressing **Ctrl** + **C** or **Ctrl** + **Break**, make sure that the `pdirst` process is not executing, and then re-execute this command.

- In Windows, services must be in the following status:

For the physical host:

The cluster service for the IM database (JP1/IM-Manager DB Cluster Service) must have stopped, and the IM database service (JP1/IM-Manager DB Server) must have started. In addition, when the integrated monitoring database has been set up and the IM database is being used, the JP1/IM - Manager service (JP1/IM-Manager) must have stopped.

For the logical host:

The cluster service for the IM database (JP1/IM-Manager DB Cluster Service_*logical-host-name*) on the logical host must be stopped, and the IM database service (JP1/IM-Manager DB Server_*logical-host-name*) on the logical host must be started. In addition, if the integrated monitoring database has been set up and the IM database is being used, the JP1/IM - Manager service (JP1/IM-Manager_*logical-host-name*) must be stopped.

- In UNIX, when the IM Configuration Management database has been set up and the IM database is being used, the JP1/IM-Manager service must have stopped.

- If you are using JP1/IM - MO, the JP1/IM - Message Optimizer service of JP1/IM - MO on the connection source must be stopped.

- Before executing the command in Windows, make sure that the startup type of the Application Experience service is not set to **Disabled**.

jcfexport

Function

This command outputs the hierarchy configuration (IM configuration) of the system managed by IM Configuration Management, host information, and definition information.

When you execute this command, the three types of information (host, system hierarchy, and profiles) that have been managed by IM Configuration Management before import processing are all deleted and then the specified information is imported.

To use this command, IM Configuration Management Service must be running. This command cannot be executed while the `jcfimport` command is executing. A maximum of five commands can be executed concurrently.

Format

```
jcfexport        [-h logical-host-name]
                 [-f]
                 -o directory-name
                 [-m | -r | -c | -g | -a]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
   Manager-path`\bin\imcf\`

In UNIX:
   `/opt/jp1imm/bin/imcf/`

Arguments

`-h` *logical-host-name*

   When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name of the host that executes the command. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified in the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is assumed. If the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed.

`-f`

   Specifies that the file is to be overwritten if the specified directory already contains a file with the same name as the export file. If this option is omitted and the export target already contains a file with the same name, the information is not exported.

`-o` *directory-name*

   Specifies the name of the directory to which the export data is to be output, expressed as an absolute path or a path relative to the location where the command is executed. This option is mandatory. If the path contains a space, enclose the entire path in double-quotation marks (`"`).

−m

Specifies that only the host information is to be exported. The exported information is output to the host input information file (`host_input_data.csv`).

This option cannot be specified together with the −r, −c, −g, or −a option. If all of the −m, −r, −c, −g, and −a options are omitted, the −a option is assumed.

−r

Only host information and remote authentication information are exported.

This option cannot be specified together with the −m, −c, −g, or −a option. If specified in such a case, an invalid argument error results. If all of the −m, −r, −c, −g, and −a options are omitted, the −a option is assumed.

−c

Specifies that only the host information and the system hierarchy information is to be exported. The host information is output to the host input information file (`host_input_data.csv`), and the system hierarchy is output to `system_tree_information.txt`.

This option cannot be specified together with the −m, −r, −g, or −a option. If specified in such a case, an invalid argument error results. If you omit all of the −m, −c, and −a options, the −a option is assumed. If all of the −m, −r, −c, −g, and −a options are omitted, the −a option is assumed.

−g

Only host information, business group information, and monitoring group information are exported.

This option cannot be specified together with the −m, −r, −c, or −a option. If specified in such a case, an invalid argument error results. If all of the −m, −r, −c, −g, and −a options are omitted, the −a option is assumed.

−a

Specifies that all three types of information are to be exported. The exported information is output to `data_information.txt`. The host information is output to the host input information file (`host_input_data.csv`), the system hierarchy is output to `system_tree_information.txt`, and the definition information is output to the following files directly under *directory-specified-in--o-option* `\definition_files\`*host-name*`\`*product-name*:

- Forwarding settings file (`forward`)
- The action definition file of a log file trap (an arbitrary file)
- Log file trap startup definition file (`jevlog_start.conf`)
- Event log trapping function operation definition file (`ntevent.conf`)
- Location action definition file (`jbslcact.conf`)

This option cannot be specified together with the −m, −r, −c, or −g option. If specified in such a case, an invalid argument error results. If all of the −m, −r, −c, −g, and −a options are omitted, the −a option is assumed.

Notes

For hosts where no profile configuration file is collected, there is no data to be exported (and no directory is created).

Return values

0	Normal termination
4	Invalid option
8	Server cannot be connected
12	Memory shortage occurred

16	Invalid permission
20	Error, such as a file error, invalid path, or file already exists
21	Upper limit for number of concurrent executions reached
24	An input/output error occurred
120	System error occurred
124	Terminated due to other error
201 or greater	JavaVM start error occurred

Example

Export all IM Configuration Management information to the directory under c:\temp:

```
jcfexport -o c:\temp
```

jcfimport

Function

This command imports IM Configuration Management information.

You cannot use this command unless IM Configuration Management Service is running. Note that this command cannot be executed during remote monitoring. In addition, a maximum of five commands can be executed concurrently.

Executing this command deletes three types of information (host, system hierarchy (IM configuration), and profile) that have been managed by IM Configuration Management before import processing. Thereafter, the information specified by options is imported.

To perform remote monitoring after the import, open the System Common Settings window from the IM Configuration Management - View, review the settings, and then click the **OK** button.

Format

```
jcfimport  [-h logical-host-name]
            -i directory-name
           [-m | -r | -c | -g | -a]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
   Manager-path\bin\imcf\

In UNIX:
   /opt/jp1imm/bin/imcf/

Arguments

-h *logical-host-name*

   When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name of the host that executes the command. If this option is omitted, the command assumes the logical host name specified in the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable. If the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is not specified, the command assumes the physical host name. If you do not use a cluster system, there is no need to specify this option.

-i *directory-name*

   Specifies the name of the directory to which files were exported by the jcfexport command, expressed as an absolute path or a path relative to the location where the jcfimport command is executed. This option is mandatory.

-m

   Specifies that only the host information is to be imported. This option cannot be specified together with the -c, -r, -g, or -a option. If specified in such a case, an invalid argument error results. If all of the -m, -r, -c, -g, and -a options are omitted, the -a option is assumed.

-r

Imports only host information and remote authentication information.

This option cannot be specified together with the −m, −c, −g, or −a option. If specified in such a case, an invalid argument error results. If all of the −m, −r, −c, −g, and −a options are omitted, the −a option is assumed.

-c

Specifies that the system hierarchy and host information are to be imported. This option cannot be specified together with the −m or −a option. If specified in such a case, an invalid argument error results. If you omit all of the −m, −c, and −a options, the −a option is assumed.

-g

Imports host information, business group information, and monitoring group information only.

This option cannot be specified together with the −m, −r, −c, or −a option. If specified in such a case, an invalid argument error results. If all of the −m, −r, −c, −g, and −a options are omitted, the −a option is assumed.

-a

Specifies that all information is to be imported. This option cannot be specified together with the −m, −r −c, or −g option. If specified in such a case, an invalid argument error results. If all of the −m, −r, −c, −g, and −a options are omitted, the −a option is assumed.

Return values

0	Normal termination
4	Invalid option
8	Server cannot be connected
12	Memory shortage occurred
16	Invalid permission
20	Error, such as a file error or invalid path
21	Upper limit for number of concurrent executions reached
24	An input/output error occurred
120	System error occurred
124	Terminated due to other error
201 or greater	JavaVM start error occurred

Example

Import all the data of an export file located under the c:\temp:

```
jcfimport -i c:\temp
```

jcfmkcsdata

Function

This command creates from the host input information file (`host_input_data.csv`) and the Central Scope export file a Central Scope import file that contains monitoring tree information for a virtualization configuration. Alternatively, the command creates from the business group information file (`monitoring_system_data.csv`), the monitoring group information file (`monitoring_group_data.csv`), and the Central Scope export file a Central Scope import file to which the monitoring tree information of a business group is added.

For details about the business group information file (`monitoring_system_data.csv`) and the monitoring group information file (`monitoring_group_data.csv`), see *8.7.1(5) Business group information* and *8.7.1(6) Monitoring group information* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Administration Guide*.

Format

```
jcfmkcsdata
        { -f host-input-information-file-name Central-Scope's-export-file-
name | -g business-group-information-file-name monitoring-group-information-
file-name Central-Scope's-export-file-name }
        -o export-file-name
        [-r]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
   Manager-path`\bin\imcf\`

In UNIX:
   `/opt/jp1imm/bin/imcf/`

Arguments

`-f` *host-input-information-file-name Central-Scope's-export-file-name*

Specifies the relative or absolute path of the host input information file (`host_input_data.csv`) exported by the `jcfexport` command and of the file exported by the `jcsdbexport` command. This option cannot be specified together with the `-g` option. If a path contains a space, enclose the entire path in double-quotation marks (`"`).

For the Central Scope's export file, specify the file to which a server-oriented tree has been exported.

For details about the host input information file (`host_input_data.csv`), see *8.7.1(1) Host information* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Administration Guide*.

-g *business-group-information-file-name monitoring-group-information-file-name Central-Scope's-export-file-name*

Specifies the business group information file exported by using the `jcfexport` command (`monitoring_system_data.csv`), the monitoring group information file (`monitoring_group_data.csv`), and the file exported by using the `jcsdbexport` command, expressed as a relative path or an absolute path. This option cannot be specified together with the `-f` option. If the path contains a space, enclose the entire path in double-quotation marks (`"`).

For the Central Scope's export file, specify the file to which a server-oriented tree was exported. Note that for the export file, specify a file exported from the monitoring object DB whose data version is 0810 or later.

-o *export-file-name*

Specifies the relative or absolute path of the Central Scope import file that is to be output by the command. This option is mandatory. If the path contains a space, enclose the entire path in double-quotation marks (`"`).

[-r]

This option sets whether to use the virtualization system configuration tree contained in the JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope) export file specified by the argument. When this option is specified, the command creates a new file without using the virtualization system configuration tree contained in the JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope) export file. If this option is not specified, a new virtualization system configuration tree is added to the virtualization system configuration tree contained in the JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope) export file.

Note

If IM Configuration Management is upgraded from version 09-00 or earlier, perform the following file operations:

- Host input information file (`host_input_data.csv`)

  If JP1/IM - Manager (IM Configuration Management) is upgraded from 09-00, the format version of the host input information file (`host_input_data.csv`) is 0900, and the `jcfmkcsdata` command cannot be executed. Perform the following procedure to change the format version.

  1. Execute the `jcfimport` command to import the host input information file into IM Configuration Management.

  2. Execute the `jcfexport` command to export the host input information file.

     The format version of the host input information file is changed to 0901, and the `jcfmkcsdata` command can be executed.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Argument error
2	Specified file is invalid
3	Specified input file was not found
4	Export file already exists
5	No permission to access a specified file
6	Insufficient memory
7	An input/output error occurred
9	Insufficient disk space
10	Execution permission error

11	Forced termination by pressing the **Ctrl** and **C** keys
12	The data version of the specified Central Scope export file is old
20	A reserved device was specified for the file path
99	Other error
122	Command was not executed from the administrator console (Windows only)

jcfmkhostsdata

Function

This command uses a virtualization configuration information file to update a host input information file.

Format

```
jcfmkhostsdata
        -imcf host-input-information-file
        -vm virtualization-configuration-information-file
        -o output-file-name
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
   Manager-path`\bin\imcf\`

In UNIX:
   `/opt/jp1imm/bin/imcf/`

Arguments

`-imcf` *host-input-information-file*

Specifies the relative or absolute path name of the host input information file. This option is mandatory. If the path contains a space, enclose the entire path in double-quotation marks (`"`).

`-vm` *virtualization-configuration-information-file*

Specifies the relative or absolute path name of the virtualization configuration information file. This option is mandatory. If the path contains a space, enclose the entire path in double-quotation marks (`"`).

`-o` *output-file-name*

Specifies the relative or absolute path name of the host input information file to which the result of updating the host input information file is to be output. This option is mandatory. If the path contains a space, enclose the entire path in double-quotation marks (`"`).

Note

If IM Configuration Management is upgraded from version 09-00 or earlier, perform the following file operations:

- Host input information file (`host_input_data.csv`)

  If JP1/IM - Manager (IM Configuration Management) is upgraded from 09-00, the format version of the host input information file (`host_input_data.csv`) is 0900, and the `jcfmkhostsdata` command cannot be executed. Perform the following procedure to change the format version:.

  1. Execute the `jcfimport` command to import the host input information file into IM Configuration Management.

2. Execute the `jcfexport` command to export the host input information file.

The format version of the host input information file is changed to 0901, and the `jcfmkhostsdata` command can be executed.

- Virtualization configuration information file

Execute the `jcfcolvmesx` virtualization configuration collection command for IM Configuration Management to output the virtualization configuration information file again. The format version of the virtualization configuration information file becomes 0901.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Argument error
2	Insufficient memory
3	JavaVM start error occurred
4	Execution permission error (Windows only)
5	Command was not executed from the administrator console (Windows only)
6	Output file already exists
7	A specified file is invalid
8	A specified input file was not found
9	No permission to access a specified file
10	An input/output error occurred
99	Other error

jcfthreaddmp (Windows only)

Function

This command creates a Java thread dump of IM Configuration Management - View.

Execute this command to collect a Java thread dump under the following circumstances:

- Window operation has become disabled.
- There are no stopped IM Configuration Management - View processes or IM Configuration Management server processes.

The command outputs a Java thread dump of IM Configuration Management - View to a text file in the `log` directory:

`%ALLUSERSPROFILE%\Hitachi\JP1\JP1_DEFAULT\JP1CoView\log`

If you create a thread dump of IM Configuration Management - View while it is running normally, JavaVM will become unstable, in which case you will have to restart IM Configuration Management - View.

Format

```
jcfthreaddmp process-ID
```

Execution permission

None (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

Storage directory

View-path`\bin\`

Arguments

process-ID
    Specifies the process ID of the `java.exe` process of IM Configuration Management - View that has become disabled.
    The number of binds that can be specified by the process ID depends on OS limitations.
    `CTRL_BREAK_EVENT` is not sent to a process other than IM Configuration Management - View (`java.exe`).

Return values

`0`	Normal termination
`1`	Open error or argument error
`2`	Process check error
`3`	Thread dump output request transmission error
`4`	Execution permission error
`10`	Other error

Example 1

The process ID of the IM Configuration Management - View that is disabled is `1234`:

```
jcfthreaddmp 1234
```

Example 2

Identify the process ID of the `java.exe` process that corresponds to the IM Configuration Management - View:

Use the procedure below to identify the process ID of the `java.exe` process that corresponds to the disabled IM Configuration Management - View and then specify that process ID in the `jcfthreaddmp` command.

If you are running multiple instances of IM Configuration Management - View, there are also multiple `java.exe` processes. In such a case, you use the procedure described below to identify the process ID.

1. Add a **PID (Process Identifier)** column.

   Open Task Manager's **Process** page, from the **View** menu choose **Select Columns**, and then select the **PID (Process Identifier)** check box in the Select Columns dialog box.

2. Check whether the relevant IM Configuration Management - View instance is disabled.

   On the Task Manager's **Applications** page, select IM Configuration Management - View. From the right-click pop-up menu, choose **Bring to Front**. Check if the IM Configuration Management - View displayed in front is disabled.

3. Display the PID (process identifier) of the `java.exe` process that corresponds to the disabled IM Configuration Management - View.

   On the **Applications** page, select the disabled IM Configuration Management - View, and then from the right-click pop-up menu, choose **Go To Process**.

   The **Processes** page is displayed and the `java.exe` line of the disabled IM Configuration Management - View is selected. The PID column of that line is the process ID of the `java.exe` process that corresponds to the disabled IM Configuration Management - View.

jcfview (Windows only)

Function

This command starts IM Configuration Management - View. If the -h, -u, and -p options are specified, the command logs in to IM Configuration Management - View automatically without displaying the Login window.

Format

```
jcfview [-h connection-target-host-name] [-u user-name] [-p password]
```

Execution permission

None

Storage directory

View-path\bin\

Arguments

-h *connection-target-host-name*

Specifies the name of the host where the IM Configuration Management to be logged into is running. For the host name, from 1 to 255 bytes of characters are permitted. You can specify only a host where JP1/IM - Manager is running.

For the connection-target host name, you can specify the following:

- Host name defined on the host where the command is used

- Host name whose address can be resolved on the host where the command is used

- IP address

  Only addresses in IPv4 address format can be specified as IP address. Addresses in IPv6 address format cannot be specified.

This option is optional. However, if you specify the -p option, you must specify this option.

If you start IM Configuration Management - View by specifying only the -h option or both the -h and the -u options, the Login window is displayed by using these arguments as the default values. If only the -h and -p options are specified to start IM Configuration Management - View, an error results.

-u *user-name*

Specifies a JP1 user name that has been registered in the authentication server. For the JP1 user name, from 1 to 31 alphanumeric characters are permitted (for alphabetic characters, only lowercase letters are permitted).

This option is optional. However, if you specify the -p option, you must specify this option.

If you start IM Configuration Management - View by specifying only the -u option or both the -h and the -u options, the Login window is displayed by using these arguments as the default values. If only the -u and -p options are specified to start IM Configuration Management - View, an error results.

-p *password*

Specifies the password for the specified user name. For the password, from 6 to 32 alphanumeric characters are permitted. Alphabetic characters are case sensitive. This option is optional.

If you specify this option, you must also specify the -h and -u options.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Argument error
2	Insufficient memory
3	Resource acquisition failed
4	Error message creation failed
5	Forced termination of IM Configuration Management - View
255	System error

Example 1

Start IM Configuration Management - View and display the Login window:

```
jcfview
```

Example 2

Enable automatic login without displaying the Login window:

This example specifies the connection-target host (host1), user name (user2), and password (password) to start IM Configuration Management - View:

```
jcfview -h host1 -u user2 -p password
```

jcfvirtualchstat

Function

Updates the virtualization configuration of the specified host.

If the virtualization configuration managed by the virtualization environment management software is changed, the change can be applied to IM Configuration Management by executing this command.

Note that a maximum of five commands can be executed concurrently.

Format

```
jcfvirtualchstat    -c host-name
                    [-h logical-host-name]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
  Manager-path\bin\imcf\
In UNIX:
  /opt/jp1imm/bin/imcf/

Arguments

-c *host-name*

Specifies the name of the host whose virtualization configuration information is to be collected. For the host name, specify a maximum of 255 characters.

-h *logical-host-name*

For operation in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name. Specify the name of a logical host with a maximum of 255 bytes. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified for the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is assumed. If the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed.

Return values

0	Normal termination
4	Invalid option
8	Unable to connect to the server
12	Insufficient memory
16	Invalid permission
21	Upper limit for number of concurrent executions reached

24	Input/output error
120	System error occurred
124	Termination due to an error not listed here
201 or greater	JavaVM start error occurred

jco_killall.cluster (UNIX only)

Function

When you are operating in a cluster system, this command forcibly terminates the JP1/IM - Manager processes.

Executing the `jco_stop.cluster` command during cluster operation may not stop all processes, resulting in a cluster operation failure. The `jco_killall.cluster` command forcibly terminates processes. Use this command only when processes cannot be terminated by the normal method of stopping JP1/IM - Manager Service.

The command can terminate the following processes:

- Process management (`jco_spmd`)
- Automatic Action Service (`jcamain`)
- Event Console Service (`evtcon`)
- Event Base Service (`evflow`)
- Event Generation Service (`evgen`)
- Central Scope Service (`jcsmain`)
- IM Configuration Management Service (`jcfmain`)
- IM database service

Format

```
jco_killall.cluster [logical-host-name]
```

Execution permission

Superuser permissions

Storage directory

`/etc/opt/jp1cons/`

Arguments

logical-host-name

Specifies a logical host name set in JP1/Base. You can specify 1 to 32 bytes of characters. If this option is omitted, the command assumes the logical host name specified in the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable. If the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is not specified, the command assumes the physical host name.

Notes

This command checks the first 32 bytes of the logical host name, and then forcibly terminates the corresponding process. The command cannot forcibly terminate a process on a logical host whose name consists of 33 bytes or more.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Logical host name is not specified

2	There is no log directory

jco_spmd_reload

Function

This command updates the status of JP1/IM - Manager processes. When you have changed the definition information for JP1/IM - Manager, you must reload the new information to enable it.

The `jco_spmd_reload` command enables the information in the definition files listed below. For details, see *When the definitions are applied* for each definition file in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.

- The following information is located in the automated action environment definition file (`action.conf.update`):
  - AND event storage period (`EVENTALIVEPERIOD`)
  - Default action executing user (`ACTIONEXECUSER`)
  - Automatic action issuance event (`SENDABLE_EVENT`)
  - Event-issuing host name acquisition method (`HOSTINEVENT`)
- Automatic action notification definition file (`actnotice.conf`)
- Extended startup process definition file (`jp1co_service.conf`)
- Health check definition file (`jcohc.conf`)
- Event guide information file (`jco_guide.txt`)
- Host information file (`jcs_hosts`)
- Guide information file (`jcs_guide_xxx.txt`)
- Correlation event generation system profile (`egs_system.conf`)
- Correlation event generation environment definition file
- Definition file for manually registering incidents (`incident.conf`)
- Configuration file for incident inheritance information (`incident_info.conf`)
- File that defines the event source host mapping (`user_hostmap.conf`)
- Severity changing definition file (`jcochsev.conf`)
- File that defines which items are displayed for severity changing definitions (`chsev_attr_list.conf`)
- File that defines automatic input of severity changing definitions (`chsev_auto_list.conf`)
- File that defines which items are displayed for event conditions (`attr_list.conf`)
- File that defines which items are displayed for repeated event conditions (`event_storm_attr_list.conf`)
- File that defines automatic input of repeated event conditions (`event_storm_auto_list.conf`)
- File that defines which items are displayed for common exclusion-conditions (`common_exclude_filter_attr_list.conf`)
- File that defines automatic input of common exclusion-conditions (`common_exclude_filter_auto_list.conf`)
- Definition file for extended event attributes
- Definition file for extended event attributes (extended file)
- Definition file for changed display messages (`jcochmsg.conf`)

- File that defines automatic input of display message change definitions (`chmsg_auto_list.conf`)
- File that defines which items are displayed for display message change definitions (`chmsg_attr_list.conf`)
- Definition file for opening monitor windows
- Apply-IM-configuration-method definition file (`jp1cf_applyconfig.conf`)

Format

```
jco_spmd_reload [-h logical-host-name]
                [-t monitoring-period]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:

Console-path`\bin\`

In UNIX:

`/opt/jp1cons/bin/`

Arguments

`-h` *logical-host-name*

When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name. The permitted length is from 1 to 255 bytes characters. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified in the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is assumed. If the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed.

`-t` *monitoring-period*

Specifies in seconds the amount of time to wait for the `jco_spmd_reload` command to terminate. The permitted value is from 0 to 32,767 (seconds). If the `jco_spmd_reload` command does not terminate within the specified amount of time, the system assumes that execution of the `jco_spmd_reload` command has failed. The default is 60 seconds.

Return values

0	Normal termination
Other than 0	Abnormal termination

jco_spmd_status

Function

This command displays the startup status of the JP1/IM - Manager processes.

Format

```
jco_spmd_status [-h logical-host-name]
                [-t monitoring-period]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:

　　Console-path`\bin\`

In UNIX:

　　`/opt/jp1cons/bin/`

Arguments

`-h` *logical-host-name*

When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name. The permitted length is from 1 to 255 bytes characters. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified in the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is assumed. If the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed.

`-t` *monitoring-period*

Specifies in seconds the amount of time to wait for the `jco_spmd_status` command to terminate. The permitted value is from 0 to 32,767 (seconds). If the `jco_spmd_status` command does not terminate within the specified amount time, the system assumes that execution of the `jco_spmd_status` command has failed. The default is 60 seconds.

Return values

`0`	All child processes are running
`1`	• Error occurred during communication, such as in process management. • When you are operating in a cluster system, the shared folder (shared directory) is not mounted. • Execution permission error (Windows only).
`4`	Some child processes are running
`8`	All stopped
`12`	Request processing is underway (can be retried)

jco_start (UNIX only)

Function

This command is a script for starting JP1/IM - Manager automatically.

To execute this command, you must have performed the following procedure after you completed installation and setup of JP1/IM - Manager:

```
# cd /etc/opt/jp1cons
```

```
# cp -p jco_start.model jco_start
```

With these operations, JP1/IM - Manager starts automatically when the system starts. If you do not want JP1/IM - Manager to start automatically at the system startup, do not perform these operations.

You must perform these operations if you set JP1/IM - Manager version 10 or earlier to start automatically.

For details about configuring the automatic startup settings, see *2.17.2 Setting automatic startup and automatic stop (for UNIX)* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Configuration Guide*.

To start JP1/IM - Manager manually, execute the `/etc/opt/jp1cons/jco_start.model` script, or a file to which this script has been copied.

If you use a script to which `jco_start.model` has been copied in JP1/IM - Manager version 10 or earlier, overwrite it with `jco_start.model`.

Before you execute this command, make sure that JP1/Base is running. JP1/IM - Manager uses the functions of JP1/Base (prerequisite product).If this command is executed when the following conditions are satisfied, the command starts the IM database service and then starts JP1/IM - Manager:

- The IM database service has been set up.
- The integrated monitoring database is used or IM Configuration Management Service is set to be started.

The command terminates with a return value of 0 after issuing a startup request to the group of JP1/IM - Manager processes. To check whether the group of processes has started successfully, use the `jco_spmd_status` command after the `jco_start` command has terminated to display the process IDs of the services that have started. Note that the process ID of the IM database service is not displayed.

Format

```
jco_start
```

Execution permission

Superuser permissions

Storage directory

```
/etc/opt/jp1cons/
```

Note

- If you want to execute this command as a remote shell command, disconnect standard input, standard output, and standard error output (assign `/dev/null` to standard input, standard output, and standard error output). Note that the remote shell command might not terminate even when processing for starting JP1/IM - Manager has finished.

- Execute this command in an environment in which the environment variable `JP1_HOSTNAME` has not been set. If you execute this command in an environment in which the environment variable `JP1_HOSTNAME` has been set, the command will attempt to start JP1/IM - Manager on the logical host set in the environment variable `JP1_HOSTNAME` rather than on the physical host. Because this command does not support logical hosts, you must delete the environment variable `JP1_HOSTNAME` if you want to start JP1/IM - Manager on the physical host.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	More than one argument is specified, the event service is not running, or the IM database service cannot be started
2	There is no log directory

Example 1

When the integrated monitoring database is used:

Input value:

```
jco_start
```

Result:

```
Please wait a minutes, now starting the IM database service...
KNAN11188-I The status of the IM database service will now be
confirmed.
KNAN11183-I The IM database service is stopped.
KNAN11189-I The status of the IM database service was successfully
confirmed.
Please wait a minutes, now starting JP1/IM - Manager...
KAVB3690-I Processing to report the status of JP1_CONS has started.
Display the running processes
process name   process ID
      evflow       18990
    jcamain        19036
      evtcon         19037
KAVB3691-I All the processes have started.
```

Example 2

When the integrated monitoring database is not used and IM Configuration Management Service has not started:

Input value:

```
jco_start
```

Result:

```
Please wait a minutes, now starting JP1/IM - Manager...
KAVB3690-I Processing to report the status of JP1_CONS has started.
Display the running processes
process name   process ID
```

```
        evflow      19237
      jcamain       19277
       evtcon       19278
KAVB3691-I All the processes have started.
```

Example 3

When the IM database is not used:

Input value:

```
jco_start
```

Result:

```
Please wait a minutes, now starting the IM database service...
KNAN11188-I The status of the IM database service will now be
confirmed.
KNAN11109-E The IM database service is not set up.
Unable start JP1/IM - Manager.
```

jco_start.cluster (UNIX only)

Function

When you are operating in a cluster system, this command starts JP1/IM - Manager on the logical host.

If you register this command into the cluster software, JP1/IM - Manager starts.

Before you execute this command, start JP1/Base on the same logical host. An error results if this command is executed while the event service of JP1/Base is not running.

The command terminates with a return value of 0 after issuing a startup request to the group of JP1/IM - Manager processes. To check whether the group of processes has started successfully, use the `jco_spmd_status` command after the `jco_start.cluster` command has terminated.

If this command is executed when the following condition is satisfied, the command starts the IM database service and then starts JP1/IM - Manager:

- The integrated monitoring database on the logical host is used or IM Configuration Management Service is set to be started.

To execute this command, you must have executed `jp1cc_setup_cluster` and `jp1cs_setup_cluster` after installing and setting up JP1/IM - Manager. For the IM database service, you must set up the cluster system for the IM database service. For details about setting up a cluster system, see *Chapter 7. Operation and Environment Configuration in a Cluster System (for UNIX)* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Configuration Guide*.

Format

```
jco_start.cluster [logical-host-name]
```

Execution permission

Superuser permissions

Storage directory

`/etc/opt/jp1cons/`

Arguments

logical-host-name

When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the name of the logical host where this command is to be executed. The permitted length is from 1 to 63 bytes characters. If this option is omitted, the command assumes the logical host name specified in the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable. If the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is not specified, the command assumes the physical host name.

Note

If you want to execute this command as a remote shell command, disconnect standard input, standard output, and standard error output (assign `/dev/null` to standard input, standard output, and standard error output). Note that the remote shell command might not terminate even when processing for starting JP1/IM - Manager has finished.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	More than one argument is specified, the event service is not running, or the IM database service cannot be started
2	There is no log directory

jco_stop (UNIX only)

Function

This command is a script for terminating JP1/IM - Manager automatically.

```
# cd /etc/opt/jp1cons
```

```
# cp -p jco_stop.model jco_stop
```

Once the foregoing procedure has been executed, JP1/IM - Manager terminates automatically when the system terminates. If the IM database service is running, the IM database service is stopped automatically after JP1/IM - Manager has terminated.

If JP1/IM - Manager does not terminate, the command outputs the KAVB8800-E message to standard output.

If the IM database service does not terminate, the command outputs the KAVB8801-E message to standard output.

To stop JP1/IM - Manager manually, execute the /etc/opt/jp1cons/jco_stop.model script, or a file to which the script has been copied.

Format

```
jco_stop
```

Execution permission

Superuser permissions

Storage directory

/etc/opt/jp1cons/

Note

Execute this command in an environment in which the environment variable JP1_HOSTNAME has not been set. If you execute this command in an environment in which the environment variable JP1_HOSTNAME has been set, the command will attempt to stop JP1/IM - Manager on the logical host that is set in the environment variable JP1_HOSTNAME rather than on the physical host. Because this command does not support logical hosts, you must delete the environment variable JP1_HOSTNAME if you want to stop JP1/IM - Manager on the physical host.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	More than one argument is specified or the termination request resulted in a timeout

Example 1

JP1/IM - Manager and the IM database service are running:

Input value:

```
jco_stop
```

Result:

```
KAVB3674-I Termination processing of JP1_CONS has started.
KAVB3675-I The stop command terminated normally.
KNAN11185-I Processing to stop the IM database service will now start.
KNAN11028-I Please wait.
KNAN11187-I The IM database service stopped normally.
KNAN11186-I Processing to stop the IM database service ended normally.
KNAN11188-I The status of the IM database service will now be
confirmed.
KNAN11183-I The IM database service is stopped.
KNAN11189-I The status of the IM database service was successfully
confirmed.
```

Example 2

JP1/IM - Manager is running and the IM database service is not running:

Input value:

```
jco_stop
```

Result:

```
KAVB3674-I Termination processing of JP1_CONS has started.
KAVB3675-I The stop command terminated normally.
KNAN11188-I The status of the IM database service will now be
confirmed.
KNAN11183-I The IM database service is stopped.
KNAN11189-I The status of the IM database service was successfully
confirmed.
```

Example 3

Neither JP1/IM - Manager nor the IM database service is running:

Input value:

```
jco_stop
```

Result:

```
KAVB3674-I Termination processing of JP1_CONS has started.
KAVB3662-I The process management is not running.
KNAN11188-I The status of the IM database service will now be
confirmed.
KNAN11183-I The IM database service is stopped.
KNAN11189-I The status of the IM database service was successfully
confirmed.
```

Example 4

JP1/IM - Manager is not running and the IM database service is running:

Input value:

```
jco_stop
```

Result:

```
KAVB3674-I Termination processing of JP1_CONS has started.
KAVB3662-I The process management is not running.
KNAN11185-I Processing to stop the IM database service will now start.
KNAN11028-I Please wait.
KNAN11187-I The IM database service stopped normally.
KNAN11186-I Processing to stop the IM database service ended normally.
KNAN11188-I The status of the IM database service will now be
confirmed.
KNAN11183-I The IM database service is stopped.
KNAN11189-I The status of the IM database service was successfully
confirmed.
```

jco_stop.cluster (UNIX only)

Function

When you are operating in a cluster system, this command terminates JP1/IM - Manager on the logical host.

If the IM database service is running on the logical host, the command terminates JP1/IM - Manager and then terminates the IM database service on the same logical host.

When you execute this command, the JP1/IM - Manager processes and the IM database service are terminated. If this command is executed but the processes do not terminate, use the `jco_killall.cluster` command to forcibly terminate all processes.

To execute this command, you must have executed `jp1cc_setup_cluster` and `jp1cs_setup_cluster` after installing and setting up JP1/IM - Manager. For the IM database service to terminate, you must have set up the cluster system for that IM database service. For details about setting up a cluster system, see *Chapter 7. Operation and Environment Configuration in a Cluster System (for UNIX)* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Configuration Guide*.

Format

```
jco_stop.cluster [logical-host-name]
```

Execution permission

Superuser permissions

Storage directory

`/etc/opt/jp1cons/`

Arguments

logical-host-name
> When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the name of the logical host where this command is to be executed. The permitted length is from 1 to 63 bytes characters. If this option is omitted, the command assumes the logical host name specified in the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable. If the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is not specified, the command assumes the physical host name.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	More than one argument is specified or the termination request resulted in a timeout

jcoappexecfcheck (Windows only)

Function

This command checks the contents of a definition file for executing applications.

The definition file for executing applications in a specified directory is checked for any definition errors. Analysis results of the checking are output to standard output.

The analysis results are output in the following format:

```
application-execution-definition-identifier,execution-path[,text]
```

The analysis results contain the application execution definition identifier defined in the system ("default_browser" indicating the default Web browser definition used in Central Console).

Format

```
jcoappexecfcheck application-execution-definition-directory-name
```

Execution permission

None

Storage directory

View-path\bin\

Arguments

application-execution-definition-directory-name
> Specifies the directory containing the definition file for executing applications that is to be checked, expressed as an absolute path or a path relative to the current directory. This cannot be a file name.

Example

Execute the command to check the following definition file:

```
@file type="application-execution-definition", version="0300";
@define-block type="application-execution-def";
id="notepad";
path="C:\winnt\system32\notepad.exe";
@define-block-end;
@define-block type="application-execution-def";
id="dmp";
path="[\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\HITACHI\NETM/DM/P\0521/A\PathName
\Path00]\bin\DMPSTS.exe";
@define-block-end;
```

The analysis results are output as follows:

```
"dmp","C:\NETMDMP\bin\DMPSTS.exe"
"notepad","C:\winnt\system32\notepad.exe"
```

```
"default_browser","C:\Program Files\Netscape\Communicator\Program
\netscape.exe"
```

jcoattrfcheck

Function

This command checks the contents of definition files for extended event attributes.

The definition files for extended event attributes that are in a specified directory are checked for any definition errors. Analysis results of the checking are output to standard output. Error information, such as definition errors, is output to standard error.

The command outputs the analysis results in CSV format. Each line contains the following information for one event ID:

```
platform,event-ID,language-type,product-name,attribute-name,display-
name,type
```

Note

The portion `,`*attribute-name*`,`*display-name*`,`*type* is output as many times as there are event attributes to be displayed.

When definition files for extended event attributes (extended file) are checked, the output of some of the fields is fixed. These fields are shown in the following table.

Table 1–28: Fixed values that are output when the extended files are checked

No.	Field	What is output
1	Platform	`base`
2	Event ID	`DEFAULT`
3	Language type	When `extend_attr_ja.conf` is checked: `japanese` When `extend_attr_en.conf` is checked: `english` When `extend_attr_zh.conf` is checked: `chinese`
4	Product name	`/HITACHI/DEFAULT`

JP1 event attributes displayed in the Event Details window contain this command's analysis results and the information common to the basic and extended attributes.

Format

```
jcoattrfcheck extended-event-attribute-definition-directory-name
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (If the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command must be executed from the administrator console.)

In UNIX: None

Storage directory

In Windows:
   Console-path`\bin\`

In UNIX:

```
/opt/jp1cons/bin/
```

Arguments

extended-event-attribute-definition-directory-name

Specifies the name of the directory that contains the definition files for extended event attributes that are to be checked. Express the directory name as an absolute path or a path relative to the current directory.

Files to be checked must have the extension `.conf` and their file type will be `extended-attributes-definition`.

If you want to check definition files for extended event attributes (extended files), you must create an `extend` subdirectory in the directory specified in the argument of the `jcoattrfcheck` command and place the extended files in the `extend` directory. The files in the `extend` directory are checked as the extended files.

Note that, in checking the extended files, this command reads the standard files installed in JP1/IM - Manager and the extended file located in the directory specified in the argument of the `jcoattrfcheck` command, and checks whether the specified extended attributes are duplicated. The path of the standard files that are read when the extended file is checked is as follows:

In Windows

Console-path`\conf\console\attribute\default.conf`

In UNIX

```
/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/console/attribute/default.conf
```

jcochafmode (UNIX only)

Function

This command changes the location of the event acquisition filter from Event Console Service to Event Base Service.

If you execute this command while you are using an event acquisition filter (for compatibility), the filter becomes applicable to the automated action functions and to Central Scope, as well as to JP1 event monitoring. You can then define detailed filter conditions. However, if you want to use the event acquisition filter (for compatibility) as is, there is no need to change the filter location.

Information specified in the event acquisition filter version 07-00 or earlier, or the event acquisition filter (for compatibility) is inherited as shown in the table below. Change the settings and condition group names as appropriate to your operation.

Table 1–29: Inheritance of event acquisition filter settings

Settings before execution of jcochafmode command	After execution of jcochafmode command
None	Inherited as `Existing conditions group` with no settings
Only event IDs are set	Inherited as `Existing conditions group`
Only event levels are set	Inherited as `Existing conditions group`
Only JP1/SES events are set	Inherited as `Existing conditions group_SES`
JP1/SES events and event IDs are set	The JP1/SES event and event ID[#] settings are inherited as `Existing conditions group_SES`. The event ID[#] settings are inherited as `Existing conditions group`.
Event levels and event IDs are set	Inherited as `Existing conditions group`
JP1/SES events and event levels are set	The JP1/SES event settings are inherited as `Existing conditions group_SES`. The event level settings are inherited as `Existing conditions group`.
JP1/SES events, event levels, and event IDs are set	The JP1/SES event and event ID[#] settings are inherited as `Existing conditions group_SES`. The event level and event ID[#] settings are inherited as `Existing conditions group`.

\#
   The event ID settings are inherited to both condition groups.

Format

```
jcochafmode [-h logical-host-name]
```

Execution permission

Superuser permissions

Storage directory

```
/opt/jp1cons/bin/
```

Note: This command is not included in JP1/IM - Manager for Linux.

Arguments

-h *logical-host-name*

Specifies the logical host name for the event acquisition filter (for compatibility). If this option is omitted, the command assumes the physical host. If you do not use a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed.

Notes

- If you wish to execute this command to change the location and definitions of an event acquisition filter, you must first terminate JP1/IM - Manager at the target host whose event acquisition filter is to be changed. If this command is executed while the JP1/IM - Manager is running, an error results.

- If you execute this command more than once, the converted event acquisition filter is overwritten and the customized condition definitions are discarded. Execute this filter only once when you convert an event acquisition filter.

- Once you convert an event acquisition filter, you can no longer restore the previous event acquisition filter or event acquisition filter (for compatibility) to the filter location and definitions existing before upgrading.

- An event acquisition filter version 08-01 or later cannot be converted to an event acquisition filter (for compatibility).

- If you have newly installed JP1/IM - Manager, there is no need to execute this command.

- If you change the location of an event acquisition filter to Event Base Service by executing this command, that filter becomes applicable to the correlation event generation function thereafter.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Abnormal termination

Example

Convert the event acquisition filter (for compatibility) at the logical `host01` to the event acquisition filter that is run on Event Base Service:

```
jcochafmode -h host01
```

Output example 1

JP1/IM - Manager at the target host whose event acquisition filter is to be changed is not running:

```
KAVB1005-I The command (jcochafmode) has started.
KAVB0836-I The event acquisition filter was switched from
interchangeability to the ordinary mode.
KAVB1002-I The command (jcochafmode) terminates normally.
```

Output example 2

JP1/IM - Manager at the target host whose event acquisition filter is to be changed is running:

```
KAVB1005-I The command (jcochafmode) has started.
KAVB0831-E JP1/IM - Manager has started.
KAVB1003-I The command (jcochafmode) terminates abnormally.
```

jcochcefmode

Function

This command changes the operating mode for the common exclusion-conditions of JP1/IM - Manager. Executing the command changes the common exclusion-conditions mode from *normal* to *extended*, and vice versa. If the mode is changed from *extended* to *normal*, common exclusion-conditions and additional common exclusion-conditions are not passed to the normal-mode common exclusion-conditions. To change the common exclusion-conditions mode to *extended*, the regular expressions of JP1/Base must be extended. For details about how to extend regular expressions of JP1/Base, see the *JP1/Base User's Guide*.

If you execute this command with the -m option specified, JP1/IM - Manager must not be running. If this command is executed without stopping JP1/IM - Manager, the command terminates with an error and a message is displayed.

In addition, multiple instances of this command cannot be executed concurrently.

Note that the operating mode of the common exclusion-conditions can be changed to *extended* when common exclusion-conditions have already been set.

The backup file of the extended definition file for the common exclusion-conditions is output as `common_exclude_filter_backup.conf` when either of the following applies:

- The operating mode is changed from *normal* to *extended,* and there is a problem with the regular expressions.
- The operating mode is changed from *extended* to *normal*.

The following shows the output destination of the backup file.

In Windows:

> For a physical host:
> > *Console-path*`\conf\console\filter\`

> For a logical host:
> > *shared-folder*`\jp1cons\conf\console\filter\`

In UNIX:

> For a physical host:
> > `/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/console/filter/`

> For a logical host:
> > *shared-directory*`/jp1cons/conf/console/filter/`

If there are regular expressions that cannot be used in extended mode, an error is displayed, and extended-mode common exclusion-conditions are not set. Edit the output file, and then use the -ef option of the `jcochfilter` command to apply the changes to JP1/IM - Manager.

For details about the extended definition file for common exclusion-conditions, see *Common-exclusion-conditions extended definition file* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.

For details about the `jcochfilter` command, see *jcochfilter* in *Chapter 1. Commands*.

Format

```
jcochcefmode [-m {normal | extended}]
             [-h logical-host-name]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
   Console-path\bin\

In UNIX:
   /opt/jp1cons/bin/

Arguments

`-m {normal | extended}`

   Specifies the operating mode of the common exclusion-conditions.

   - `normal`: Specify this value to set the operating mode of the common exclusion-conditions to normal mode. The default value is `normal`.

     If the operating mode is changed back to *normal* from *extended*, the definition of normal-condition common exclusion-conditions becomes empty. The definition of the common exclusion-conditions used in extended mode is saved as a backup. In addition, all definitions of additional common exclusion-conditions are deleted. For details about backup files, see *Function*.

   - `extended`: Specify this value to set the operating mode of the common exclusion-conditions to extended mode. The definition for the common exclusion-conditions used in normal mode is passed to the definition of the extended-mode common exclusion-conditions. Note that if the operating mode of the common exclusion conditions is changed to extended mode, the regular expressions in JP1/Base must be extended, which will affect your ability to use those regular expressions in JP1/Base. For details about extended regular expressions in JP1/Base, see the *JP1/Base User's Guide*.

   `normal` and `extended` are not case sensitive.

`-h logical-host-name`

   For operation in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name. The operating mode for the specified host is set in the common exclusion-conditions for JP1/IM - Manager. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified for the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is assumed. If the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed.

   If `JP1_DEFAULT` or a non-existent logical host is set for the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable, an error is displayed.

Notes

- If the `-m` option is not specified, the operating mode in the common exclusion-conditions is displayed.

- If either of the following conditions, or both, applies, extended mode cannot be used:

- An event acquisition filter (for compatibility) is used

- Extended regular expressions are not used in JP1/Base on the manager host

- To change the operation mode of the common exclusion conditions on a logical host by using the -h option, a shared disk must be mounted.

- If you are using a cluster system, you must copy the common definition information from the active server to the standby server.

  For details about how to copy the information, see *6.7.2 Using commands to change settings (for Windows)* or *7.7.2 Using commands to change settings (for UNIX)* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Configuration Guide*.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Abnormal termination
2	Argument error
3	JP1/IM - Manager is running
4	Prerequisite conditions for extended mode are not satisfied, or an event acquisition filter (for compatibility) is running
5	Prerequisite conditions for extended mode are not satisfied or regular expressions in JP1/Base are not extended
6	The same operating mode as the current mode is specified
7	No execution permission for the jcochcefmode command assigned (Windows only)
8	Backup of the extended definition file for common exclusion-conditions failed
9	Invalid logical host specification
10	Concurrent execution error
255	Other error

Example 1

Change the operating mode to normal mode:

Input value:

```
jcochcefmode -m normal
```

Result:

```
KAVB1005-I The command (jcochcefmode) has started.
KAVB0895-I The operation mode of the common exclusion conditions was
changed to basic mode.
KAVB1002-I The command (jcochcefmode) terminates normally.
```

Example 2

Change the operating mode to extended mode:

Input value:

```
jcochcefmode -m extended
```

Result:

```
KAVB1005-I The command (jcochcefmode) has started.
KAVB0896-I The operation mode of the common exclusion conditions was
changed to extended mode.
KAVB1002-I The command (jcochcefmode) terminates normally.
```

Example 3

Check the operating mode for the common exclusion-conditions (in this example, the name of the physical or logical host is hostA, and the operating mode is extended):

Input value:

```
jcochcefmode
```

Result:

```
KAVB1005-I The command (jcochcefmode) has started.
KAVB0894-I The operation mode of the common exclusion conditions will
be displayed. (host name = host A)
operation mode = extended mode
KAVB1002-I The command (jcochcefmode) terminates normally.
```

jcochfilter

Function

This command switches the event acquisition filter that is enabled in the correlation event generation function and Event Base Service of JP1/IM - Manager to the event acquisition filter indicated by a specified filter ID. In addition, the specified common exclusion-conditions can be enabled or disabled.

The command can display a list of the event acquisition filter's filter IDs, filter names, common exclusion-conditions group IDs, and common exclusion-conditions group names.

If JP1/IM - Manager is not running on the specified host, and an event acquisition filter (for compatibility) is used, this command cannot be used.

In addition, if the mode of the common exclusion-conditions is extended mode, the following operations can be performed:

- Enabling or disabling of the extended-mode common exclusion-conditions for each condition group
- Reading of the definition file for common exclusion-conditions and batch-application of the definitions for extended-mode common exclusion-conditions
- Reading of the definition file for the common exclusion-conditions and checking of the definitions for extended-mode common exclusion-conditions
- Enabling or disabling of the defined additional common exclusion-conditions group for each conditions group

Format 1

```
jcochfilter [-i filter-ID]
            [-e [common-exclusion-conditions-group-ID
            [,common-exclusion-conditions-group-ID...]|ALL]]
            [-on common-exclusion-conditions-group-ID[,common-exclusion-
conditions-group-ID...]]#
            [-off common-exclusion-conditions-group-ID[,common-exclusion-
conditions-group-ID...]]#
            [-ef name-of-extended-definition-file-for-common-exclusion-
conditions]#
            [-h logical-host-name]
```

#: Can be specified only for extended-mode common exclusion-conditions.

Format 2

```
jcochfilter -check name-of-extended-definition-file-for-common-exclusion-
conditions
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:

    Console-path\bin\

In UNIX:

    /opt/jp1cons/bin/

Arguments

-i *filter-ID*

Specifies the filter ID of the event acquisition filter to be switched.

-e [*common-exclusion-conditions-group-ID*,*common-exclusion-conditions-group-ID*...]|ALL

Specifies the IDs of the common exclusion-conditions groups that you want to enable. The common exclusion-conditions whose group IDs are not specified will be disabled. If the common exclusion-conditions mode is extended mode, the ID of an additional common exclusion-conditions group can be specified. Separate multiple IDs with the comma. To enable all common exclusion-conditions, specify ALL.

You can specify the following values for *common-exclusion-conditions-group-ID*:

- Basic mode: 0 to 29

- Extended mode: 0 to 2,499

Note that if you specify nothing following -e, all common exclusion-conditions will be disabled. For the ID of an additional common exclusion-conditions group, specify a numeric value prefixed with A.

This option can be specified together only with the -i and -h options.

-on *common-exclusion-conditions-group-ID*[,*common-exclusion-conditions-group-ID*...]

Specifies the ID of the extended-mode common exclusion-conditions you want to enable or the ID of additional common exclusion-conditions. This option can be set only when the common exclusion-conditions mode is extended mode. If you specify multiple extended-mode common exclusion-conditions IDs, separate them with a comma (,). You can specify the following values for *common-exclusion-conditions-group-ID*:

- Basic mode: 0 to 29

- Extended mode: 0 to 2,499

For the ID of an additional common exclusion-conditions group, specify a numeric value prefixed with A.

This option cannot be specified together with the -e, -ef, or -check option.

-off *common-exclusion-conditions-group-ID*[,*common-exclusion-conditions-group-ID*...]

Specifies the ID of the extended-mode common exclusion-conditions that you want to disable or the ID of additional common exclusion-conditions. This option can be set only when the common exclusion-conditions mode is extended mode. If you specify multiple extended-mode common exclusion-conditions IDs, separate them with a comma (,). You can specify the following values for *common-exclusion-conditions-group-ID*:

- Basic mode: 0 to 29

- Extended mode: 0 to 2,499

For the ID of an additional common exclusion-conditions group, specify a numeric value prefixed with A.

This option cannot be specified together with the -e, -ef, or -check option.

-ef *name-of-extended-definition-file-for-common-exclusion-conditions*

Specifies the name of the definition file for common exclusion-conditions you want to apply to JP1/IM - Manager in relative or absolute path format. This option can be set only when the common exclusion-conditions mode is

extended mode. By specifying this option, you can batch-apply to JP1/IM - Manager the definitions of the extended-mode common exclusion-conditions described in the extended definition file for common exclusion-conditions[#].

If an additional common exclusion-conditions group is set, all definitions are deleted. This option can be specified together only with the −h option.

#: The definition cannot be applied if the definition includes any environment-dependent character or other character that might cause character corruption.

−check *name-of-extended-definition-file-for-common-exclusion-conditions*

This option checks whether the definitions of the extended-mode common exclusion-conditions specified in the extended definition file for common exclusion-conditions are correct. This also checks whether the definitions include any environment-dependent character or other character that might cause character corruption.

Specify the name of the definition file for the common exclusion-conditions you want to apply to JP1/IM - Manager in relative or absolute path format. This option cannot be specified together with other options.

−h *logical-host-name*

When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified in the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is assumed. If the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed. This option cannot be specified together with the −check option.

Notes

- If −h is the only option specified, the following items are listed:

  - Filter IDs and filter names of the event acquisition filters that are currently enabled

  - IDs and names of the common exclusion-conditions groups currently enabled

  - Filter IDs and filter names of the event acquisition filters that have been set

  - IDs and names of the common exclusion-conditions groups that have been set

  - When the common exclusion-conditions operating mode is extended mode, the ID of the extended-mode common exclusion-conditions and the common exclusion-conditions group name

- If JP1/IM - Manager is not running at the specified host and the event acquisition filter is used for compatibility, the jcochfilter command cannot be executed.

- If you execute more than one jcochfilter command at the same time, it might cause an error depending on the timing. Do not execute this command more than once at the same time.

- The jcochfilter command cannot be executed together with the jco_spmd_status command.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Argument error
2	Connection cannot be established with JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console) (communication error)
3	Operating status of JP1/IM - Manager cannot be verified
4	There was no response from JP1/IM - Manager within a specific amount of time
5	Event acquisition filter is running in the compatibility mode
6	Error from JP1/IM - Manager
7	Filter ID specified in the −i option does not exist
8	User does not have permissions to execute the jcochfilter command (Windows only)

9	The maximum length for an event acquisition filter was exceeded
10	The common exclusion-conditions specified in the -e option do not exist
11	The common exclusion-conditions group (extended mode) specified for the -on or -off option not found
12	The common exclusion-conditions group (extended mode) cannot be used (the setting is not for extended mode)
13	Application of the definition of common exclusion-conditions group (extended mode) failed
14	The definition of common exclusion-conditions group (extended mode) contains an error
255	Other error

Example 1

List the event acquisition filters on logical host hostA:

```
jcochfilter -h hostA
```

Example 2

Change the filter ID of the event acquisition filter on logical host hostA to 3:

```
jcochfilter -i 3 -h hostA
```

Example 3

Enable common exclusion-conditions groups (ID: 0, 2) for the event acquisition filter on the logical host (hostA), and disable all other groups:

```
jcochfilter -e 0,2 -h hostA
```

jcochstat

Function

This command changes information about the response status for severe events.

The command accesses the event database on the host specified in -h and changes the response status of the JP1 events whose serial numbers are specified in -n.

When a response status is changed, the change is also applied to the response status displayed by other JP1/IM - Views that are logged in to the same manager. If a JP1 event whose response status is to be changed has been forwarded from another host or is set to be forwarded to another host, the response status is not changed at the source or target host.

This command can also be used to change the response status of JP1 events that are not displayed on the **Severe Events** page in the Event Console window. In such a case, you must use one of the following methods to check the change:

- If the JP1 event whose response status has been changed is displayed on the **Monitor Events** page in the Event Console window: Check the **Monitor Events** page.

- If the JP1 event whose response status has been changed is not displayed on the **Monitor Events** page in the Event Console window: Search for the event to check its status.

You can use this command while JP1/IM - Manager is running.

Format

```
jcochstat [-h manager-host-name]
          {-k severe-event-response-status-key | -d |
           -k severe-event-response-status-key -d}
          -n serial-number-1[,...,serial-number-100]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (If the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command must be executed from the administrator console.)

In UNIX: None

Storage directory

In Windows:
   Console-path\bin\

In UNIX:
   /opt/jp1cons/bin/

Arguments

-h *manager-host-name*

   Specifies the manager that has the event database in which the severe events are registered. You can specify host names, domain names, and IPv4 addresses. If this option is omitted, the command assumes the logical host. If this option is omitted during cluster system operation, the command assumes the name of the physical host where the command is executed. If JP1/IM - Manager is not running at the specified manager, an error results.

   Specify the manager host name as a string of from 1 to 255 characters.

Note that the ability to specify the manager of another host in *manager-host-name* is supported for compatibility with version 6.

-k *severe-event-response-status-key*

Specifies the key value that represents the new severe event response status. The severe event response status of the severe events specified in the -n option is changed to the response status indicated by this key. If you use JP1/IM - View to display the status, the response status symbol changes.

A severe event response status key is case sensitive.

You must specify one or both of the -k and -d options. When both options are specified, the command changes the response status and then deletes the events from the JP1/IM - View window. The -k and -d options cannot both be omitted.

Table 1–30: Severe event response status keys

Key value	Response status	Response status symbol displayed in JP1/IM - View
PROCESSED	Processed	
PROCESSING	Being processed	
HELD	On hold	
UNPROCESSED	Unprocessed	(No symbol)

-d

Deletes the severe events specified in the -n option on the **Severe Events** page of the Event Console window. These events are not deleted from the event database.

A deleted event can no longer be displayed on the **Severe Events** page.

You must specify either the -k or -d option, or both.

If you specify both options, change the response status first, and then delete the event on the **Severe Events** page of the Event Console window. You cannot omit both the -k and -d options.

-n *serial-number*

Specifies the serial number of a severe event whose response status is to be changed. This option is mandatory. The permitted value is a decimal integer in the range from 0 to 2,147,483,647.

You can specify a maximum of 100 serial numbers. Separate multiple serial numbers with the comma. Do not specify any spaces before or after a delimiter comma.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Argument error
2	Network failure
3	Updating of the event database failed
4	Specified key is not supported
5	A specified event cannot be updated
7	No permission to execute the command (Windows)
255	Other error

Example

Change to processed status the response status of the events that are registered in the event database on the `host01` manager and whose serial numbers are `35` and `400`, and then delete those events from the window:

```
jcochstat -h host01 -k PROCESSED -n 35,400 -d
```

jcodbsetup

Function

This is a setup command for creating an integrated monitoring database area for storing JP1 events. You must have already specified in advance in the setup information file the database's size, port number, and storage location.

In Windows, if this command is executed in an environment where the IM Configuration Management database is not set up, the following services are registered in the OS:

- When setting up a physical host: JP1/IM-Manager DB Server, JP1/IM-Manager DB Cluster Service

- When setting up a cluster configuration: JP1/IM-Manager DB Server_*logical-host-name*, JP1/IM-Manager DB Cluster Service_*logical-host-name*

In UNIX, if this command is executed in an environment where the IM Configuration Management database is not set up, an entry containing the path to the IM database is added to the `/etc/inittab` file. The entry is added to the respective physical and logical hosts on which this command was executed. Do not delete, edit, or comment out the entry in the `/etc/inittab` file that is added when this command is executed.

Format

```
jcodbsetup {-f setup-information-file-name|-s}
           [-h logical-host-name -c {online|standby}]
           [-q]
           [-v 0]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
   Console-path`\bin\`

In UNIX:
   `/opt/jp1cons/bin/`

Arguments

`-f` *setup-information-file-name*

Specifies the setup information file that contains the requisite information, such as the IM database installation folder and the size of the database area. If neither the IM Configuration Management database nor an integrated monitoring database has been set up, you must specify this option. If the IM Configuration Management database has already been set up, specify in this option the setup information file that you specified when you set up the IM Configuration Management database. Alternatively, if the IM Configuration Management database has already been set up, you can specify the `-s` option instead. In such a case, the command uses the setup information that was specified when the IM Configuration Management database was set up.

This option cannot be specified together with the `-s` option. Additionally, the `-f` and `-s` options cannot both be omitted.

If the path contains a space, enclose the entire path in double-quotation marks (`"`). If you configure a cluster environment, specify the cluster setup information file name.

`-s`

If the IM Configuration Management database has already been set up, you can specify this option instead of the `-f` option. When this option is specified, the command sets up the integrated monitoring database by using the setup information that was specified when the IM Configuration Management database was set up.

If the IM Configuration Management database has not been set up but this option is specified, the command displays the `KNAN11193-E` message.

This option cannot be specified together with the `-f` option. Additionally, the `-s` and `-f` options cannot both be omitted.

`-h` *logical-host-name*

When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name of the host that executes the command. The command sets up the integrated monitoring database for the specified logical host. If you do not use a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed. Note that this logical host name cannot be `JP1_DEFAULT`. In addition, the logical host name is case sensitive. For the logical host name, specify a logical host name set in JP1/Base in the correct form, especially case.

`-c {online|standby}`

Specifies the setup type in the cluster configuration (primary node or secondary node). If you have specified the `-h` option, you must specify this option. If the IM Configuration Management database has already been set up on the same host, specify the value that you used when you created the IM Configuration Management database. If you are running a logical host in a non-cluster environment, specify `online`.

- `online`: Specifies that the primary node is to be set up.

- `standby`: Specifies that the secondary node is to be set up.

If you specify `online`, mount the shared disk and establish a connection to the logical host.

`-q`

Specifies that the command is to be executed without requesting confirmation from the user.

`-v 0`

Specifies that you want to recover a backup for expansion that was backed up using a table schema from JP1/IM - Manager 09-00 to 10-50. In JP1/IM - Manager 11-00, you can specify 0 as the version of the backup for expansion. When `0` is specified, the integrated monitoring database is set up using the same table schema as JP1/IM - Manager 09-00 to 10-50.

If the `-v` option is omitted, the integrated monitoring database is set up using the table schema of JP1/IM - Manager 11-00 or later.

The `-v` option is ignored if `standby` is specified for the `-c` option.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Abnormal termination

Notes

- The contents of the cluster setup information files must be identical between the primary and secondary nodes. When you set up the secondary node, copy the cluster setup information file used for the primary node and then use that file. If the contents of the files specified for the primary and secondary nodes are different, cancel the setup at the secondary node, copy the cluster setup information file from the primary node, and then re-execute the command.

- If you execute the command with the `-c` option specified, do not switch servers during execution. If you switch servers during execution, cancel the setup after the command has terminated, and then re-execute the command.

- If you have canceled the command's execution by pressing **Ctrl** + **C** or **Ctrl** + **Break**, make sure that the `pdistup`, `pdfmkfs`, `pddef`, and `pdload` processes are not executing, execute the `jcodbunsetup` command, and then re-execute this command.

- If the IM Configuration Management database has already been set up and the IM database is being used, JP1/IM - Manager Service must be stopped.

- If you are using the IM Configuration Management database in Windows, the IM database (JP1/IM-Manager DB Server) must be running and the cluster service for the IM database (JP1/IM-Manager DB Cluster Service) must be stopped.

- If you are using JP1/IM - MO, the JP1/IM - Message Optimizer service of JP1/IM - MO on the connection source must be stopped.

- Before executing the command, verify that the logical host name specified in the argument matches the JP1/Base logical host name in JP1/Base, and that the logical host name can be resolved.

- If you perform unsetup of the IM database by executing the `jcodbunsetup` or `jcfdbunsetup` command, you must restart the OS before re-executing the `jcfdbsetup` command.

- Before executing the command in Windows, make sure that the startup type of the Application Experience service is not set to **Disabled**.

jcodbunsetup

Function

This command cancels setup of the integrated monitoring database that stores JP1 events.

Execute this command when you stop using the integrated monitoring database, uninstall JP1/IM - Manager, re-create the integrated monitoring database, or expand the database size.

In an environment in which an IM Configuration Management database has been set up, the IM Configuration Management database is still available even after execution of this command.

In Windows, if this command is executed in an environment where the IM Configuration Management database is not set up, the following services are deleted:

- When removing setup of a physical host: JP1/IM-Manager DB Server, JP1/IM-Manager DB Cluster Service
- When removing setup of a cluster configuration: JP1/IM-Manager DB Server_*logical-host-name*, JP1/IM-Manager DB Cluster Service_*logical-host-name*

In UNIX, if this command is executed in an environment where the IM Configuration Management database is not set up, entries in the `/etc/inittab` file registered by the `jcodbsetup` or `jcfdbsetup` command are deleted. The entries that are deleted are only those for processing related to the physical and logical hosts on which the command was executed.

Format

```
jcodbunsetup [-h logical-host-name -c {online|standby}]
             [-q]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
   Console-path\bin\

In UNIX:
   /opt/jp1cons/bin/

Arguments

-h *logical-host-name*

   When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name of the host that executes the command. The command cancels setup of the integrated monitoring database for the specified logical host. If you do not use a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed. Note that this logical host name cannot be JP1_DEFAULT. In addition, the logical host name is case sensitive. For the logical host name, specify a logical host name set in JP1/Base in the correct form, especially case.

```
-c {online|standby}
```
Specifies the type of setup being canceled in the cluster configuration (primary node or secondary node). If you have specified the `-h` option, you must specify this option.

- online: Specify this value if you specified `online` during setup of the integrated monitoring database.

- standby: Specify this value if you specified `standby` during setup of the integrated monitoring database.

If you specify `online`, mount the shared disk and establish a connection to the logical host. In addition, if you perform unsetup of the integrated monitoring database on a logical host running in a non-cluster environment, specify `online`.

```
-q
```
Specifies that the command is to be executed without requesting confirmation from the user.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Abnormal termination

Notes

- If you expand the database size in an environment in which the IM Configuration Management database has been created, you must execute the command that cancels setup of IM Configuration Management database after you've executed this command.

- If you execute the command with the `-c` option specified, do not switch servers during execution. If you switch servers during execution, re-execute the command after the command has terminated.

- If you have canceled the command's execution by pressing **Ctrl** + **C** or **Ctrl** + **Break**, make sure that the `pdirst` process is not executing, and then re-execute this command.

- In Windows, the service must be in the following status:

  For a physical host:

  The cluster service for the IM database (JP1/IM-Manager DB Cluster Service) must be stopped, and the IM database service (JP1/IM-Manager DB Server) must be started. In addition, if the IM Configuration Management database is set up and the IM database is being used, the JP1/IM - Manager service (JP1/IM-Manager) must be stopped.

  For a logical host:

  The cluster service for the IM database (JP1/IM-Manager DB Cluster Service_*logical-host-name*) on the logical host must be stopped, and the IM database service (JP1/IM-Manager DB Server_*logical-host-name*) on the logical host must be started. In addition, when the IM Configuration Management database is set up and the IM database is being used, the JP1/IM - Manager service (JP1/IM-Manager_*logical-host-name*) must be stopped.

- In UNIX, when the IM Configuration Management database is set up, and the IM database is being used, the JP1/IM-Manager service must be stopped.

- If you are using JP1/IM - MO, the JP1/IM - Message Optimizer service of JP1/IM - MO on the connection source must be stopped.

- Before executing the command in Windows, make sure that the startup type of the Application Experience service is not set to **Disabled**.

jcoegschange

Function

This command changes correlation event generation definitions. You can execute this command while the status of the correlation event generation function is stopped, running, or standby, but not while the status is starting or stopping.

The following notes apply to execution of the `jcoegschange` command:

- When you execute the `jcoegschange` command to change correlation event generation definitions, the new definitions take effect immediately. If there are JP1 events under correlation event generation processing when the new definitions take effect, all these events will fail.

- If no conditions are defined in the correlation event generation definition file when the `jcoegschange` command is issued, the command executes processing with no correlation event generation conditions. This means that no correlation events are issued.

- If the correlation event generation function is in running status and the correlation event generation definitions to be changed by the `jcoegschange` command contain an error, the definitions are not changed and processing continues.

- If the correlation event generation function is not running, the only processing that occurs is that the correlation event generation definitions are set. Once you start the correlation event generation function, the correlation event generation definitions take effect.

- The `jcoegschange` command cannot be executed together with the `jcoegsstatus` command in which the `-d` option is specified.

Format

```
jcoegschange [-h logical-host-name]
             -f correlation-event-generation-definition-file-name
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
    Console-path`\bin\`

In UNIX:
    `/opt/jp1cons/bin/`

Arguments

`-h` *logical-host-name*

When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified in the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is assumed. If the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed.

-f *correlation-event-generation-definition-file-name*

> Specifies the relative or absolute path of the correlation event generation definition file.

Return values

0	Correlation event generation definitions were changed successfully
1	Attempt to change correlation event generation definitions failed
2	A timeout occurred during communication with the Event Generation Service (when the integrated monitoring database is not used) or with Event Base Service (when the integrated monitoring database is used)
100	Execution permission error (Windows only)
101	Argument error
102	Communication error
255	Other abnormal termination (system error)

Example

Change the correlation event generation definitions for the physical host `hostP` to the definitions specified in the correlation event generation definition file `/tmp/teigi1.conf`:

Input value:

```
jcoegschange -f /tmp/teigi1.conf
```

Result:

```
KAJV3201-I The correlation event generation definition file (/tmp/
teigi1.conf) has been read, and the definitions for the correlation
event generation function on (hostP) have been updated.
```

The same result is output even if no correlation event generation definitions are set for the correlation event generation function.

jcoegscheck

Function

This command checks the contents of a correlation event generation definition file.

This command looks for definition errors and redundant definitions in the correlation event generation definition file.

Format

```
jcoegscheck -f correlation-event-generation-definition-file-name
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:

   Console-path`\bin\`

In UNIX:

   `/opt/jp1cons/bin/`

Arguments

`-f` *correlation-event-generation-definition-file-name*
   Specifies the relative or absolute path of the correlation event generation definition file.

Return values

`0`	Contents of the correlation event generation definition file were correct
`1`	Correlation event generation definition file contained invalid contents
`100`	No execution permissions (Windows only) Execution permissions are only granted to `root` (UNIX only)
`101`	Argument error
`255`	Other abnormal termination (system error)

Example

Check the contents of correlation event generation definition file `/tmp/teigi1.conf` at the physical host `hostP`:

   Input value:

```
jcoegscheck -f /tmp/teigi1.conf
```

Result (when the definitions were correct):

```
KAJV3311-I The content of the correlation event generation definition
file (/tmp/teigi1.conf) will now be checked.
KAJV3312-I No mistakes were found in the content of the correlation
event generation definition file (/tmp/teigi1.conf).
```

Result (when there were errors in the definitions):

```
KAJV3311-I The content of the correlation event generation definition
file (/tmp/teigi1.conf) will now be checked.
Contents of the correlation event generation definition file (/tmp/
teigi1.conf) are now checked.
KAJV3313-E There is an invalid definition in the correlation event
generation definition.
KAJV3314-E There is an error in the contents of the correlation event
generation definition file. (file name = /tmp/teigi1.conf, line = 5,
incorrect contents = The correlation event generation condition name
has not been specified.)
KAJV3314-E There is an error in the contents of the correlation event
generation definition file. (file name = /tmp/teigi1.conf, line = 25,
incorrect contents=The number of specified event conditions exceeds
the maximum for a single correlation event generation condition.)
```

jcoegsstart

Function

This command changes the status of the correlation event generation function from standby to running. When the correlation event generation function is placed in running status, it starts processing in accordance with the correlation event generation definitions.

You can use the `jcoegsstart` command only after you have used the `jcoegsstop` command to place the correlation event generation function on standby status. The `jcoegsstart` command cannot start the correlation event generation function when it is stopped (service start and stop are controlled by process management (`jco_spmd`)).

When the status is changed successfully by the `jcoegsstart` command, a JP1 event (`00003F25`) is issued. For details about the `00003F25` JP1 event, see *3.2.2 Details of JP1 events*.

If the correlation event generation function is already in running status when the `jcoegsstart` command is executed, the status remains unchanged.

Format

```
jcoegsstart [-h logical-host-name]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
  Console-path`\bin\`
In UNIX:
  `/opt/jp1cons/bin/`

Arguments

`-h` *logical-host-name*

  When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified in the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is assumed. If the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed.

Return values

0	Correlation event generation function restarted successfully
1	Restart of the correlation event generation function failed
2	A timeout occurred during communication with the correlation event generation function
100	No execution permissions (Windows only).

	In UNIX, execution permissions are only granted to `root`.
`101`	Argument error
`102`	Communication error
`255`	Other abnormal termination (system error)

Example

Restart the correlation event generation function at the physical host `hostP`:

Input value:

```
jcoegsstart
```

Result:

```
KAJV3291-I The correlation event generation function for hostP has
restarted.
```

jcoegsstatus

Function

This command displays the status of the correlation event generation function and the start options. By using the options, you can also display the correlation event generation definitions that are currently in use and the date and time at which correlation event generation definitions were applied.

Format

```
jcoegsstatus [-h logical-host-name]
             [-d]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (If the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command must be executed from the administrator console.)

In UNIX: None

Storage directory

In Windows:
    Console-path`\bin\`

In UNIX:
    `/opt/jp1cons/bin/`

Arguments

`-h` *logical-host-name*

When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified in the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is assumed. If the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed.

`-d`

Specifies that the following are to be displayed: the status of the correlation event generation function, start options, correlation event generation definitions that are currently in use, and the date and time at which the correlation event generation definitions were applied by the `jcoegschange` command.

The `jcoegsstatus` command with the `-d` option specified cannot be executed together with the `jcoegschange` command.

Output format

In Windows and UNIX (when the LANG environment variable is not C)

When you execute the `jcoegsstatus` command, the status of the correlation event generation function is displayed in the following format:

```
KAJV3261-I The status of the correlation event generation service for hostP
will now be displayed.
Correlation event generation function: status
```

```
Start option : start-option
```

When the -d option is specified, the status is displayed in the following format:

```
KAJV3261-I The status of the correlation event generation service for hostP
will now be displayed.
Correlation event generation function: status
Start option : start-option
KAJV3281-I The correlation event generation definition for hostP will now be
displayed.
File name : absolute-path-of-file
Reflection time : YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss
VERSION=0002
# comment
[generation-condition-name]
TARGET=filtering-condition-for-the-correlation-target-range
CON=event-condition
SAME_ATTRIBUTE=duplicate-attribute-value-condition
CORRELATION_NUM=maximum-correlation-number
TIMEOUT=timeout-period
TYPE=event-correlation-type
SUCCESS_EVENT=correlation-event-information
```

In UNIX (when the LANG environment variable is C)

When you execute the jcoegsstatus command, the status of the correlation event generation function is displayed in the following format:

```
KAJV3261-I The status of the correlation event generation service for host-
name will now be displayed.
Correlation event generation function : status
Start option : start-option
```

When the -d option is specified, the status is displayed in the following format:

```
KAJV3261-I The status of the correlation event generation service for host-
name will now be displayed.
Correlation event generation function : status
Start option : start-option
KAJV3281-I The correlation event generation definition for host-name will now
be displayed.
File name : absolute-path-of-file
Reflection time : YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss
VERSION=0002
# comment
[generation-condition-name]
TARGET=filtering-condition-for-the-correlation-target-range
CON=event-condition
SAME_ATTRIBUTE=duplicate-attribute-value-condition
```

```
CORRELATION_NUM=maximum-correlation-number
TIMEOUT=timeout-period
TYPE=event-correlation-type
SUCCESS_EVENT=correlation-event-information
```

The following table lists and describes the character strings that are displayed as *status*.

Table 1–31: Character strings displayed as status

Character string displayed as status	Operating status	Description
STARTING	Starting	The correlation event generation function is executing startup processing.
RUNNING	Running	The correlation event generation function is running and is ready to perform correlation event generation processing. This status occurs in the following cases: • The correlation event generation function has started. • The jcoegsstart command is executed while the correlation event generation function is in standby status.
STANDBY	Standby	The correlation event generation function is running, but correlation event generation processing has stopped. Correlation event generation processing is not performed on a JP1 event that is issued while the function is in standby status. Even when the function status changes from standby to running, the correlation event generation processing is not performed on a JP1 event that was issued while the function was in standby status. *Remarks:* A correlation event that was being generated before the function was placed in standby status results in a failure after the function is placed in standby status.
STOPPING	Stopping	The correlation event generation function is engaged in termination processing.
STOP	Stopped	The correlation event generation function has stopped.

The following table lists and describes the character strings that are displayed as *start-option*.

Table 1–32: Character strings displayed as start-option

Character string displayed as start-option	Start option	Description
cold	Cold start	Do not inherit the information that was under correlation event generation processing when the function went into stop status during the previous session.
warm	Warm start	Inherit the information that was under correlation event generation processing when the function went into stop status during the previous session.

For details about the format of a correlation event generation definition file, see *Correlation event generation definition file* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.

Return values

0	Status was displayed successfully
1	Status display failed
2	A timeout occurred during communication with the correlation event generation function

100	No permission to execute the command (Windows)
101	Argument error
102	Communication error
255	Other abnormal termination (system error)

Example 1

Display the status of the correlation event generation function on the physical host `hostP` (status: running; start option: `cold`):

Input value:

```
jcoegsstatus
```

Result:

```
KAJV3261-I The status of the correlation event generation service for
hostP will now be displayed.
Correlation event generation function : RUNNING
Start option                          : cold
```

Example 2

Display the status of the correlation event generation function on the physical host `hostP` and the correlation event generation definitions (status: running; start option: `cold`):

Input value:

```
jcoegsstatus  -d
```

Result:

```
KAJV3261-I The status of the correlation event generation service for
hostP will now be displayed.
Correlation event generation function : RUNNING
Start option                          : cold

KAJV3281-I The correlation event generation definition for hostP will
now be displayed.
File name           :  /tmp/teigi1.conf
Reflection time :  2005/11/05 20:35:30

VERSION=2
[CONDITION]
TARGET=B.SOURCESERVER==host1;host2;host3
CON=CID:1, B.ID==100, E.SEVERITY==Emergency;Critical;Alert;Error
SAME_ATTRIBUTE=B.SOURCESERVER
CORRELATION_NUM=20
SUCCESS_EVENT=B.ID:A00, E.SEVERITY:Emergency, B.MESSAGE:$EV1_B.MESSAGE
```

Example 3

Display the status of the correlation event generation function on the physical host `hostP` and the correlation event generation definitions (status: standby; start option: `warm`):

The following condition applies:

- When JP1/IM - Manager is newly installed

  `KAJV3283-I` is displayed because the correlation event generation definition file has not been set.

Input value:

```
jcoegsstatus -d
```

Result:

```
KAJV3261-I The status of the correlation event generation service for
hostP will now be displayed.
Correlation event generation function : STANDBY
Start option                          : warm

KAJV3283-I The correlation event generation definition for hostP has
not been defined.
```

Example 4

Display the status of the correlation event generation function on the physical host `hostP` and the correlation event generation definitions (status: stopped (process down); start option: `cold`):

Input value:

```
jcoegsstatus  -d
```

Result:

```
KAJV3261-I The status of the correlation event generation service for
hostP will now be displayed.
Correlation event generation function : STOP
Start option                          : cold

KAJV3281-I The correlation event generation definition for hostP will
now be displayed.
File name          :  /tmp/teigi1.conf
Reflection time :  2005/11/05 20:35:30

VERSION=2
[CONDITION]
TARGET=B.SOURCESERVER==host1;host2;host3
CON=CID:1, B.ID==100, E.SEVERITY==Emergency;Critical;Alert;Error
SAME_ATTRIBUTE=B.SOURCESERVER
CORRELATION_NUM=20
SUCCESS_EVENT=B.ID:A00, E.SEVERITY:Emergency, B.MESSAGE:$EV1_B.MESSAGE
```

Example 5

Load an invalid correlation event generation definition file while the correlation event generation function is running:

Input value:

```
jcoegsstatus  -d
```

Result:

```
KAJV3261-I The status of the correlation event generation service for
hostP will now be displayed.
Correlation event generation function : RUNNING
Start option                          : cold

KAJV3281-I The correlation event generation definition for hostP will
now be displayed.
File name            :  /tmp/teigi1.conf
Reflection time :  2005/11/05 20:35:30

KAJV3285-I  Operations will continue while ignoring an invalid
correlation event generation definition of hostP.

[CONDITION]
CON=CID:1, B.ID==ZZZ    ...#Message ID is invalid
SUCCESS_EVENT=B.ID:A00, E.SEVERITY:Emergency, B.MESSAGE:$EV1_B.MESSAGE
```

jcoegsstop

Function

This command changes the status of the correlation event generation function from running to standby. When the correlation event generation function is placed in standby status, it stops correlation event generation processing.

Use the `jcoegsstop` command when you want to stop correlation event generation processing without stopping the correlation event generation function. To restore the correlation event generation function to running status, either execute the `jcoegsstart` command or restart JP1/IM - Manager.

When the status is changed successfully by the `jcoegsstop` command, a JP1 event (`00003F26`) is issued. For details about the `00003F26` JP1 event, see *3.2.2 Details of JP1 events*.

Format

```
jcoegsstop [-h logical-host-name]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
   Console-path`\bin\`

In UNIX:
   `/opt/jp1cons/bin/`

Arguments

−h *logical-host-name*

   When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified in the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is assumed. If the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed.

Notes

- If you execute this command during correlation event generation processing, all correlation events undergoing generation processing will result in failure.

- A JP1 event that is issued while the correlation event generation function is in standby status is not subject to correlation event generation processing.

- If the correlation event generation function is already in standby status when the `jcoegsstop` command is executed, the status remains unchanged.

Return values

0	Correlation event generation function was terminated successfully
1	Termination of the correlation event generation function failed
2	A timeout occurred during communication with the correlation event generation function
100	No execution permissions (Windows only) Execution permissions are only granted to `root` (UNIX only)
101	Argument error
102	Communication error
255	Other abnormal termination (system error)

Example

Terminate the correlation event generation function on the physical host `hostP`:

Input value:

```
jcoegsstop
```

Result:

```
KAJV3301-I The correlation event generation function for hostP has
stopped.
```

jcoevtreport

Function

This command outputs to a CSV file information about the JP1 events registered in the integrated monitoring database. Only one instance of this command can be executing at the same time.

The `jcoevtreport` command can output JP1 event information to a CSV file as long as the IM database service is running, even if the integrated monitoring database is disabled or Central Console is not running.

> **⏺ Important**
>
> Because the `jcoevtreport` command acquires an event from the integrated monitoring database, operations such as searching for events from JP1/IM - View, switching response statuses, and acquiring events from JP1/IM - Manager are affected. Therefore, if the `jcoevtreport` command is executed when many events are running, other processes of JP1/IM - View or JP1/IM - Manager are delayed, and overall operation might be affected. If you want to execute the `jcoevtreport` command, do so during a time when it will not affect operation.

For details about the CSV output format, see *3.15.2 Saving event information in the integrated monitoring database (CSV report)* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*.

The command outputs error information to standard error, such as invalid definitions or a file size that exceeds the maximum value.

The following table describes the output functions.

Function	Description
Output of event report	Function that outputs to a CSV file information about the JP1 events registered in the integrated monitoring database
Output of maintenance information	Function that outputs all information about the JP1 events registered between an output start date/time and an output end date/time in the event of an integrated monitoring database failure
Output-and-save	Function that saves JP1 event information from the output of event report function before the information is deleted from the integrated monitoring database
Output-and-save status display	Function that displays the size and percentage of the JP1 events in the integrated monitoring database that have not been output and saved (percentage representing the ratio between the events that have not been output and the maximum number of records in the integrated monitoring database), as well as the deletion warning notification level

Format

Output of event report

```
jcoevtreport [-h logical-host-name]
             [-o output-file-name]
              -s output-start-date -e output-end-date
             [-user]
             [-f filter-file-name-for-output-of-event-report]
             [-k item-file-name-for-output-of-event-report]
             [-t {ON|OFF}]
             [-a {EVTATTR|DISP}]
```

Output of maintenance information

```
jcoevtreport [-h logical-host-name]
             [-o output-file-name]
              -s output-start-date -e output-end-date
              -sys
```

Output-and-save

```
jcoevtreport [-h logical-host-name]
             [-o output-file-name]
              -save
             [-t {ON|OFF}]
             [-a {EVTATTR|DISP}]
```

Output-and-save status display

```
jcoevtreport [-h logical-host-name]
              -showsv
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
   Console-path\bin\

In UNIX:
   /opt/jp1cons/bin/

Arguments

-h *logical-host-name*

When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name of the host that executes the command. The command acquires JP1 event information from the integrated monitoring database that is running at the specified logical host and performs output of event reports, output of maintenance information, output-and-save, or output-and-save status display. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified in the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is assumed. If the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed.

-o *output-file-name*

Specifies the relative or absolute path name of the CSV file to which the JP1 event information acquired from the integrated monitoring database is to be output.

If you specify a file name that begins with a hyphen (-), use a relative or absolute path that includes a directory (such as ./-hoge) in order to distinguish the file name from an option. The permitted file name is a maximum of 250 bytes including the path.

Note that the following characters cannot be specified in a file name in Windows:

• Characters: : ? " < > |

- A character string that completely matches any of the following strings (not case sensitive): CON, PRN, AUX, NUL, COM1, COM2, COM3, COM4, COM5, COM6, COM7, COM8, COM9, LPT1, LPT2, LPT3, LPT4, LPT5, LPT6, LPT7, LPT8, LPT9

The following describes the relationship between the specified output file name and the file name that is actually created.

Event information in the integrated monitoring database is output to a CSV file named *output-file-name_serial-number*.csv. The serial number is a number from 000 to 999. A maximum of 50,000 event information items can be output to a file. If a file with the same name already exists, the command does not overwrite the file. Instead, the command creates a new file by incrementing the serial number until an unused file name is obtained. If the serial number exceeds 999, the command ends without creating a file. If this option is omitted, the command outputs a CSV file named jcoevtreport_*serial-number*.csv to the current directory.

If the current directory (.) or the root directory (/) is specified in the file name, the command handles it as shown below:

-o argument	Windows	UNIX
.	._*xxx*.csv is created in the current directory.	_*xxx*.csv is created in the current directory.
/	_*xxx*.csv is created in the root directory.	_*xxx*.csv is created in the root directory.
"" (null character)	_*xxx*.csv is created in the current directory.	Insufficient argument error

-s *output-start-date*

Specifies the start date/time of the event arrival time that is used for outputting events.

The specification format is *YYYYMMDDhhmmss*.

The specified date/time must be within the period from 1970/01/01 00:00:00 to 2038/01/19 03:14:07 (GMT). When the time zone of the host on which the command is executed is Japan, the period is (GMT + 9:00) 1970/01/01 09:00:00 to 2038/01/19 12:14:07.

-e *output-end-date*

Specifies the end date/time of the event arrival time that is used for outputting events .

The specification format is *YYYYMMDDhhmmss*.

The specified date/time must be within the same period as for the -s option.

-k *item-file-name-for-output-of-event-report*

Specifies the relative or absolute path name of the item file name for output of event report.

If you specify a file name that begins with a hyphen (-), use a relative or absolute path that includes a directory (such as ./-hoge) in order to distinguish the file name from an option.

For details about the format of the item file for event report output, see *Item file* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.

-f *filter-file-name-for-output-of-event-report*

Specifies the name of a filter file in relative or absolute path format.

If you specify a file name that begins with a hyphen (-), use a relative or absolute path that includes a directory (such as ./-hoge) in order to distinguish the file name from an option.

For details about the filter file formats, see *Filter file* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.

-t {ON|OFF}

Specifies whether the registration time, arrival time, and START_TIME and END_TIME (common information for the extended attributes) are to be output in the format *YYYYMMDDhhmmss* or in absolute time in seconds.

- ON: Specifies that the registration time, arrival time, and START_TIME and END_TIME (common information for the extended attributes) are to be output in the format *YYYYMMDDhhmmss* (i.e., they are to be converted from absolute time in seconds from January 1, 1970, to the calendar format *YYYYMMDDhhmmss*).

- OFF: Specifies that the time is not to be converted to the calendar format.

This option takes precedence over the item file specification.

ON and OFF are not case sensitive.

-a {EVTATTR|DISP}

Specifies the output format for the header. If the -a option is omitted, no header is output.

When EVTATTR is specified, the command displays attribute names (such as B.ID and E.SEVERITY); when DISP is specified, the command displays item names (such as event ID and severity).

EVTATTR and DISP are not case sensitive.

If DISP is specified in the -a option, the character string to be output varies according to the value set for the LANG environment variable. Note that the LANG environment variable that is used to display the character string in the header depends on the OS. In Windows, the language of the header character string will be the language of the OS. In UNIX, the LANG environment variable that is used is the variable of the prompt where the command is executed.

In addition, when program-specific extended attributes and user-defined item names are specified in the definition file for extended event attributes (extended file), you can assign one column per attribute for output to a CSV file, in the same way as for basic attributes and common extended attributes. You can also output the names of attributes and specified items to the header. For details about the CSV output format, see *3.15.2 Saving event information in the integrated monitoring database (CSV report)* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*.

Specify whether you want to enable the function for assigning a column to each program-specific extended attribute for output in the environment definition file for event report output (evtreport.conf). For details, see *Environment definition file for event report output (evtreport.conf)* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.

The following table shows the character strings for the header that is output by the jcoevtreport command.

Table 1–33: Header character string output by the jcoevtreport command

-a EVTATTR	-a DISP	
	LANG is Japanese	LANG is English
B.SEQNO	Serial number	Serial number
B.ID	Event ID	Event ID
B.PROCESSID	Source process ID	Source process ID
B.TIME	Registered time	Registered time
B.ARRIVEDTIME	Arrived time	Arrived time
B.REASON	Registered reason	Registered reason
B.USERID	Source user ID	Source user ID
B.GROUPID	Source group ID	Source group ID
B.USERNAME	Source user name	Source user name
B.GROUPNAME	Source group name	Source group name
B.SOURCESERVER	Registered host name	Source event server name
B.DESTSERVER	Destination event server name	Destination event server name
B.SOURCEIPADDR	Source IP address	Source IP address
B.DESTIPADDR	Destination IP address	Destination IP address
B.SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number	Source serial number
B.CODESET	Code set	Code set

-a EVTATTR	-a DISP	
	LANG is Japanese	LANG is English
B.MESSAGE	Message	Message
E.SEVERITY	Event level	Event level
E.USER_NAME	User name	User name
E.PRODUCT_NAME	Product name	Product name
E.OBJECT_TYPE	Object type	Object type
E.OBJECT_NAME	Object name	Object name
E.ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE	Root object type	Root object type
E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME	Root object name	Root object name
E.OBJECT_ID	Object ID	Object ID
E.OCCURRENCE	Occurrence	Occurrence
E.START_TIME	Start time	Start time
E.END_TIME	End time	End time
E.RESULT_CODE	Return code	Result code
E.JP1_SOURCEHOST	Event source host name	Event source host
E.JP1_GENERATE_SOURCE_SEQNO	Relation Event serial number	Relation Event serial number
E.JP1_GENERATE_NAME	Correlation event generation condition name	Correlation event generation condition name
E.JP1_IMSUPPRESS_ID	Suppressed event ID	Suppressed event ID
E.JP1_IMSUPPRESS_NAME	Repeated event condition name	Repeated event condition name
E.JP1_TRAP_NAME	Monitoring target name	Monitoring target name
E.JP1_TRAP_ID	Monitoring ID number	Monitoring ID number
E.JP1_IMCOMEXCLUDE_ID	Common exclude conditions group ID	Common exclude conditions group ID
E.JP1_IMCOMEXCLUDE_NAME	Common exclude conditions group name	Common exclude conditions group name
E.JP1_IMCOMEXCLUDE_TARGET	Common exclude conditions group target-for-exclusion	Common exclude conditions group target-for-exclusion
E.@JP1IM_ACTTYPE	Action type	Action type
E.@JP1IM_ACTCONTROL	Action	Action
E.@JP1IM_SEVERE	Server event	Severe Event
E.@JP1IM_CORRELATE	Correlation event	Correlation event
E.@JP1IM_RESPONSE	Response-waiting event	Response-waiting event
E.@JP1IM_ORIGINAL_SEVERITY	Original severity level	Original Severity Level
E.@JP1IM_CHANGE_SEVERITY	New severity level	New Severity Level
E.@JP1IM_DEALT	Response status	Event status
E.@JP1IM_RELEASE	Severe event released	Severe Event Released

-a EVTATTR	-a DISP	
	LANG is Japanese	LANG is English
E.@JP1IM_DISMISSED	Severe event deleted	Severe Event Deleted
E.@JP1IM_MEMO	Memorandum	Memo
E.@JP1IM_DISPLAY_MESSAGE	Changed display message	Display Message
E.@JP1IM_CHANGE_MESSAGE	New display message	New Message
E.@JP1IM_CHANGE_MESSAGE_NAME	Display message change definition	Message change definition name
E.*xxxxxxx*[#1]	Item name[#2]	Item name[#3]
Program-specific extended attributes count	Number of program-specific extended attributes[#4]	Program-specific extended attributes count
Program-specific extended attributes	Program-specific extended attribute	Program-specific extended attribute

#1: The name of the attribute specified in the definition file for extended event attributes (extended file) will be output.

#2: The Japanese name of the item specified in the definition file for extended event attributes (extended file) will be output.

#3: The English name of the item specified in the definition file for extended event attributes (extended file) will be output.

#4: The total number of program-specific extended attributes that are not specified in the definition file for extended event attributes (extended file) will be output.

-user

Specifies that an event report on the JP1 events registered in the integrated monitoring database is to be output.

The -user option is optional.

If you omit all of the -user, -sys, -save, and -showsv options, the output of event report function is assumed.

-sys

Specifies that maintenance information on the JP1 events registered in the integrated monitoring database is to be output.

-save

Specifies that all JP1 events in the integrated monitoring database that have not been output and saved are to be output and saved.

-showsv

The following items are output.

Display item	Description
Percentage of the events that have not been output	The percentage of the JP1 events in the integrated monitoring database that have not been saved and output (percentage representing the ratio between the events that have not been output and the maximum number of records in the integrated monitoring database) is displayed.
Size of the events that have not been output	The data size of the JP1 events in the integrated monitoring database that have not been saved and output is displayed in megabytes. The displayed size is the data size in the integrated monitoring database. For CSV output, capacity equivalent to the displayed size of the events that were not output × 1.2 is required.
Deletion warning notification level setting	The value set for the deletion warning notification is displayed. If deletion warning notification is disabled, a hyphen (-) is displayed.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Invalid option or argument
2	Invalid filter
3	Invalid item file
4	Report output processing error
5	Execution permission error (Windows only)
6	Concurrent execution error
7	Serial number of the output file has reached the maximum value
101	Integrated monitoring database has not been set up
102	IM database service is not running
103	Error occurred in the connection with the IM database service
254	Memory shortage occurred
255	System error

Notes

Before executing the command in Windows, make sure that the startup type of the Application Experience service is not set to **Disabled**.

Example 1

Output to a report the events that arrived at the manager from 2008/06/01 12:00:00 to 2009/01/01/00:00:00:

```
jcoevtreport -s 20080601120000 -e 20090101000000 -user
```

Example 2

Set report_*xxx*.csv as the output destination and output an event report on the JP1 events dated from 2009/07/08 08:45:00 to 2009/07/14 17:15:00:

```
jcoevtreport -s 20090708084500 -e 20090714171500 -o report
```

Example 3

Set report_*xxx*.csv as the output destination and output maintenance information on the JP1 events dated from 2009/07/08 08:45:00 to 2009/07/14 17:15:00:

```
jcoevtreport -sys -s 20090708084500 -e 20090714171500 -o report
```

Example 4

Set report_*xxx*.csv as the output destination and perform output-and-save:

```
jcoevtreport -save -o report
```

Example 5

Displays the output-and-save status:

```
jcoevtreport -showsv
```

jcofuncfcheck (Windows only)

Function

This command checks for definition errors in the definition files for executing applications and the definition file for the Tool Launcher window in a specified directory, and then outputs the analysis results to standard output.

The analysis results are output in the following formats:

```
Function tree definition
```

tree-hierarchy **"***displayed-character-string***"** [**,"***execution-command-path***"**]

```
Function toolbar definition
```

`row =` *column*

"*displayed-character-string***"**[**,"***execution-command-path***"**]

Note:

The `Function toolbar definition` heading and information are displayed only when one of the following directories is specified as the Tool Launcher window definition directory:

View-path`\conf\function\ja`

View-path`\conf\function\en`

The analysis results contain the application execution definition identifier defined in the system (`"default_browser"` indicating the default Web browser definition used in Central Console) and the Tool Launcher window identifier (`"root"` indicating the highest node of the menu tree).

Format

```
jcofuncfcheck application-execution-definition-directory-name
              Tool-Launcher-window-definition-directory-name
```

Execution permission

None

Storage directory

View-path`\bin\`

Arguments

application-execution-definition-directory-name

Specifies the directory containing the definition files for executing applications that are to be checked, expressed as an absolute path or a path relative to the current directory. This cannot be a file name.

Tool-Launcher-window-definition-directory-name

Specifies the directory containing the definition file for the Tool Launcher window that is to be checked, expressed as an absolute path or a path relative to the current directory. This cannot be a file name.

Example

Execute the command on the following definition files:

Definition file for executing applications

```
@file type="application-execution-definition", version="0300";
@define-block type="application-execution-def";
id="notepad";
path="C:\winnt\system32\notepad.exe";
@define-block-end;
@define-block type="application-execution-def";
id="dmp";
path="[\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\HITACHI\NETM/DM/P\0521/A\PathName
\Path00]\bin\DMPSTS.exe";
@define-block-end;
```

Definition file for the Tool Launcher window

```
@file type="function-definition", version="0300";
@define-block type="function-tree-def";
id="node1";
parent_id="root";
name="Node 1";
@define-block-end;
@define-block type="function-tree-def";
id="node11";
parent_id="node1";
name="Node 11";
icon="%JCO_INSTALL_PATH%\image\1206.gif";
execute_id="default_browser";
args="http://";
@define-block-end;
@define-block type="function-tree-def";
id="node2";
parent_id="root";
name="Node 2";
icon="%JCO_INSTALL_PATH%\image\1206.gif";
execute_id="notepad";
@define-block-end;
@define-block type="function-tree-def";
id="node3";
parent_id="root";
name="Node 3";
icon="%JCO_INSTALL_PATH%\image\1206.gif";
execute_id="dmp";
@define-block-end;
```

The analysis results are output as follows:

```
Function tree definition
  "Integrated Management"
    "Node-1"
      "Node 11","C:\Program Files\Netscape\Communicator\Program\netscape.exe"
      "Node 2","C:\winnt\system32\notepad.exe"
      "Node 3","C:\NETMDMP\bin\DMPSTS.exe"
```

```
Function toolbar definition
  row=1
    "Node 11","C:\Program Files\Netscape\Communicator\Program\netscape.exe"
    "Node 2","C:\winnt\system32\notepad.exe"
```

jcogencore

Function

With the exception of the Central Scope Service (`jcsmain`), this command outputs dumps in the event of a JP1/IM - Manager process failure. After executing the `jcogencore` command, you must restart JP1/IM - Manager.

- In Windows:

  Execute this command if the `evflow`, `evtcon`, `evgen`, and `jcfmain` processes of JP1/IM - Manager have failed.

- In UNIX:

  Execute this command if the `evflow`, `jcamain`, `evtcon`, `evgen`, and `jcfmain` processes of JP1/IM - Manager have failed.

To detect failures, use the health check function of JP1/IM - Manager (for details about the health check function, see *7.2 JP1/IM - Manager health check function* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*).

When you execute the `jcogencore` command, it displays a message asking you to choose the processes for which failure data is to be output. Select the processes that have failed. The following table shows the files that are output when the `jcogencore` command is executed.

Table 1–34: Files that are output

OS	Process name	Name of output file	
		Java thread dump	Core dump
Windows	`evflow`	*javacore-process-ID*.*XXXXXXXXX*.`txt`	--
	`jcamain`	--	--
	`evtcon`[#1]	*javacore-process-ID*ID.*XXXXXXXXX*.`txt`	--
	`evgen`[#1, #2]	*javacore-process-ID*.*XXXXXXXXX*.`txt`	--
	`jcfmain`	*javacore-process-ID*.*XXXXXXXXX*.`txt`	--
UNIX	`evflow`	*javacore-process-ID*.*XXXXXXXXX*.`txt`	`core.evflow`
	`jcamain`	--	`core.jcamain`
	`evtcon`[#1]	*javacore-process-ID*.*XXXXXXXXX*.`txt`	`core.java`
	`evgen`[#1, #2]	*javacore-process-ID*.*XXXXXXXXX*.`txt`	`core.evgen`
	`jcfmain`	*javacore-process-ID*.*XXXXXXXXX*.`txt`	`core.jcfmain` `core`.*process-ID*.`jcfallogtrap`

Legend:

   XXXXXXXXX: Unique ID assigned automatically by the OS

   --: Not output

#1

   `evtcon` and `evgen` are function names.

#2

   This function name is used when the integrated monitoring database is not used.

The output files are stored in the following folders:

When the process name is not `jcfmain`

In Windows:

Physical host: *Console-path*`\log\`

Logical host: *shared-disk*`\jp1cons\log\`

In UNIX:

Physical host: `/var/opt/jp1cons/log/`

Logical host: *shared-disk*`/jp1cons/log/`

When the process name is `jcfmain`

In Windows:

Physical host: *Manager-path*`\log\imcf\`

Logical host: *shared-disk*`\jp1imm\log\imcf\`

In UNIX:

Physical host: `/var/opt/jp1imm/log/imcf`

Logical host: *shared-disk*`/jp1imm/log/imcf`

In addition to the thread and core dumps that are output, other failure data can be obtained by using the data collection tool.

Once you have executed this command, you must restart JP1/IM - Manager.

- In Windows:

Physical host: After the command has executed, stop JP1/IM - Manager Service by choosing **Control Panel**, **Administrative Tools**, **Services**, and **JP1/IM-Manager Service**, and then restart JP1/IM - Manager. After JP1/IM - Manager has restarted, use the `jco_spmd_status` command to check the process statuses.

Logical host: After the command has executed, stop the JP1/IM-Manager_*logical-host-name* service by choosing **Control Panel**, **Administrative Tools**, and **Services**, and then restart JP1/IM - Manager. If you use cluster software to monitor the JP1/IM-Manager_*logical-host-name* service, use the cluster software to either restart the service or trigger failover.

- In UNIX:

Physical host: After the command has executed, the selected processes are terminated forcibly. Use the `jco_stop` command to terminate all processes and then restart the processes with the `jco_start` command. After the processes have restarted, use the `jco_spmd_status` command to check the process statuses.

Logical host: After the command has executed, the selected processes are forcibly terminated. Use the `jco_stop.cluster` command to terminate all processes and then restart the processes with the `jco_start.cluster` command. If you use cluster software to monitor JP1/IM - Manager, use the cluster software to either restart the service or trigger failover.

Format

```
jcogencore [-h logical-host-name]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:

    Console-path`\bin\`

In UNIX:

    `/opt/jp1cons/bin/`

Arguments

`-h` *logical-host-name*

When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name. The command outputs the thread or core dump of the JP1/IM - Manager processes at the specified logical host. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified in the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is assumed. If the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed.

Notes

- When you execute the `jcogencore` command in UNIX, the processes are terminated forcibly after the dump has been output. Execute this command only in the event of process hang-up. You can use health checking to detect process hang-ups.

  Take precautions when you execute the `jcogencore` command during cluster system operation.

- Before you execute this command in UNIX, first check the available disk space on your machine. If you output a core dump for five processes (`jcfmain` excluded), the total size of the core dump might be as much as 8,419 megabytes.

  In addition, if you output a core dump for `jcfmain`, the total size of the core dump might be as much as of 560 + 230 × *number-of-jcfallogtrap-processes* megabytes.

- If multiple processes have failed, execute the following commands in the order at which they are listed:

  In Windows: Event Console Service (`evtcon`), Event Base Service (`evflow`)

  In UNIX: Event Console Service (`evtcon`), Automatic Action Service (`jcamain`), Event Base Service (`evflow`)

  You can execute the command on the correlation event generation function (`evgen`) and the IM configuration management service (`jcfmain`) in any order because there are no dependencies with other processes.

- In UNIX, the `jcogencore` command might not generate core dump files if the operating system is configured to block core dump files from being generated.

  For details about the settings for core dump files, see 2.17.4 *Specifying settings for handling JP1/IM - Manager failures (for UNIX)* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Configuration Guide*.

Return values

`0`	Normal termination
`1`	Option or argument analysis error
`2`	Process check error
`3`	Logical host error
`4`	Execution permission error (Windows only)
`5`	Pipe creation error (Windows only)
`6`	Thread dump output processing error

10	Other error

Example 1

Execute the command because a hang-up occurred in the Event Console Service (`evtcon`) process on the physical host in Windows:

```
jcogencore
```

Example 2

Execute the command because a hang-up occurred in the Event Console Service (`evtcon`) process on the logical host `hostA` in Windows:

```
jcogencore -h hostA
```

Example 3

Execute the command because a hang-up occurred in the Event Console Service (`evtcon`) process on the physical host in UNIX:

```
/opt/jp1cons/bin/jcogencore
```

Example output

When a hang-up occurred in the Event Console Service (`evtcon`) process on the physical host in UNIX, and core and thread dumps were output:

```
      ProcessName     PID
[1] : evflow          1234
[2] : jcamain         94320
[3] : evtcon          3333
[4] : evgen           65654
[6] : jcfmain         3316
[7] : Exit
KAVB8427-I When outputting dumps for the three processes evflow, jcamain,
and evtcon at the same time, output the dumps in order of evtcon, jcamain,
and evflow.
KAVB8417-I Please enter a number for the process to output the core dump
file [1-7]:3
KAVB8414-I The thread dump output request has been sent.
KAVB8407-I When the core dump is output, evtcon will stop. Is this OK? (y/
n):y
KAVB8406-I The core dump file will be output.
KAVB8416-I The core dump file has been output.
```

jcohctest

Function

This command tests the health check definition file (`jcohc.conf`) that is used by the health check function of JP1/IM - Manager to determine whether the specified definitions will execute correctly. You can test the notification command on the basis of the health check definition file.

The `jcohctest` command can be executed only when JP1/IM - Manager is running.

If you have made changes to the health check definition file (`jcohc.conf`), you cannot execute the `jcohctest` command unless you have first applied the new settings in the health check definition file by means of a method such as executing the `jco_spmd_reload` command.

During testing by the `jcohctest` command, the variables specified in the health check definition file (`HCHOST`, `HCFUNC`, `HCPNAME`, `HCPID`, `HCDATE`, and `HCTIME`) are displayed as shown below.

Table 1–35: Values displayed during execution of the jcohctest command

Variable name	Value displayed during execution of the jcohctest command
HCHOST	Physical host name or logical host name specified in the -h option
HCFUNC	evflow
HCPNAME	evflow
HCPID	Process ID of evflow
HCDATE	Notification command execution date (*YYYY*/*MM*/*DD*)
HCTIME	Notification command execution time (*hh*:*mm*:*ss*)

For details about the health check definition file (`jcohc.conf`), see *Health check definition file (jcohc.conf)* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.

Format

```
jcohctest [-h logical-host-name]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
   Console-path\bin\

In UNIX:
   /opt/jp1cons/bin/

Arguments

-h *logical-host-name*

When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name. The command tests the notification command that is set in the health check definition file for the specified logical host. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified in the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is assumed. If the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Argument error
2	Logical host does not exist
3	Notification command execution failure
7	Execution permission error (Windows only)
10	Other error

jcoimdef

Function

This command sets up a system environment for JP1/IM - Manager or references settings.

When this command is executed, the settings are output to standard output.

For details about the setting values that are enabled by setting the -i option, see the description for the -i option.

Format

```
jcoimdef  [-r {EXE | OUTPUT | OFF}]
          [-b event-acquisition-location]
          [-s {ON | OFF}]
          [-egs {ON | OFF}]
          [-rulehost host-name]
          [-ruleuser user-name]
          [-rule {ON | OFF}]
          [-resevent {ON | OFF}]
          [-e retry-interval]
          [-t timeout-period]
          [-c retry-count:retry-interval]
          [-o retry-count:retry-interval]
          [-i]
          [-h logical-host-name]
          [-memo {ON | OFF}]
          [-chsev {ON | OFF}]
          [-db {ON | OFF}]
          [-dbntc {ON | OFF}]
          [-dbntcpos deletion-warning-notification-level]
          [-cf {ON | OFF}]
          [-cmdbtn {ON | OFF}]
          [-hostmap {ON | OFF}]
          [-bizmonmode {ON | OFF}]
          [-ignorecasehost {ON | OFF}]
          [-storm {ON | OFF}]
```

The -resevent option is used for linking with BJEX or JP1/AS. For details about the -resevent option, see *9.5.1 jcoimdef* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Administration Guide*.

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
    Console-path\bin\

In UNIX:
    /opt/jp1cons/bin/

Arguments

No arguments specified

Specifies that a list of current settings is to be displayed at standard output.

The display format is as follows:

setting-item-name=setting

The figure below shows the information that is output by this command when the default values are used. You can change the settings for the items by specifying arguments.

Figure 1–1: jcoimdef command output format

```
F_TIME_TO_GO_BACK=-1 ●——————————  Event acquisition start position (specified in -b)

                                  Retry interval at which connection establishment with Event
F_EVENT_CONNECT_RETRY_INTERVAL=10 ●——  Service is retried automatically
                                  (specified in -e)

 F_DISPATCH_CONNECT_RETRY_COUNT=30 ⎫    Retry count and retry interval at which connection
                                   ⎬●  establishment is retried automatically during event transmission
F_DISPATCH_CONNECT_RETRY_INTERVAL=2 ⎭   (specified in -c)

F_DISPATCH_TIME_OUT=60 ●——————————  Timeout period for automatic transmission retry processing
                                  (specified in -t)

F_DISPATCH_RETRY_COUNT=3    ⎫
                            ⎬●——  Retry count and retry interval at which event transmission is
F_DISPATCH_RETRY_INTERVAL=0 ⎭      retried automatically (specified in -o)

F_CS=OFF ●——————————————  Whether events are transmitted to Central Scope Service
                                  (specified in -s)

A_REEXECUTE_RUNNING_ACTION=OFF ●——  Setting for the Automatic Action Service (specified in -r)

S_EGS=OFF ●——————————————  Whether Event Generation Service is started
                                  (specified in -egs)

A_RULE=OFF ●——————————————  Whether the JP1/IM - Rule Operation linkage items are
                                  displayed (specified in -rule)

A_RULE_HOST=  ●——————————  Host name of the linked JP1/IM - Rule Operation
                                  (specified in -rulehost)

A_RULE_USER=  ●——————————  Name of user who executes the linked JP1/IM - Rule Operation
                                  (specified in -ruleuser)

S_RESEVENT=OFF ●——————————  Setting for the response-waiting event management function
                                  (specified in -resevent)

S_MEMO=OFF  ●——————————————  Setting for memo entry setting function (specified in -memo)

S_CHANGE_SEVERITY=OFF ●——————  Whether the severity changing function is enabled or disabled
                                  (specified in -chsev)

S_DB=OFF    ●——————————————  Whether the event storage function is enabled or disabled
                                  (specified in -db)

S_DBNTC=OFF   ●——————————  Whether deletion warning notification events are issued
                                  (specified in -dbntc)

S_DBNTCPOS=80  ●——————————  Setting for the deletion warning notification position
                                  as a percentage (specified in -dbntcpos)

S_CF=OFF     ●——————————————  Whether IM Configuration Management Service is
                                  started (specified in -cf)

S_CMDBTN=OFF   ●——————————  Whether the command button is enabled (specified in -cmdtn)

S_HOSTMAP=OFF  ●——————————  Whether the event source host mapping feature is enabled
                                  (specified in -hostmap)

S_BIZMONMODE=OFF ●————————  Whether restrictions on referencing and operating business
                                  groups are enabled (specified in -bizmonmode)

                                  Whether the case is distinguished when event conditions
S_IGNORECASEHOST=OFF ●————  related to host names are compared
                                  (specified in -ignorecasehost)

S_STORM=OFF     ●——————————  Whether the repeated event monitoring suppression function is
                                  enabled (specified in -storm)
Legend:
    ___ (underscore): Indicates the default.
```

-r {EXE | OUTPUT | OFF}

This option is used for setting Automatic Action Service. For the option, specify the operation of an action whose status is any of the following when Automatic Action Service starts:

- Wait

- Wait (being canceled)

- Wait (cancellation failed)

- Sending

- Sending (being canceled)

- Sending (cancellation failed)

- Queuing

- Queuing (being canceled)

- Queuing (cancellation failed)

- Running

- Running (being canceled)

- Running (cancellation failed)

When `EXE` is specified, actions whose status is any of the above are re-executed. When the status of such an action is displayed in the Action Log window (or by executing the `jcashowa` command), the displayed status name contains `-R`.

`OUTPUT`: Outputs a list of actions whose status is any of the above to the action re-execution file (`actreaction`).

When the status of such an action is displayed (by a method such as executing the `jcashowa` command or in the Action Log window), `Ended -R` is displayed as the status.

As many sets of the following information items are output as there are actions in the action re-execution file:

`###` *date*#Δ*time*#Δ*event-ID*Δ*serial-number* `###`[*linefeed*]

[`u=`*execution-user-name*] [`e=`*environment-variable-file-name*] [`d=`*execution-host-name*]

execution-command[*linefeed*]

#: Date and time the re-execution function was executed.

`OFF`: Performs no processing for actions whose status is any of the above and leaves the action as is.

`-b` *event-acquisition-start-position*

Specifies the position at which event acquisition is to start when JP1/IM - Manager starts. The permitted value is from -1 to 144.

If you specify `-1`, processing continues from the status existing the last time JP1/IM - Manager was terminated. The default is that `-1` is set.

For example, if `-1` is specified, JP1/IM - Manager has received events through serial number `12000`, events with serial numbers from `10001` to `12000` (2,000 events) have been stored in the event buffer, and JP1/IM - Manager is restarted, the following takes place:

- Event buffer of JP1/IM - Manager:

  The events that were in the event buffer the last time JP1/IM - Manager was terminated (events with serial numbers from `10001` to `12000`) are stored in the event buffer again.

- Automated action:

  Automated action is performed on the events starting with the event (serial number `12001`) that immediately follows the event with serial number `12000`. The automated action processing involves matching events with action definitions.

If you specify `0`, acquisition processing starts from the first event that is registered after JP1/IM - Manager starts.

- Event buffer of JP1/IM - Manager:

  The events that are registered in the event database after the start are stored in the event buffer.

- Automated action:

The events that are registered in the event database after the start are subject to automated action processing.

If you specify a value in the range from 1 to 144, the command acquires the events from the event database starting with the event that was registered at the specified number of hours before JP1/IM - Manager started.

This value is in units of hours. For example, to collect events starting from an event that was registered 1 hour before JP1/IM - Manager startup, specify 1.

- Event buffer of JP1/IM - Manager:

  The events that have been registered in the event database at the manager since the specified number of hours before the startup are stored in the event buffer.

- Automated action:

  The events that have been registered in the event database at the manager since the specified number of hours before the startup are subject to automated action processing.

  Note that an event that has already been processed by an automated action is no longer subject to automated action processing. In other words, action matching is performed only once per event.

In all cases, the events that are transmitted to Central Scope Service are the same as for the automated actions.

-s {ON | OFF}

Specifies whether Central Scope Service is to be started and whether events are to be transmitted to Central Scope Service.

If you specify ON, Central Scope Service starts when JP1/IM - Manager starts and events are transmitted to Central Scope Service. Also, in the Event Console window, the **Central Scope** button and menu are enabled.

If you specify OFF, events cannot be set to be transmitted to Central Scope Service because Central Scope Service is not started when JP1/IM - Manager starts. In this case, the **Central Scope** button and menu are disabled in the Event Console window. The default is OFF.

To enable the -s setting, you must also restart the connected JP1/IM - View.

-egs {ON | OFF}

Specifies whether the correlation event generation function is to be enabled.

If you specify ON, the following occurs when JP1/IM - Manager starts:

- If the integrated monitoring database is not used, the Event Generation Service is started.

- If the integrated monitoring database is used, the correlation event generation function of Event Base Service is enabled.

If you specify OFF, the following occurs when JP1/IM - Manager starts:

- If the integrated monitoring database is not used, the Event Generation Service is not started.

- If the integrated monitoring database is used, the correlation event generation function of Event Base Service is disabled.

The default is OFF.

-rulehost *host-name*

Specifies the host name of the linked JP1/IM - Rule Operation. This must be a host name that was set as a managed host in the system configuration definition. Express the host name using from 1 to 255 ASCII characters excluding the space, tab, and control characters. A host group cannot be specified. If you specify "" as the host name, the null character (none) is set, in which case the host executing the command is assumed.

-ruleuser *user-name*

Specifies the name of the JP1 user who is to execute the linked JP1/IM - Rule Operation. Express the user name using from 1 to 31 ASCII characters excluding the space, tab, and control characters and the following special characters: * " ' / \ [ ] { } ( ) : ; | = , + ? < >. If you specify "" as the user name, the null character (none) is set, in which case the user is assumed based on the following priority:

- The JP1 user specified with `ACTIONEXECUSER` of the common definition information in the automated action environment definition file (`action.conf.update`)
- `jp1admin`

`-rule {ON | OFF}`

Specifies whether the items for JP1/IM - Rule Operation linkage are to be displayed in JP1/IM - View.

If you specify `ON`, the function for displaying the items for JP1/IM - Rule Operation linkage in JP1/IM - View is enabled when JP1/IM - Manager starts.

If you specify `OFF`, the function for displaying the items for JP1/IM - Rule Operation linkage in JP1/IM - View is disabled when JP1/IM - Manager starts. The default is `OFF`.

To enable the `-rule` setting, you must also restart the connected JP1/IM - View.

`-resevent {ON | OFF}`

Specifies whether to enable the response-waiting event management function.

If you specify `ON`, the response function for JP1/IM - Manager events is enabled.

If you specify `OFF`, the response function for JP1/IM - Manager events is disabled. The default is `OFF`. The value set for this command takes effect when JP1/IM - Manager has been restarted, in which case you must also restart the connected JP1/IM - View. You cannot use the `-i` option or the `jco_spmd_reload` command to enable or disable the response-waiting event management function.

`-e` *retry-interval*

Specifies the interval at which connection establishment with the event service is to be retried automatically when a connection establishment attempt fails or connection is lost while the event service is acquiring events from Event Base Service. The permitted value is from 1 to 86,400 (seconds). This is a setting for Event Base Service.

`-t` *timeout-period*

Specifies the timeout period for retry processing when event transmission from Event Base Service to Central Scope Service or Event Console Service fails and automatic transmission is retried. The permitted value is from 1 to 3,600 (seconds). When Event Base Service issues a transmission request to Central Scope Service or Event Console Service and there is no response within the time specified in this option, Event Base Service stops event transmission to that control. This is a setting for Event Base Service.

`-c` *retry-count*:*retry-interval*

Specifies a retry count and a retry interval at which connection establishment is to be retried automatically if an attempt to establish connection with Central Scope Service or Event Console Service, fails or if connection is lost when events are transmitted from Event Base Service to Central Scope Service or Event Console Service. The permitted retry count is from 0 to 100, and the permitted retry interval is from 0 to 3600 (seconds). This is a setting for Event Base Service.

`-o` *retry-count*:*retry-interval*

Specifies a retry count and a retry interval at which events are to be transmitted automatically when event transmission from Event Base Service to Central Scope Service or Event Console Service fails. The permitted retry count is from 0 to 100, and the permitted retry interval is from 0 to 3600 (seconds). This is a setting for Event Base Service.

`-i`

Specifies that the values of the specified options are to be enabled. When this option is specified, the values set in the options specified in this command are loaded into Event Base Service and the Automatic Action Service and those values take effect.

The following options can be applied immediately by using the `-i` option:

- `-rulehost`
- `-ruleuser`

- `-e`
- `-t`
- `-c`
- `-o`
- `-memo`
- `-cmdbtn`

`-h` *logical-host-name*

When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name. The command sets up the system environment of JP1/IM - Manager at the specified logical host or references the settings for the specified logical host. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified in the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is assumed. If the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed.

`-memo {ON | OFF}`

Specifies whether the memo entry setting function is to be used.

If the integrated monitoring database is enabled and `ON` is specified in this option, the memo entry setting function is enabled. If `OFF` is specified, the memo entry setting function is disabled. If the integrated monitoring database is disabled, specifying `ON` in this option will not enable the memo entry setting function. The default is `OFF`.

`-chsev {ON | OFF}`

Specifies whether the severity changing function is to be used.

If the integrated monitoring database is enabled and `ON` is specified in this option, the severity changing function is enabled. If `OFF` is specified, the severity changing function is disabled. If the integrated monitoring database is disabled, specifying `ON` in this option will not enable the severity changing function. The default is `OFF`.

`-db {ON | OFF}`

Specifies whether the event storage function is to be used.

- `ON`: Enable the event storage function; events can be stored in the integrated monitoring database.
- `OFF`: Disable the event storage function; events cannot be not stored in the integrated monitoring database.

If the integrated monitoring database is disabled, specifying `ON` in this option will not enable the event storage function. The default is `OFF`.

If you want to specify `ON`, you must set up the integrated monitoring database.

If you start JP1/IM - Manager when the integrated monitoring database has not been set up, or when the IM data service is not running, Event Base Services outputs a message to the integrated trace log, and terminates abnormally.

`-dbntc {ON | OFF}`

Specifies whether a deletion warning notification event is to be issued when the number of JP1 events (expressed as the percentage of the maximum number of records in the integrated monitoring database) in the integrated monitoring database on which output-and-save has not been performed exceeds the deletion warning notification level.

- `ON`: Issue a deletion warning notification event when the ratio of JP1 events in the integrated monitoring database on which output-and-save has not been performed exceeds the deletion warning notification level.
- `OFF`: Do not issue a deletion warning notification event even if the ratio of JP1 events in the integrated monitoring database on which output-and-save has not been performed exceeds the deletion warning notification level. The default is `OFF`.

If the integrated monitoring database is disabled, specifying `ON` in this option will not result in issuance of a deletion warning notification event if the ratio of JP1 events in the integrated monitoring database on which output-and-save has not been performed has exceeded the deletion warning notification level.

`-dbntcpos` *deletion-warning-notification-level*

Specifies the number of JP1 events (expressed as the percentage of the maximum number of records in the integrated monitoring database) in the integrated monitoring database on which output-and-save has not been performed that is to trigger issuance of a deletion warning notification event.

The permitted value range is from 20 to 80 (%). The default is 80.

For example, if you specify `-dbntcpos 70`, the deletion warning notification level is set to 70%.

`-cf {ON | OFF}`

Specifies whether IM Configuration Management Service is to be started.

- `ON`: Start IM Configuration Management Service when JP1/IM - Manager starts.

- `OFF`: Do not start IM Configuration Management Service when JP1/IM - Manager starts. The default is `OFF`.

If you specify `ON`, make sure that IM Configuration Management has already been set up.

If you start JP1/IM - Manager when IM Configuration Management has not been set up or the IM data service has not started, Event Base Services outputs a message to the integrated trace log, and terminates abnormally.

`-cmdbtn {ON | OFF}`

Specifies whether to enable the command button in the Execute Command window.

- `ON`: Enables the command button. When enabled, the command button is displayed in the Execute Command window. By default, `ON` is set.

- `OFF`: Disables the command button. When disabled, the command button is not displayed in the Execute Command window.

`-hostmap {ON | OFF}`

Specifies whether to enable mapping on the event source host.

- `ON`: Enables mapping on the event source host.

- `OFF`: Disables mapping on the event source host. By default, `OFF` is set.

If the integrated monitoring database is disabled, mapping on the event source host will be disabled even when `ON` is specified.

`-bizmonmode {ON | OFF}`

Specifies whether to enable restrictions on referencing and operations by business groups.

- `ON`: Enables restrictions on referencing and operations by business groups.

- `OFF`: Disables restrictions on referencing and operations by business groups. By default, `OFF` is set.

If the integrated monitoring database, the IM Configuration Management service, or mapping on the event source host is disabled, restrictions on referencing and operations by business groups will be disabled even when `ON` is specified.

`-ignorecasehost {ON | OFF}`

Specifies whether to distinguish letter case when event conditions related to a host name are compared.

- `ON`: Letter case is ignored. However, if regular expressions are used in the comparison keyword, uppercase and lowercase are distinguished.

- `OFF`: Letter case is distinguished. By default, `OFF` is set.

The following table describes the correspondence between functions and attributes for which the case of a host name is ignored when this option is enabled.

Table 1–36: Correspondence between functions and event conditions

Function	Attribute (event condition)
Filtering using the severe event(s) filter	• Event-issuing server name (registered host name) (`B.SOURCESERVER`) • Event source host name (`E.JP1_SOURCEHOST`)

Event search	When search object is the integrated monitoring database
	    Event-issuing server name (registered host name) (`B.SOURCESERVER`)
	    Target event server name (`B.DESTSERVER`)
	    Event source host name (`E.JP1_SOURCEHOST`)
	When the search object is the event database
	    Not supported

Filtering using the event acquisition filter (extended-mode common exclusion-conditions)	• Event-issuing server name (registered host name) (`B.SOURCESERVER`) • Event source host name (`E.JP1_SOURCEHOST`)
Filtering using the view filter	• Event-issuing server name (registered host name) (`B.SOURCESERVER`) • Event source host name (`E.JP1_SOURCEHOST`)
Filtering using the user filter	• Event-issuing server name (registered host name) (`B.SOURCESERVER`) • Event source host name (`E.JP1_SOURCEHOST`)
Automated action	• Event-issuing server name (registered host name) (`B.SOURCESERVER`) • Event source host name (`E.JP1_SOURCEHOST`)
Repeated event monitoring suppression	• Event-issuing server name (registered host name) (`B.SOURCESERVER`) • Target event server name (`B.DESTSERVER`) • Event source host name (`E.JP1_SOURCEHOST`)
Consolidated display of repeated events	Event conditions cannot be specified, but the `-ignorecasehost` option settings is applied.
Generating a correlation event	• Event-issuing server name (registered host name) (`B.SOURCESERVER`) • Target event server name (`B.DESTSERVER`) • Event source host name (`E.JP1_SOURCEHOST`)
Changing the severity	• Event-issuing server name (registered host name) (`B.SOURCESERVER`) • Target event server name (`B.DESTSERVER`) • Event source host name (`E.JP1_SOURCEHOST`)
Changing the display format of the message	• Event-issuing server name (registered host name) (`B.SOURCESERVER`) • Target event server name (`B.DESTSERVER`) • Event source host name (`E.JP1_SOURCEHOST`)
Outputting an event report	• Event-issuing server name (registered host name) (`B.SOURCESERVER`) • Target event server name (`B.DESTSERVER`) • Event source host name (`E.JP1_SOURCEHOST`)
Event source host mapping	• Event-issuing server name (registered host name) (`B.SOURCESERVER`) • Target event server name (`B.DESTSERVER`) • Event source host name (`E.JP1_SOURCEHOST`)

`-storm {ON | OFF}`

Specifies whether to enable the repeated event monitoring suppression function.

• `ON`: Enables the repeated event monitoring suppression function.

• `OFF`: Disables the repeated event monitoring suppression function. The default is `OFF`.

If you specify `ON` when the integrated monitoring database is disabled, the repeated event monitoring function is disabled.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Abnormal termination
7	Execution permission error (Windows only)

When definition enabled

Option	Trigger event		
	Restarting of JP1/IM - Manage	Execution of the `jco_spmd_reload` command	`-i` option specified
`-r`	Y	--	--
`-b`	Y	--	--
`-s`	Y[#]	--	--
`-egs`	Y	--	--
`-rulehost`	Y	Y	Y
`-ruleuser`	Y	Y	Y
`-rule`	Y[#]	--	--
`-resevent`	Y[#]	--	--
`-e`	Y	Y	Y
`-t`	Y	Y	Y
`-c`	Y	Y	Y
`-o`	Y	Y	Y
`-memo`	Y[#]	Y[#]	Y[#]
`-chsev`	Y[#]	--	--
`-db`	Y[#]	--	--
`-dbntc`	Y	Y	--
`-dbntcpos`	Y	Y	--
`-cf`	Y	--	--
`-cmdbtn`	Y	--	Y[#]
`-hostmap`	Y[#]	--	--
`-bizmonmode`	Y[#]	--	--
`-ignorecasehost`	Y[#]	--	--
`-storm`	Y[#]	--	--

Legend:

Y: Enabled

--: Not applicable

\#

The JP1/IM - View instance being connected must be restarted.

jcomonitorfcheck

Function

This command checks the definition file for opening monitor windows.

When this command is executed, it checks a specified definition file for opening monitor windows for any definition errors and then outputs the analysis results to standard output. Error information, such as definition errors, is output to standard error.

An analysis result is output for each event ID in the following format:

product-name, *event-ID*

start-version, *end-version*

[*subkey-name,* *attribute-name-used-as-key*

[*attribute-value-used-as-key,* *interface-name*]]

[*interface-name,* *application-execution-definition-identifier,*

command-argument, *replacement-event-attribute*]

If there is only one version specification, such as `0600`, the same value is output for both the start version and the end version. Similarly, if `ALL` is specified, `ALL` is displayed for both the start version and the end version.

If `SUBKEY` is set in the `DEF_KEY` key definition, the contents of the subkey are displayed. `SUBKEY` is duplicated if it is also used in another `DEF_KEY` key definition.

This command does not check whether the application execution definition identifier is defined in the definition file for executing applications.

Format

```
jcomonitorfcheck monitor-window-opening-definition-directory-name
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (If the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command must be executed from the administrator console.)

In UNIX: None

Storage directory

In Windows:
　　Console-path`\bin\`

In UNIX:
　　`/opt/jp1cons/bin/`

Arguments

monitor-window-opening-definition-directory-name

Specifies the name of the monitor window opening definition directory, expressed as an absolute path or a path relative to the current directory.

Example

Execute the command for the following definition file:

```
DESC_VERSION=0300
# Monitor window transition definition file for AJS-View
DEF_KEY PRODUCT_NAME=/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2 EVENT_ID=00004102
INTERFACE=AJS2_MONITOR
DEF_KEY PRODUCT_NAME=/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2 EVENT_ID=00004103
INTERFACE=AJS2_MONITOR
DEF_KEY PRODUCT_NAME=/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2 EVENT_ID=00004104
INTERFACE=AJS2_MONITOR
DEF_KEY PRODUCT_NAME=/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2 EVENT_ID=00004105
INTERFACE=AJS2_MONITOR
DEF_KEY PRODUCT_NAME=/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2 EVENT_ID=00004106
INTERFACE=AJS2_MONITOR
DEF_KEY PRODUCT_NAME=/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2 EVENT_ID=00004107
INTERFACE=AJS2_MONITOR
DEF_KEY PRODUCT_NAME=/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2 EVENT_ID=00004108
INTERFACE=AJS2_MONITOR
DEF_KEY PRODUCT_NAME=/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2 EVENT_ID=00004109
INTERFACE=AJS2_MONITOR
DEF_KEY PRODUCT_NAME=/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2 EVENT_ID=00004120
INTERFACE=AJS2_MONITOR
DEF_KEY PRODUCT_NAME=/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2 EVENT_ID=00004121
INTERFACE=AJS2_MONITOR
DEF_KEY PRODUCT_NAME=/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2 EVENT_ID=00004122
INTERFACE=AJS2_MONITOR
DEF_KEY PRODUCT_NAME=/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2 EVENT_ID=00004123
INTERFACE=AJS2_MONITOR
DEF_KEY PRODUCT_NAME=/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2 EVENT_ID=00004124
INTERFACE=AJS2_MONITOR
DEF_KEY PRODUCT_NAME=/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2 EVENT_ID=00004125
INTERFACE=AJS2_MONITOR
DEF_KEY PRODUCT_NAME=/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2 EVENT_ID=000041A7
INTERFACE=AJS2_MONITOR
DEF_KEY PRODUCT_NAME=/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2 EVENT_ID=000041A8
INTERFACE=AJS2_MONITOR
DEF_KEY PRODUCT_NAME=/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2 EVENT_ID=000041A9
INTERFACE=AJS2_MONITOR

DEF_MTR_CALL NAME=AJS2_MONITOR EXEC_ID=jco_JP1_AJS2 PATH="-j
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_1%::%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_2%/%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_3% -t
%JCO_JP1TOKEN% -v monitor -l %IM_EVC_PARAMETER_4%"
PARAM=B.SOURCESERVER,E.A0,E.A1,E.A3
```

The analysis results are as follows:

```
/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2, 41a9
  ALL, ALL
```

```
   AJS2_MONITOR, jco_JP1_AJS2, -j %IM_EVC_PARAMETER_1%::
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_2%/%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_3% -t %JCO_JP1TOKEN% -v monitor -l
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_4%, B.SOURCESERVER, E.A0, E.A1, E.A3
/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2, 4109
 ALL, ALL
   AJS2_MONITOR, jco_JP1_AJS2, -j %IM_EVC_PARAMETER_1%::
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_2%/%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_3% -t %JCO_JP1TOKEN% -v monitor -l
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_4%, B.SOURCESERVER, E.A0, E.A1, E.A3
/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2, 41a8
 ALL, ALL
   AJS2_MONITOR, jco_JP1_AJS2, -j %IM_EVC_PARAMETER_1%::
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_2%/%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_3% -t %JCO_JP1TOKEN% -v monitor -l
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_4%, B.SOURCESERVER, E.A0, E.A1, E.A3
/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2, 4108
 ALL, ALL
   AJS2_MONITOR, jco_JP1_AJS2, -j %IM_EVC_PARAMETER_1%::
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_2%/%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_3% -t %JCO_JP1TOKEN% -v monitor -l
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_4%, B.SOURCESERVER, E.A0, E.A1, E.A3
/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2, 41a7
 ALL, ALL
   AJS2_MONITOR, jco_JP1_AJS2, -j %IM_EVC_PARAMETER_1%::
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_2%/%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_3% -t %JCO_JP1TOKEN% -v monitor -l
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_4%, B.SOURCESERVER, E.A0, E.A1, E.A3
/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2, 4107
 ALL, ALL
   AJS2_MONITOR, jco_JP1_AJS2, -j %IM_EVC_PARAMETER_1%::
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_2%/%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_3% -t %JCO_JP1TOKEN% -v monitor -l
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_4%, B.SOURCESERVER, E.A0, E.A1, E.A3
/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2, 4106
 ALL, ALL
   AJS2_MONITOR, jco_JP1_AJS2, -j %IM_EVC_PARAMETER_1%::
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_2%/%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_3% -t %JCO_JP1TOKEN% -v monitor -l
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_4%, B.SOURCESERVER, E.A0, E.A1, E.A3
/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2, 4125
 ALL, ALL
   AJS2_MONITOR, jco_JP1_AJS2, -j %IM_EVC_PARAMETER_1%::
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_2%/%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_3% -t %JCO_JP1TOKEN% -v monitor -l
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_4%, B.SOURCESERVER, E.A0, E.A1, E.A3
/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2, 4105
 ALL, ALL
   AJS2_MONITOR, jco_JP1_AJS2, -j %IM_EVC_PARAMETER_1%::
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_2%/%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_3% -t %JCO_JP1TOKEN% -v monitor -l
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_4%, B.SOURCESERVER, E.A0, E.A1, E.A3
/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2, 4124
 ALL, ALL
   AJS2_MONITOR, jco_JP1_AJS2, -j %IM_EVC_PARAMETER_1%::
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_2%/%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_3% -t %JCO_JP1TOKEN% -v monitor -l
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_4%, B.SOURCESERVER, E.A0, E.A1, E.A3
/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2, 4104
 ALL, ALL
   AJS2_MONITOR, jco_JP1_AJS2, -j %IM_EVC_PARAMETER_1%::
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_2%/%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_3% -t %JCO_JP1TOKEN% -v monitor -l
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_4%, B.SOURCESERVER, E.A0, E.A1, E.A3
/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2, 4123
 ALL, ALL
   AJS2_MONITOR, jco_JP1_AJS2, -j %IM_EVC_PARAMETER_1%::
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_2%/%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_3% -t %JCO_JP1TOKEN% -v monitor -l
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_4%, B.SOURCESERVER, E.A0, E.A1, E.A3
```

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```
/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2, 4103
 ALL, ALL
    AJS2_MONITOR, jco_JP1_AJS2, -j %IM_EVC_PARAMETER_1%::
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_2%/%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_3% -t %JCO_JP1TOKEN% -v monitor -l
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_4%, B.SOURCESERVER, E.A0, E.A1, E.A3
/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2, 4122
 ALL, ALL
    AJS2_MONITOR, jco_JP1_AJS2, -j %IM_EVC_PARAMETER_1%::
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_2%/%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_3% -t %JCO_JP1TOKEN% -v monitor -l
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_4%, B.SOURCESERVER, E.A0, E.A1, E.A3
/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2, 4102
 ALL, ALL
    AJS2_MONITOR, jco_JP1_AJS2, -j %IM_EVC_PARAMETER_1%::
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_2%/%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_3% -t %JCO_JP1TOKEN% -v monitor -l
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_4%, B.SOURCESERVER, E.A0, E.A1, E.A3
/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2, 4121
 ALL, ALL
    AJS2_MONITOR, jco_JP1_AJS2, -j %IM_EVC_PARAMETER_1%::
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_2%/%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_3% -t %JCO_JP1TOKEN% -v monitor -l
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_4%, B.SOURCESERVER, E.A0, E.A1, E.A3
/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2, 4120
 ALL, ALL
    AJS2_MONITOR, jco_JP1_AJS2, -j %IM_EVC_PARAMETER_1%::
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_2%/%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_3% -t %JCO_JP1TOKEN% -v monitor -l
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_4%, B.SOURCESERVER, E.A0, E.A1, E.A3
```

jcothreaddmp (Windows only)

Function

This command outputs a thread dump in the event of a JP1/IM - View failure.

A thread dump output by the `jcothreaddmp` command is stored in the following folder:

View-path`\log\`

You can use the data collection tool to collect other failure data in addition to the output thread dump.

Format

```
jcothreaddmp process-ID
```

Execution permission

None

Storage directory

View-path`\bin\`

Arguments

process-ID

Specifies the process ID of the `java.exe` process of the disabled JP1/IM - View. You can specify only one process ID. It is not permissible to omit the process ID or to specify multiple process IDs.

If you are running multiple instances of JP1/IM - View, you must determine the process ID of the JP1/IM - View that can no longer be controlled by the Windows Task Manager.

In Windows Task Manager, JP1/IM - View is displayed as `java.exe`. If another java program is running at the same time, that program is also displayed as `java.exe`, making it difficult to distinguish between the programs. For details about how to identify the process ID of JP1/IM - View, see *10.4.1(2) Outputting a thread dump for JP1/IM* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Administration Guide*.

Notes

- If the `jcothreaddmp` command is executed on a JP1/IM - View that is running normally, operation of JP1/IM - View may become unstable. In such a case, restart JP1/IM - View.

- Collecting Web-based JP1/IM - View data

  If operation using Web-based JP1/IM - View is disabled, you must use another method to collect data. For details about data collection, see the following:

  - About the settings required prior to dump collection

    See *4.19.4 Specifying display settings for the Java Console window* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Configuration Guide*

  - About how to collect data

    For Windows, see *10.4.1(3) Collecting information related to the Web version of JP1/IM - View* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Administration Guide*

    For UNIX, see *10.4.2(3) Collecting information related to the Web version of JP1/IM - View* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Administration Guide*

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Option analysis error
2	Process checking error
3	Thread dump output request transmission error
10	Other error

jcovcfsetup (Windows only)

Function

This command registers into or deletes from the Windows **Start** menu the menu item for starting IM Configuration Management - View. Note that when IM Configuration Management - View is installed, it is not registered into the Windows **Start** menu.

This command works only when executed in the command prompt invoked from **Run as Administrator**.

Format

```
jcovcfsetup [-i | -u]
```

Execution permission

Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

Storage directory

View-path\bin\

Arguments

If no options are specified, the command executes in the same manner as when the -i option is specified.

-i

Specifies that the menu for starting IM Configuration Management - View is to be registered into the Windows **Start** menu.

-u

Specifies that the menu for starting IM Configuration Management - View is to be removed from the Windows **Start** menu.

Note that if you have manually changed the menu name or its storage location, the command cannot remove the menu. In such a case, you must remove the menu manually.

Notes

The maximum length of the command arguments (in bytes) depends on the OS. Specify the command arguments within the limitation of the applicable OS.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Abnormal termination

Example 1

Add **Configuration Management** to the menu of JP1/IM - View:

```
jcovcfsetup or jcovcfsetup -i
```

Example 2

Remove **Configuration Management** from the menu of JP1/IM - View:

```
jcovcfsetup -u
```

jcoview (Windows only)

Function

This command opens a JP1/IM - View window.

The window to be opened depends on the option specifications, as shown below:

- Starting the Login window for JP1/IM - View

  When any option other than −p or −e is specified or no option is specified, the Login window opens.

  −c option is specified: The **Central Console** check box is selected in the Login window.

  −s option is specified: The **Central Scope** check box is selected in the Login window.

  −h option is specified: A value is entered in **Host to connect** in the Login window.

  −u option is specified: A value is entered in **User name** in the Login window.

- Opening the Event Console window and the Monitoring Tree window of JP1/IM - View

  When the −h, −u, or −p option is specified, the Event Console window and the Monitoring Tree window open. To open the Event Console window and the Monitoring Tree window, you must specify the −h, −u, or −p option.

  −c option is specified: The Event Console window opens.

  −s option is specified: The Monitoring Tree window opens.

  Neither the −c nor the −s option is specified: The Event Console window opens.

- Opening the Monitoring Tree (Editing) window of JP1/IM - View

  When the −e option is specified, the Monitoring Tree (Editing) window opens.

Format

```
jcoview [[[-c] [-s]]
        [-h connection-target-host-name] [-u user-name] [-p password]
        | -e]
```

Execution permission

None

Storage directory

View-path\bin\

Arguments

−c

Specifies that the Event Console window is to open.

If the password (−p option) is omitted, the Login window opens with the **Central Console** check box selected. This option cannot be specified together with the −e option.

This option is optional.

If the −h, −u, and −p options are specified and none of the −c, −s, and −e options is specified, the command assumes that the −c option is specified.

−s

Specifies that the Monitoring Tree window is to open.

If the password (`-p` option) is omitted, the Login window opens with the **Central Scope** check box selected. This option cannot be specified together with the `-e` option.

This option is optional.

`-h` *connection-target-host-name*

Specifies the name of the connection-target host. For the host name, from 1 to 255 bytes of characters are permitted. You can specify only a host where JP1/IM - Manager is running.

For the connection-target host name, you can specify the following:

- Host name defined on the host where the command is used

- Host name whose address can be resolved on the host where the command is used

- IP address

  Only addresses in IPv4 address format can be specified. Addresses in IPv6 address format cannot be specified.

This option is optional, but if you specify the `-p` option, you must also specify this option.

`-u` *user-name*

Specifies the name of a JP1 user that has been registered in the authentication server. For the JP1 user name, from 1 to 31 alphanumeric characters are permitted (for alphabetic characters, only lowercase letters are permitted).

This option is optional, but if you specify the `-p` option, you must also specify this option.

`-p` *password*

Specifies the specified user's password. For the password, from 6 to 32 alphanumeric characters are permitted. Alphabetic characters are case sensitive.

If you specify this option, you must also specify the `-h` and `-u` options.

This option is optional.

`-e`

Specifies that the Monitoring Tree (Editing) window is to open.

When you specify this option, you must not specify any other options.

This option is optional.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Argument error
2	Insufficient memory
3	Resource acquisition failed
4	Error message creation failed
255	System error

Example 1

Start JP1/IM - View and open the Login window:

```
jcoview
```

Example 2

Start JP1/IM - View and display the Login window with `host` set in **Host to connect** and `jp1admin` set in **User name**:

```
jcoview -h host -u jp1admin
```

Example 3

Start JP1/IM - View, log in by specifying `jp1admin` as the user name, `jp1admin` as the password, and `host` as the connection-target host, and then open the Event Console window:

```
jcoview -h host -u jp1admin -p jp1admin
```

Example 4

Start JP1/IM - View, log in by specifying `jp1admin` as the user name, `jp1admin` as the password, and `host` as the connection-target host, and then open the Monitoring Tree window:

```
jcoview -s -h host -u jp1admin -p jp1admin
```

Example 5

Start JP1/IM - View, log in by specifying `jp1admin` as the user name, `jp1admin` as the password, and `host` as the connection-target host, and then open the Event Console window and the Monitoring Tree window:

```
jcoview -c -s -h host -u jp1admin -p jp1admin
```

Example 6

Start JP1/IM - View and open the Monitoring Tree (Editing) window:

```
jcoview -e
```

Example 7

You can create a command shortcut, such as for Examples 2 and 3, for each host and each user.

jcoview_log.bat (Windows only)

Function

This command is a tool for collecting data in the event of a JP1/IM - View failure. The data collected by this tool includes JP1/IM - View maintenance data, OS system information, and integrated trace logs. If JP1/IM - Manager and JP1/Base are installed on the same machine, data from JP1/IM - Manager and JP1/Base is also collected.

This tool constitutes a batch file, which cannot be customized by the user.

When you execute this tool, the target folders or files used for data collection are classified into primary and secondary data categories and the collected data is stored directly under a specified data storage folder.

The primary data, which consists of a minimum amount of logs and settings files, is collected for purposes such as identifying failures and investigating minor errors. The secondary data consists of the Windows event log, and provides the detailed information needed to investigate failures in depth.

If you execute `jcoview_log.bat` during a thread dump of JP1/IM - View, the tool displays the `KAVB8946-I` message asking whether the thread dump is to be deleted. If you enter `y`, the tool deletes the thread dump.

If necessary, compress the collected data by using a program such as a compression tool.

For details about the data that can be collected by this tool, see *10.3 Data that needs to be collected when a problem occurs* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Administration Guide*.

The following tables show the organization of the folders directly under the data storage folder and the details of the data that is stored.

Table 1–37: Organization of the internal folders for the primary data

Folder name	Stored data
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\coview	JP1/IM - View patch information
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\coview\conf	JP1/IM - View settings and definition files
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\coview\default	Common definition information for JP1/IM - View
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\coview\log	Log files for JP1/IM - View
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\oslog	OS log information
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\spool	Integrated trace logs

Table 1–38: Organization of the internal folders for the secondary data

Folder name	Stored data
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_2nd\oslog	Windows event log

Format

```
jcoview_log.bat -f data-storage-folder
                [-t]
                [-q]
```

Execution permission

Administrator permissions (If the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command must be executed from the administrator console.)

Storage directory

View-path\tools\

Arguments

-f *data-storage-folder*

Specifies the name of the folder to which the collected data is to be output, expressed as a full path or a path relative to the location where the command is executed. If the path contains a space, enclose the entire path in double-quotation marks ("). This option is mandatory.

If a nonexistent folder is specified, a new folder with that name is created. If an existing folder is specified, the contents of that folder are deleted and then the specified folder is created.

-t

Specifies that the hosts and services files are not to be collected.

-q

Specifies that the command is to be executed without requesting confirmation from the user.

Notes

- If you wish to collect JP1/IM - View data at the same host as for JP1/IM - Manager, use the jim_log.bat command.

- Do not execute this tool more than once. If it is executed multiple times, collected data may be overwritten or data collection may fail.

- If a file to be collected cannot be found, the tool may display a message such as The file was not found; however, no action is necessary.

Return values

0	Normal termination
8	Abnormal termination

Example

Collect data in the F:\tmp\bat folder:

```
jcoview_log.bat -f F:\tmp\bat
```

The output results are as follows:

```
KAVB8925-I The directory does not exist. ("F:\tmp\bat")
         The directory will be created.
Press any key to continue...
KAVB8925-I The directory does not exist. ("F:\tmp\bat\jp1_default\imm_1st")
         The directory will be created.
Press any key to continue...
KAVB8925-I The directory does not exist. ("F:\tmp\bat\jp1_default\imm_2nd")
```

```
          The directory will be created.
Press any key to continue...
KAVB8926-I Data acquisition processing will start.
KAVB8927-I Execution of the "D:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM\bin
\jimGetConfInfo.exe" command will start.
KAVB8921-I The information for JP1/IM - View will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The information for JP1/IM - View has been acquired.
KAVB8928-I "D:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM\bin\jimGetConfInfo.exe"
execution is ended. (ERRORLEVEL=0)
KAVB8929-I The system information will be acquired. Please wait.
KAVB8927-I Execution of the "D:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM\bin
\jimGetMsInfo.exe" command will start.
KAVB8928-I "D:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM\bin\jimGetMsInfo.exe" execution
is ended. (ERRORLEVEL=0)
KAVB8922-I The system information has been acquired.
KAVB8929-I "Watson log and crash dump" will be acquired. Please wait.
KAVB8927-I Execution of the "D:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM\bin
\jimGetWtsnInfo.exe" command will start.
KAVB8928-I "D:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM\bin\jimGetWtsnInfo.exe"
execution is ended. (ERRORLEVEL=0)
KAVB8922-I "Watson log and crash dump" has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I Windows Eventlog(Application) will be acquired.
KAVB8927-I Execution of the "D:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM\bin
\jimGetEvLog.exe" command will start.
KAVB8928-I "D:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM\bin\jimGetEvLog.exe" execution
is ended. (ERRORLEVEL=0)
KAVB8922-I Windows Eventlog(Application) has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I Windows Eventlog(System) will be acquired.
KAVB8927-I Execution of the "D:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM\bin
\jimGetEvLog.exe" command will start.
KAVB8928-I "D:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM\bin\jimGetEvLog.exe" execution
is ended. (ERRORLEVEL=0)
KAVB8922-I Windows Eventlog(System) has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The setup.ini of JP1/IM - Manager will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The setup.ini of JP1/IM - Manager has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The setup.ilg of JP1/IM - Manager will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The setup.ilg of JP1/IM - Manager has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The setup.ini of JP1/Base will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The setup.ini of JP1/Base has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The setup.ilg of JP1/Base will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The setup.ilg of JP1/Base has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The setup.ini of JP1/IM - View will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The setup.ini of JP1/IM - View has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The setup.ilg of JP1/IM - View will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The setup.ilg of JP1/IM - View has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The integrated trace log will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The integrated trace log has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The integrated installer log will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The integrated installer log has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The installer log file will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The installer log has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The hosts will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The hosts has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The services will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The services has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The registry information will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The registry information has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The netstat information will be acquired.
```

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```
KAVB8922-I The netstat information has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The ipconfig information will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The ipconfig information has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The net start information will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The net start information has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The set information will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The set information has been acquired.
KAVB8918-I The data was successfully acquired.
```

jcschstat

Function

This command changes the status of monitoring nodes (monitoring objects or monitoring groups). It also clears the logs of status change events at the monitoring nodes. It cannot change the monitoring status of monitoring nodes.

You can include this command in batch processing in order to automatically initialize the status of monitoring nodes as the last processing step of error recovery, or you can use this command to automatically initialize the status of monitoring nodes after eliminating the cause of an error by linking with the help desk system.

You can use this command when the Central Scope functions are enabled.

If you execute this command while JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope) is already processing 32 or more command requests, communication is lost at the server end, which causes this command to fail.

Format

```
jcschstat [-h logical-host-name]
          -n monitoring-node-ID-1, monitoring-node-ID-2, monitoring-node-
ID-3...
          [-s status-value]
          [-i]
          [-t timeout-period]
          [-d]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
   Scope-path\bin\

In UNIX:
   /opt/jp1scope/bin/

Arguments

-h *logical-host-name*

> When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified in the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is assumed. If the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed.

-n *monitoring-node-ID-1, monitoring-node-ID-2, monitoring-node-ID-3...*

> Specifies the IDs of the monitoring nodes (monitoring object IDs or monitoring group IDs) whose status is to be changed, expressed in hexadecimal notation.

> You can specify a maximum of 10 monitoring node IDs. When you specify multiple IDs, separate them with the comma (,). The monitoring nodes are processed in the order in which they are specified.

-s *status-value*

Specifies the new status for the specified monitoring nodes. The status value is case sensitive. For monitoring objects, you can specify `Emergency`, `Alert`, `Critical`, `Error`, `Warning`, `Normal`, `Debug`, or `Initial`. For monitoring groups, you can specify only `Initial`.

When the status of a specified monitoring node changes, the status is propagated to the higher nodes and the lower nodes are initialized.

If this option is omitted, `Initial` is assumed.

-i

Specifies that a confirmation message is to be displayed when the status of a monitoring node is to be changed.

-t *timeout-period*

Specifies a timeout period for communication with the server. The permitted value is from 1 to 32,767 (seconds). The default is 1,800 seconds (30 minutes).

-d

Specifies that command processing is to be canceled and the command is to be terminated with an error if a monitoring node specified in the -n option does not exist or if a monitoring node status change fails.

If this option is omitted, the command skips processing on any monitoring node that does not exist or on which status change processing fails, and then processes the next monitoring node.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Logical host name was not found
2	Argument error
4	No permission to execute the command
12	Insufficient memory
32	Data access error
33	Specified monitoring tree ID or monitoring node ID was not found in the database
37	No response from the server (connection establishment request failed)
38	Communication with the server failed (the server was terminated during communication or the server's connection count exceeded the maximum value)
39	A timeout occurred (after a request was sent to the server, the timeout period was exceeded before a response was received)
40	An invalid response was sent from the server
42	Another command or request is being processed
43	A monitoring node for which not monitor is set is specified in -n
44	A monitoring group is specified in -n
99	Other error

Example

Change the status of monitoring node ID `8` to `Error`:

```
jcschstat -n 8 -s Error
```

Example output

```
jcschstat -n 5 -s Normal
KAVB7630-I The status of the monitoring node (5) has been set to Normal.
```

jcsdbexport

Function

This command acquires monitoring object database storage information and outputs it locally to a file as a configuration file for monitoring tree. The information that is output to the file includes monitoring tree configuration information, common event monitoring conditions, and Visual Monitoring window configuration information.

You can use this command to store multiple generations of storage information in the monitoring object database. To copy the storage information in the monitoring object database to another server, execute this command and then use the `jcsdbimport` command to copy the storage information to the monitoring object database of the other server.

You can use this command when the Central Scope functions are enabled.

If you execute this command while updating data for Central Scope Service, the command terminates with an error. For example, if you execute this command while updating the server's tree from the Monitoring Tree (Editing) window or while changing the status of a monitoring node with the `jcschstat` command, the command terminates with an error.

A configuration file for monitoring tree that was output by JP1/IM - Manager version 08-10 or later cannot be imported by JP1/IM - Manager version 08-01 or earlier.

Format

```
jcsdbexport [-h logical-host-name]
            -o file-name
            [-t timeout-period]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:

   Scope-path`\bin\`

In UNIX:

   `/opt/jp1scope/bin/`

Arguments

`-h` *logical-host-name*

When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified in the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is assumed. If the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed.

`-o` *file-name*

Specifies the full path of the file to which tree configuration information is to be output. The file name must end with `.dat`. If the path contains a space, enclose the entire path in double-quotation marks (`"`).

-t *timeout-period*

    Specifies the timeout period for communication with the server. The permitted value is from 10 to 32,767 (seconds). The default is 1,800 seconds (30 minutes).

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Logical host name was not found
2	Argument error
3	Specified file is invalid
4	No permission to execute the command
6	No permission to access the specified file
12	Insufficient memory
13	Insufficient disk capacity
31	Database initialization failed at the server
32	Database access failed at the server
33	Specified monitoring tree ID or monitoring node ID was not found in the database
37	No response from the server (connection establishment request failed)
38	Communication with the server failed (the server was terminated during communication or the server's connection count exceeded the maximum value)
39	A timeout occurred (after a request was sent to the server, the timeout period was exceeded before a response was received)
40	An invalid response was sent from the server
42	Another command or request is being processed
99	Other error

Example

Output monitoring object database storage information to `c:\temp\output.dat`:

```
jcsdbexport -o c:\temp\output.dat
```

Example output

```
KAVB7670-I Exporting of the monitoring tree definition to the file c:\temp
\output.dat was successful.
```

jcsdbimport

Function

This command applies monitoring object database storage information that was output by the `jcsdbexport` command (monitoring tree configuration information, common event monitoring conditions, and Visual Monitoring window configuration information) to the monitoring object database of JP1/IM - Manager.

Use this command together with the `jcsdbexport` command to migrate JP1/IM - Manager monitoring object database storage information to another server.

You can use this command when the Central Scope functions are enabled.

If you execute this command while updating data for Central Scope Service, the command terminates with an error. For example, if you execute this command while updating the server's tree from the Monitoring Tree (Editing) window or while changing the status of a monitoring node with the `jcschstat` command, the command terminates with an error.

Format

```
jcsdbimport [-h logical-host-name]
            -o file-name
            [-t timeout-period]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
   Scope-path`\bin\`

In UNIX:
   `/opt/jp1scope/bin/`

Arguments

`-h` *logical-host-name*

   When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified in the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is assumed. If the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed.

`-o` *file-name*

   Specifies the full path of a file that was output by the `jcsdbexport` command and that is to be applied to the monitoring object database of JP1/IM - Manager. The file name must end with `.dat`. If the path contains a space, enclose the entire path in double-quotation marks (`"`).

`-t` *timeout-period*

   Specifies the timeout period for communication with the server. The permitted value is from 10 to 32,767 (seconds). The default is 1,800 seconds (30 minutes).

Notes

Importing information with the `jcsdbimport` command initializes the status of the monitoring tree.

Return values

`0`	Normal termination
`1`	Logical host name was not found
`2`	Argument error
`3`	Specified file is invalid
`4`	No permission to execute the command
`6`	No permission to access the specified file
`12`	Insufficient memory
`31`	Database initialization failed at the server
`32`	Database access failed at the server
`34`	Format error in the configuration file for monitoring tree
`37`	No response from the server (connection establishment request failed)
`38`	Communication with the server failed (the server was terminated during communication or the server's connection count exceeded the maximum value)
`39`	A timeout occurred (after a request was sent to the server, the timeout period was exceeded before a response was received)
`40`	Invalid response was sent from the server
`41`	Specified input file was not found
`42`	Another command or request is being processed
`48`	The file is not compatible with the file version specified by the server
`99`	Other error

Example

Apply the file `input.dat` output by the `jcsdbexport` command to the monitoring object database of JP1/IM - Manager:

```
jcsdbimport -o input.dat
```

Example output

```
KAVB7660-I Importing of the monitoring tree definition from the file
input.dat was successful.
```

jcsdbsetup

Function

This command creates a new ISAM file for storing the monitoring object database. When you execute this command, the existing monitoring object database is deleted and a new monitoring object database is created.

You must terminate JP1/IM - Manager before you can create a monitoring object database.

Make sure that you execute this command if you use any Central Scope functions.

Format

```
jcsdbsetup [-h logical-host-name]
           [-f]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
   Scope-path\bin\

In UNIX:
   /opt/jp1scope/bin/

Arguments

-h *logical-host-name*

   When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified in the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is assumed. If the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed.

-f

   You must specify this option when there is an existing monitoring object database (if this option is omitted in such a case, an error results). If there is no existing monitoring object database, you can omit this option.

   When this option is specified and there is a monitoring object database, the command displays the confirmation message Database files are existed. Delete these files? [y/n]. Entering Y and then pressing the **Enter** key will cause the existing monitoring object database to be deleted and a new monitoring object database to be created. If there is no existing monitoring object database, the command will create a new monitoring object database without displaying the confirmation message.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Logical host name is invalid

2	Argument error
4	No permission to execute the command
10	Setup has not been completed
12	Insufficient memory
13	Insufficient disk capacity
20	Database already exists
42	Another command or request is running
99	Other error

jcshostsexport

Function

This command acquires host information from the host information database. When this command is executed, it loads host information from the host information database and stores it in a specified host information file (if no host information file name is specified, the host information is output to standard output).

You can use this command when the Central Scope functions are enabled.

Format

```
jcshostsexport [-h logical-host-name] > host-information-file-name
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
    Scope-path`\bin\`

In UNIX:
    `/opt/jp1scope/bin/`

Arguments

`-h` *logical-host-name*

When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified in the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is assumed. If the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed.

host-information-file-name

Specifies the name of the file in which the host information is to be stored.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Logical host name is invalid
2	Argument error
4	No permission to execute the command
10	Setup has not been completed
11	There is no host information database
12	Insufficient memory
14	Host information database is corrupted

15	Message initialization failed
16	Host information database is in use
99	Other error

jcshostsimport

Function

This command registers host information into and deletes host information from the host information database. You can apply the host information while JP1/IM - Manager is running by executing the `jco_spmd_reload` command after this command has executed. While JP1/IM - Manager is stopped, you can apply the host information by starting JP1/IM - Manager.

You can use this command when the Central Scope functions are enabled.

Format

```
jcshostsimport { { -o | -r } host-information-file-name | -d}
                [-h logical-host-name]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
   Scope-path`\bin\`

In UNIX:
   `/opt/jp1scope/bin/`

Arguments

`-r` *host-information-file-name*

Specifies the name of the file that contains the host information that is to be registered into the host information database. When the `-r` option is specified, the command deletes all host information from the existing host information database and then registers the specified host information into the database.

For details about the format of the host information file, see *Host information file (jcs_hosts)* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.

`-o` *host-information-file-name*

Specifies the name of the file that contains the host information that is to be registered into the host information database. When the `-o` option is specified, the command adds to the host information database the host information contained in the host information file without deleting the existing host information from the database (if an identical IP address exists, the information for that host is overwritten).

For details about the format of the host information file, see *Host information file (jcs_hosts)* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.

`-d`

Specifies that all the existing host information is to be completely deleted from the host information database.

-h *logical-host-name*

> When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified in the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is assumed. If the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Logical host name is invalid
2	Argument error
3	File name is invalid
4	No permission to execute the command
5	Syntax error in the specified host information file
6	No permission to access the specified host information file
10	Setup has not been completed
11	There is no host information database
12	Insufficient memory
13	Insufficient disk capacity
14	Host information database is corrupted
15	Message initialization failed
16	Host information database is in use
99	Other error

jim_log.bat (Windows only)

Function

This is a tool for collecting data in the event of a failure in JP1/IM - Manager or JP1/IM - View. The data collected by this tool includes maintenance information for JP1/IM - Manager, JP1/IM - View, and JP1/Base, system information from the OS, and integrated trace logs.

This tool is a batch file, which cannot be customized by the user.

When you execute this tool, the target folders or files used for data collection are classified into primary and secondary data categories and the collected data is stored directly under the specified data storage folder.

The primary data is collected for such purposes as identifying a failure and investigating the causes of minor failures. It consists of the minimum amount of logs and settings files. The secondary data provides the detailed information needed for an in-depth investigation of a failure. It consists of such data as the Windows event log and the JP1/Base event database.

If you execute `jim_log.bat` while a thread dump of JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console) or JP1/IM - View is available, the tool displays the `KAVB8946-I` message asking whether you want to delete the thread dump. If you enter `y`, the tool deletes the thread dump.

If necessary, use a program such as a compression tool to compress the collected data.

For details about the data that can be collected by this tool, see *10.3 Data that needs to be collected when a problem occurs* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Administration Guide*.

The following tables show the organization of folders directly under the data storage folder and the data that is stored.

Table 1–39: Organization of the internal folders for the primary data of the physical host

Folder name	Stored data
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\imm	• Data storage folder for JP1/IM - Manager • JP1/IM - Manager patch information
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\imm\conf	JP1/IM - Manager settings and definition files
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\imm\log	Log files for JP1/IM - Manager
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\cons	Data storage folder for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console)
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\cons\conf	JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console) settings and definition files
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\cons\default	Common definition information for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console)
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\cons\log	Log files for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console)
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\scope	Data storage folder for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope)
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\scope\conf	JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope) settings and definition files
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\scope\default	Common definition information for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope)
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\scope\log	Log files for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope)
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\coview	• Data storage folder for JP1/IM - View • JP1/IM - View patch information

Folder name	Stored data
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\coview\conf	JP1/IM - View settings and definition files
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\coview\default	Common definition information for JP1/IM - View
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\coview\log	Log files for JP1/IM - View
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\imm\Patchlog_jp1imm.txt	JP1/IM - Manager patch information
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\imm\conf\tools	JP1/IM - Manager settings and definition files
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\imm\log\operationlog	JP1/IM - Manager operation log
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\imcf\conf\imcf	IM Configuration Management settings and definition files
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\imdb\conf\imdb	IM database settings and definition files
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\imcf\system\default\new\imcf	Common definition information for IM Configuration Management
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\imdb\database\imdb	Detailed log information for the IM database
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\imcf\log\imcf	Log files for IM Configuration Management
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\imdb\log\imdb	Log files for the IM database
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\base	• Data storage folder for JP1/Base • JP1/Base patch information
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\base\conf	JP1/Base settings and definition files
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\base\default	Common definition information for JP1/Base
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\base\log	Log files for JP1/Base
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\base\plugin\conf	Settings file for JP1/Base plug-in services
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\base\sys\tmp	Logs and temporary files for JP1/Base
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\oslog	OS log information
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_1st\spool	Integrated trace logs

Table 1–40: Organization of the internal folders for the secondary data of the physical host

Folder name	Stored data
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_2nd\cons	Data storage folder for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console)
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_2nd\cons\operation\evgen	Correlation event generation history files for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console)

Folder name	Stored data
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_2nd\cons \operation\comexclude	Common exclusion history file and common exclusion-conditions definition history file for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console)
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_2nd\scope	Data storage folder for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope)
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_2nd\scope \database	Database information for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope)
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_2nd\base	Data storage folder for JP1/Base
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_2nd\base\log \COMMAND	Command execution log files for JP1/Base
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_2nd\base\sys \event\servers\default	Event database for JP1/Base
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_2nd\oslog	Windows event log
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_2nd\imcf\data \imcf	Data files for IM Configuration Management
data-storage-folder\jp1_default\imm_2nd\imdb \database\imdb\imdbbackup.dat	Windows event log Backup files of the IM database

Table 1–41: Organization of the internal folders for the primary data of the logical host

Folder name	Stored data
data-storage-folder*logical-host-name*\imm_1st\cons	Data storage folder for the logical host of JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console)
data-storage-folder*logical-host-name*\imm_1st\cons\conf	Logical host settings and definition files for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console)
data-storage-folder*logical-host-name*\imm_1st\cons\log	Log files for the logical host of JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console)
data-storage-folder*logical-host-name*\imm_1st\scope	Data storage folder for the logical host of JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope)
data-storage-folder*logical-host-name*\imm_1st\scope\conf	Logical host settings and definition files for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope)
data-storage-folder*logical-host-name*\imm_1st\scope\log	Log files for the logical host of JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope)
data-storage-folder*logical-host-name*\imm_1st\base	Data storage folder for the logical host of JP1/Base
data-storage-folder*logical-host-name*\imm_1st\base\conf	Logical host name settings and definition files for JP1/Base
data-storage-folder*logical-host-name*\imm_1st\base\event	Event server settings for the logical host of JP1/Base
data-storage-folder*logical-host-name*\imm_1st\base\log	Log files for the logical host of JP1/Base
data-storage-folder*logical-host-name*\imm_1st\oslog	OS log information
data-storage-folder*logical-host-name*\imm_1st\imm \Patchlog_jp1imm.txt	JP1/IM - Manager patch information
data-storage-folder*logical-host-name*\imm_1st\imm\log \operationlog	JP1/IM - Manager operation log
data-storage-folder*logical-host-name*\imm_1st\imcf\conf \imcf	IM Configuration Management settings and definition files
data-storage-folder*logical-host-name*\imm_1st\imdb \database\imdb	Detailed log information for the IM database

Folder name	Stored data
data-storage-folder*logical-host-name*\imm_1st\imcf\log\imcf	Log files for IM Configuration Management
data-storage-folder*logical-host-name*\imm_1st\imdb\log\imdb	Log files for the IM database

Table 1–42: Organization of the internal folders for the secondary data of the logical host

Folder name	Stored data
data-storage-folder*logical-host-name*\imm_2nd\cons	Data storage folder for the logical host of JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console)
data-storage-folder*logical-host-name*\imm_2nd\cons\operation\evgen	Correlation event generation history file for the logical host of JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console)
data-storage-folder*logical-host-name*\imm_2nd\cons\operation\comexclude	Common exclusion history file and common exclusion-conditions definition history file for the logical host of JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console)
data-storage-folder*logical-host-name*\imm_2nd\scope	Data storage folder for the logical host of JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope)
data-storage-folder*logical-host-name*\imm_2nd\scope\database	Database information for the logical host of JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope)
data-storage-folder*logical-host-name*\imm_2nd\base	Data storage folder for the logical host of JP1/Base
data-storage-folder*logical-host-name*\imm_2nd\base\log\COMMAND	Command execution log files for the logical host of JP1/Base
data-storage-folder*logical-host-name*\imm_2nd\base\event	Event database for the logical host of JP1/Base
data-storage-folder*logical-host-name*\imm_2nd\imcf\data\imcf	Data files for IM Configuration Management
data-storage-folder*logical-host-name*\imm_2nd\imdb\database\imdb\imdbbackup.dat	Backup files of the IM database

Format

```
jim_log.bat -f data-storage-folder
            [-h logical-host-name]
            [-t]
            [-n]
            [-p]
            [-r]
            [-g]
            [-a]
            [-s]
            [-c]
            [-d]
            [-x]
            [-w]
            [-q]
```

The -a option is used for linking with BJEX or JP1/AS. For details about the -a option, see *9.5.2 jim_log.bat (Windows only)* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Administration Guide*.

Execution permission

Administrator permissions (If the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command must be executed from the administrator console.)

Storage directory

Manager-path\`\tools\`

Arguments

`-f` *data-storage-folder*

Specifies the name of the folder to which the collected data is to be output, expressed as a full path or a path relative to the location where the command is executed. If the path contains a space, enclose the entire path in double-quotation marks (`"`). This option is mandatory.

If a nonexistent folder is specified, a new folder with the specified name is created. If an existing folder is specified, the contents of that existing folder are deleted and the specified folder is created.

`-h` *logical-host-name*

When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies a logical host name and that the command is to collect data for that logical host as well as for the physical host. If this option is omitted, the command collects data for the physical host only. If you are not using a cluster system, there is no need to specify this option.

Note that this command will not use the logical host name that is set in the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable. Therefore, if you use this command in a cluster system, make sure that you specify the logical host name in this option.

`-t`

Specifies that the `hosts` and `services` files are not to be collected.

`-n`

Specifies that maintenance data for JP1/Base is not to be collected.

`-p`

Specifies that the event database for JP1/Base is not to be collected.

`-r`

Specifies that the command execution log files for JP1/Base are not to be collected.

`-g`

Specifies that the correlation event generation history file is not to be collected.

`-a`

Specifies that the file for accumulated response-waiting events is not to be collected.

`-s`

Specifies that maintenance data for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope) is not to be collected.

`-c`

Specifies that maintenance data for IM Configuration Management is not to be collected.

`-d`

Specifies that maintenance data for the IM database is not to be collected.

This argument cannot be specified together with the `-x` option.

`-x`

Specifies that IM database backup files are to be collected.

This argument cannot be specified together with the `-d` option.

The IM database backup files are not included in the maintenance data for the IM database that is collected by default. If the IM database service is not running, the maintenance data is not collected; in such a case, start the IM database service and then re-execute the data collection command. The backup files can be collected even when JP1/IM - Manager is running.

`-w`

Specifies that maintenance data for JP1/IM - View is not to be collected.

`-q`

Specifies that the command is to be executed without requesting confirmation from the user.

Notes

- This tool might collect a large amount of data. Before you execute this tool, you need to estimate the amount of disk space required and then check the capacity available on your machine. For details, see *10.4 Collecting data* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Administration Guide*.

- Do not execute this tool more than once.

- If a file to be collected is not found, the tool might display a message such as `The file was not found.` However, it is not necessary to take any action.

- When you start JP1/Base or JP1/IM - Manager, it might display a message such as `Sharing violation`. However, it is not necessary to take any action.

- When you run the tool to collect the data, it places a certain amount of load on the computer (on disk I/O and other resources).

Return values

0	Normal termination
8	Abnormal termination

Example 1

Collect data for the physical host and for logical host `hostA` into the `D:\temp` folder:

```
jim_log.bat -f D:\temp -h hostA
```

The output result is as follows:

```
KAVB8925-I The directory does not exist. ("D:\temp\jp1_default\imm_1st")
          The directory will be created.
Press any key to continue...
KAVB8925-I The directory does not exist. ("D:\temp\jp1_default\imm_2nd")
          The directory will be created.
Press any key to continue...
KAVB8925-I The directory does not exist. ("D:\temp\hostA\imm_1st")
          The directory will be created.
Press any key to continue...
KAVB8925-I The directory does not exist. ("D:\temp\hostA\imm_2nd")
          The directory will be created.
Press any key to continue...
KAVB8926-I Data acquisition processing will start.
KAVB8927-I Execution of the "D:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM\bin
```

```
\jimGetConfInfo.exe" command will start.
KAVB8921-I The information for JP1/IM - Manager will be acquired.
KAVB8921-I The physical host information will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The physical host information has been acquired.
KAVB8922-I The information for JP1/IM - Manager has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The information for JP1/IM - Central Console will be acquired.
KAVB8921-I The physical host information will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The physical host information has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The logical host (hostA) information will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The logical host (hostA) information has been acquired.
KAVB8922-I The information for JP1/IM - Central Console has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The information for JP1/IM - Central Scope will be acquired.
KAVB8921-I The physical host information will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The physical host information has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The logical host (hostA) information will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The logical host (hostA) information has been acquired.
KAVB8922-I The information for JP1/IM - Central Scope has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The information for JP1/Base will be acquired.
KAVB8921-I The physical host information will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The physical host information has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The logical host (hostA) information will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The logical host (hostA) information has been acquired.
KAVB8922-I The information for JP1/Base has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The information for JP1/IM - View will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The information for JP1/IM - View has been acquired.
KAVB8928-I "D:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM\bin\jimGetConfInfo.exe"
execution is ended. (ERRORLEVEL=0)
KAVB8929-I The system information will be acquired. Please wait.
KAVB8927-I Execution of the "D:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM\bin
\jimGetMsInfo.exe" command will start.
KAVB8928-I "D:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM\bin\jimGetMsInfo.exe" execution
is ended. (ERRORLEVEL=0)
KAVB8922-I The system information has been acquired.
KAVB8929-I "Watson log and crash dump" will be acquired. Please wait.
KAVB8927-I Execution of the "D:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM\bin
\jimGetWtsnInfo.exe" command will start.
KAVB8928-I "D:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM\bin\jimGetWtsnInfo.exe"
execution is ended. (ERRORLEVEL=0)
KAVB8922-I "Watson log and crash dump" has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I Windows Eventlog(Application) will be acquired.
KAVB8927-I Execution of the "D:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM\bin
\jimGetEvLog.exe" command will start.
KAVB8928-I "D:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM\bin\jimGetEvLog.exe" execution
is ended. (ERRORLEVEL=0)
KAVB8922-I Windows Eventlog(Application) has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I Windows Eventlog(System) will be acquired.
KAVB8927-I Execution of the "D:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM\bin
\jimGetEvLog.exe" command will start.
KAVB8928-I "D:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM\bin\jimGetEvLog.exe" execution
is ended. (ERRORLEVEL=0)
KAVB8922-I Windows Eventlog(System) has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The setup.ini of JP1/IM - Manager will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The setup.ini of JP1/IM - Manager has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The setup.ilg of JP1/IM - Manager will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The setup.ilg of JP1/IM - Manager has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The setup.ini of JP1/IM - View will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The setup.ini of JP1/IM - View has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The setup.ilg of JP1/IM - View will be acquired.
```

1. Commands

```
KAVB8922-I The setup.ilg of JP1/IM - View has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The setup.ini of JP1/Base will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The setup.ini of JP1/Base has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The setup.ilg of JP1/Base will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The setup.ilg of JP1/Base has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The integrated trace log will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The integrated trace log has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The integrated installer log will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The integrated installer log has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The installer log file will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The installer log file has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The hosts will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The hosts has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The services will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The services has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The registry information will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The registry information has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The netstat information will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The netstat information has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The ipconfig information will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The ipconfig information has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The net start information will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The net start information has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The set information will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The set information has been acquired.
KAVB8918-I The data was successfully acquired.
```

Example 2

Collect data for the physical host into the nonexistent folder D:\temp, but do not specify the existing logical host (hostA):

```
jim_log.bat -f D:\temp
```

The output result is as follows:

```
KAVB8925-I The directory does not exist. ("D:\temp")
          The directory will be created.
Press any key to continue...
KAVB8925-I The directory does not exist. ("D:\temp\jp1_default\imm_1st")
          The directory will be created.
Press any key to continue...
KAVB8925-I The directory does not exist. ("D:\temp\jp1_default\imm_2nd")
          The directory will be created.
Press any key to continue...
KAVB8926-I Data acquisition processing will start.
KAVB8927-I Execution of the "D:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM\bin
\jimGetConfInfo.exe" command will start.
KAVB8921-I The information for JP1/IM - Manager will be acquired.
KAVB8921-I The physical host information will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The physical host information has been acquired.
KAVB8922-I The information for JP1/IM - Manager has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The information for JP1/IM - Central Console will be acquired.
KAVB8921-I The physical host information will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The physical host information has been acquired.
KAVB8922-I The information for JP1/IM - Central Console has been acquired.
```

```
KAVB8921-I The information for JP1/IM - Central Scope will be acquired.
KAVB8921-I The physical host information will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The physical host information has been acquired.
KAVB8922-I The information for JP1/IM - Central Scope has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The information for JP1/Base will be acquired.
KAVB8921-I The physical host information will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The physical host information has been acquired.
KAVB8922-I The information for JP1/Base has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The information for JP1/IM - View will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The information for JP1/IM - View has been acquired.
KAVB8928-I "D:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM\bin\jimGetConfInfo.exe"
execution is ended. (ERRORLEVEL=0)
KAVB8929-I The system information will be acquired. Please wait.
KAVB8927-I Execution of the "D:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM\bin
\jimGetMsInfo.exe" command will start.
KAVB8928-I "D:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM\bin\jimGetMsInfo.exe" execution
is ended. (ERRORLEVEL=0)
KAVB8922-I The system information has been acquired.
KAVB8929-I "Watson log and crash dump" will be acquired. Please wait.
KAVB8927-I Execution of the "D:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM\bin
\jimGetWtsnInfo.exe" command will start.
KAVB8928-I "D:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM\bin\jimGetWtsnInfo.exe"
execution is ended. (ERRORLEVEL=0)
KAVB8922-I "Watson log and crash dump" has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I Windows Eventlog(Application) will be acquired.
KAVB8927-I Execution of the "D:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM\bin
\jimGetEvLog.exe" command will start.
KAVB8928-I "D:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM\bin\jimGetEvLog.exe" execution
is ended. (ERRORLEVEL=0)
KAVB8922-I Windows Eventlog(Application) has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I Windows Eventlog(System) will be acquired.
KAVB8927-I Execution of the "D:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM\bin
\jimGetEvLog.exe" command will start.
KAVB8928-I "D:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1IMM\bin\jimGetEvLog.exe" execution
is ended. (ERRORLEVEL=0)
KAVB8922-I Windows Eventlog(System) has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The setup.ini of JP1/IM - Manager will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The setup.ini of JP1/IM - Manager has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The setup.ilg of JP1/IM - Manager will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The setup.ilg of JP1/IM - Manager has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The setup.ini of JP1/IM - View will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The setup.ini of JP1/IM - View has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The setup.ilg of JP1/IM - View will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The setup.ilg of JP1/IM - View has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The setup.ini of JP1/Base will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The setup.ini of JP1/Base has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The setup.ilg of JP1/Base will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The setup.ilg of JP1/Base has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The integrated trace log will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The integrated trace log has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The integrated installer log will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The integrated installer log has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The installer log file will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The installer log file has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The hosts will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The hosts has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The services will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The services has been acquired.
```

```
KAVB8921-I The registry information will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The registry information has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The netstat information will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The netstat information has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The ipconfig information will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The ipconfig information has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The net start information will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The net start information has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The set information will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The set information has been acquired.
KAVB8918-I The data was successfully acquired.
KAVB8934-I The following logical host(s) exist on this machine:
hostA
To acquire information about a logical host, execute "jim_log.bat -f output-
directory-name -h logical-hostname".
Press any key to continue...
```

jim_log.sh (UNIX only)

Function

This is a tool for collecting data in the event of a failure in JP1/IM - Manager. The data collected by this tool includes maintenance information for JP1/IM - Manager and JP1/Base, system information from the OS, and integrated trace logs.

This tool is a shell script, which cannot be customized by the user.

When you execute this tool, it classifies the target directories or files used for data collection into primary and secondary data categories, uses the `tar` command to archive the data directly under the specified data storage directory, and then uses the `compress` command to create compressed files.

The primary data is collected for such purposes as identifying a failure and investigating the causes of minor failures. It consists of the minimum amount of logs and settings files. The secondary data provides the detailed information needed for an in-depth investigation of a failure. It consists of such data as core analysis information and data from the JP1/Base event database.

If you execute the `jim_log.sh` command while a core dump and a thread dump of JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console) are available, the tool displays the `KAVB8941-I` and `KAVB8942-I` messages asking whether you want to delete the core dump or the thread dump. If you enter `y` or `yes`, the tool deletes the core dump or thread dump.

For details about the data that can be collected by this tool, see *10.3 Data that needs to be collected when a problem occurs* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Administration Guide*.

The following table lists and describes the compressed files containing the collected data.

Table 1–43: Compressed files containing the collected data

File name	Description
`jp1_default_imm_1st.tar.Z`	Primary data for the physical host
`jp1_default_imm_2nd.tar.Z`	Secondary data for the physical host
logical-host-name`_imm_1st.tar.Z`#	Primary data for the logical host
logical-host-name`_imm_2nd.tar.Z`#	Secondary data for the logical host

#: Created only when a logical host was specified in the `-h` option.

The compressed files are stored in the data storage directory. The following tables show the organization of the internal directories for the compressed files.

Table 1–44: Organization of the internal directories for the primary data of the physical host

Directory and file name	Stored data
`./etc/opt/jp1base`	Automated startup and stop scripts for JP1/Base
`./etc/opt/jp1base/conf`	JP1/Base settings and definition files
`./etc/opt/jp1base/default`	Common definition information for JP1/Base
`./etc/opt/jp1cons`	Automated startup and stop scripts for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console)
`./etc/opt/jp1cons/conf`	JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console) settings and definition files

Directory and file name	Stored data
`./etc/opt/jp1cons/default`	Common definition information for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console)
`./etc/opt/jp1imm/conf/tools`	JP1/IM - Manager settings and definition files
`./etc/opt/jp1imm/conf/imcf`	IM Configuration Management settings and definition files
`./etc/opt/jp1imm/conf/imdb`	IM database settings and definition files
`./etc/opt/jp1imm/default/imcf`	Common definition information for IM Configuration Management
`./etc/opt/jp1scope/conf`	JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope) settings and definition files
`./etc/opt/jp1scope/default`	Common definition information for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope)
`./opt/jp1/hcclibcnf`	Common definition information
`./opt/jp1base`	Patch application history and patch log information for JP1/Base
`./opt/jp1base/conf`	Settings file for JP1/Base plug-in services
`./opt/jp1imm`	Patch application history and patch log information for JP1/IM - Manager
`./var/opt/jp1base/log`	Log files for JP1/Base
`./var/opt/jp1base/sys/tmp`	Logs and temporary files for JP1/Base
`./var/opt/hitachi/HNTRLib2/spool`	Integrated trace logs
`./var/opt/jp1cons/log`	Log files for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console)
`./var/opt/jp1imm/database/imdb`	Detailed log information for the IM database
`./var/opt/jp1imm/log/imcf`	Log files for IM Configuration Management
`./var/opt/jp1imm/log/imdb`	Log files for the IM database
`./var/opt/jp1imm/log/_jp1_default/oslog`	OS log information
`./var/opt/jp1imm/log/_jp1_default/operationlog`	JP1/IM - Manager operation log
`./var/opt/jp1scope/log`	Log files for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope)

Table 1–45: Organization of the internal directories for the secondary data of the physical host

Directory and file name	Stored data
`./var/opt/jp1base/log/COMMAND`	Command execution log files for JP1/Base
`./var/opt/jp1base/sys/event/servers/default`	Event database for JP1/Base
`./var/opt/jp1cons/operation/comexclude`	Common exclusion history file and common exclusion-conditions definition history file for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console)
`./var/opt/jp1cons/operation/evgen`	Correlation event generation history files for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console)
`./var/opt/jp1imm/log/_jp1_default/oslog`	OS log information
`./var/opt/jp1imm/log/_jp1_default/core`	Core file
`./var/opt/jp1scope/database`	Database information for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope)
`./var/opt/jp1imm/data/imcf`	Data files for IM Configuration Management

Directory and file name	Stored data
`./var/opt/jp1imm/database/imdb/imdbbackup.dat`	Backup files of the IM database

`./tmp/.JP1_SES*`
`./usr/tmp/jp1_ses`
`./usr/lib/jp1_ses/log`
`./usr/lib/jp1_ses/sys`
`./usr/bin/jp1_ses/jp*`
`./var/opt/jp1_ses`
	Log for JP1/SES compatibility

Table 1–46: Organization of the internal directories for the primary data of the logical host

Directory and file name	Stored data
./shared-disk/`jp1base/../event`	Event server settings for the logical host of JP1/Base
./shared-disk/`jp1base/conf`	Logical host settings and definition files for JP1/Base
./shared-disk/`jp1base/log`	Log files for the logical host of JP1/Base
./shared-disk/`jp1cons/conf`	Logical host settings and definition files for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console)
./shared-disk/`jp1cons/log`	Log files for the logical host of JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console)
./shared-disk/`jp1scope/conf`	Logical host settings and definition files for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope)
./shared-disk/`jp1scope/log`	Log files for the logical host of JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope)
`./var/opt/jp1imm/log/`*_logical-host-name*`/oslog`	OS log information
`./var/opt/jp1imm/log/`*_logical-host-name*`/operationlog`	JP1/IM - Manager operation log
./shared-disk/`jp1imm/conf/imcf`	IM Configuration Management settings and definition files
`./var/opt/jp1imm/database/imdb`	Detailed log information for the IM database
./shared-disk/`jp1imm/log/imcf`	Log files for IM Configuration Management
`./var/opt/jp1imm/log/imdb`	Log files for the IM database

Table 1–47: Organization of the internal directories for the secondary data of the logical host

Directory and file name	Stored data
./shared-disk/`event`	Event database for the logical host of JP1/Base
./shared-disk/`jp1base/log/COMMAND`	Command execution log files for the logical host of JP1/Base
./shared-disk/`jp1cons/operation/evgen`	Correlation event generation history files for the logical host of JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console)

Directory and file name	Stored data
./shared-disk/jp1cons/operation/comexclude	Common exclusion history file and common exclusion-conditions definition history file for the logical host of JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console)
./shared-disk/jp1scope/database	Database information for the logical host of JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope)
./var/opt/jp1imm/log/_*logical-host-name*/oslog	OS log information
./var/opt/jp1imm/log/_*logical-host-name*/core	Core file
./shared-disk/jp1imm/data/imcf	Data files for IM Configuration Management
./shared-disk/jp1imm/database/imdb/imdbbackup.dat	Backup files of the IM database

Format

```
jim_log.sh -f data-storage-directory
           [-h logical-host-name]
           [-t]
           [-u]
           [-n]
           [-p]
           [-r]
           [-g]
           [-a]
           [-s]
           [-c]
           [-d]
           [-x]
           [-q]
           [directory-name-or-file-name...]
```

The -a option is used for linking with BJEX or JP1/AS. For details about the -a option, see *9.5.3 jim_log.sh (UNIX only)*in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Administration Guide*.

Execution permission

Superuser permissions

Storage directory

/opt/jp1imm/tools/

Arguments

-f *data-storage-directory*

Specifies the name of the directory or device to which the collected data is to be output, expressed as a full path or a path relative to the root directory. If you specify a directory name, the tool creates the files containing the collected data under that directory. If the path contains a space, enclose the entire path in double-quotation marks ("). This option is mandatory.

If a nonexistent directory is specified, a new directory with the specified name is created. If an existing directory is specified, that directory is deleted and the specified directory is created.

If a device name is specified, a write operation occurs on that device for each file that is created. If a device file name such as for a tape device is specified, the collected data is stored on the device without being compressed.

If you specify a device name and the -q option, the tool assumes that you have chosen yes for user confirmation. In such a case, you must set the device before you execute the command.

-h *logical-host-name*

When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies a logical host name and that the command is to collect data for that logical host as well as for the physical host. If this option is omitted, the command collects data for the physical host only. If you are not using a cluster system, there is no need to specify this option.

Note that this command will not use the logical host name that is set in the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable. Therefore, if you use this command in a cluster system, make sure that you specify the logical host name in this option.

-t

Specifies that the hosts, services, and passwd files are not to be collected.

-u

Specifies that core analysis information is not to be collected. The core analysis information consists of a file obtained by using the car command of the Seraph tool to analyze a core dump file.

-n

Specifies that maintenance data for JP1/Base is not to be collected.

-p

Specifies that the event database for JP1/Base is not to be collected.

-r

Specifies that the command execution log files for JP1/Base are not to be collected.

-g

Specifies that the correlation event generation history file is not to be collected.

-a

Specifies that the file for accumulated response-waiting events is not to be collected.

-s

Specifies that maintenance data for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope) is not to be collected.

-c

Specifies that maintenance data for IM Configuration Management is not to be collected.

-d

Specifies that maintenance data for the IM database is not to be collected.

This argument cannot be specified together with the -x option.

-x

Specifies that IM database backup files are to be collected.

This argument cannot be specified together with the -d option.

The IM database backup files are not included in the maintenance data for the IM database that is collected by default. If the IM database service is not running, the maintenance data is not collected. In such a case, start the IM database service and then re-execute the data collection command. The backup files can be collected even when JP1/IM - Manager is running.

-q

Specifies that the command is to be executed without requesting confirmation from the user.

directory-name-or-file-name

Specifies a file or directory to be collected by the data collection tool. Specify a full path name. To specify multiple names, use the space character to separate the names.

Note that this option must be the last option specified in the command. Specify it after you have specified all the other options that you need to specify. The collected data is stored as the primary data for the physical host.

Notes

- This tool might collect a large amount of data. Before you execute this tool, you need to estimate the amount of disk space required and check the capacity available on your machine. For details, see *10.4 Collecting data* in the *JP1/ Integrated Management - Manager Administration Guide*.

- Do not execute this tool more than once. If it is executed multiple times, previously collected data might be overwritten or data collection might fail.

- When you run the tool to collect the data, it places a certain amount of load on the computer (on disk I/O and other resources).

Return values

0	Normal termination
8	Abnormal termination

Example 1

Collect data for the physical host and the logical host `hostA` into `/tmp/jp1log`:

```
jim_log.sh -f /tmp/jp1log -h hostA
```

The output result is as follows:

```
KAVB8925-I The directory does not exist. (/var/opt/jp1imm/log/_jp1_default).
          The directory will be created.
KAVB8925-I The directory does not exist. (/var/opt/jp1imm/log/_hostA).
          The directory will be created.
KAVB8926-I Data acquisition processing will start.
KAVB8921-I The physical host's first material will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The physical host's first material has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The physical host's second material will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The physical host's second material has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The logical host(hostA)'s first material will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The logical host(hostA)'s first material has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The logical host(hostA)'s second material will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The logical host(hostA)'s second material has been acquired.
KAVB8918-I The data was successfully acquired.
```

Example 2

Collect data for the physical host into the nonexistent directory `/tmp/jp1log/`, but do not specify the existing logical host (`hostA`):

```
jim_log.sh -f /tmp/jp1log
```

The output result is as follows:

```
KAVB8925-I The directory does not exist. (/tmp/jp1log).
          The directory will be created.
```

```
KAVB8925-I The directory does not exist. (/var/opt/jp1imm/log/_jp1_default).
           The directory will be created.
KAVB8926-I Data acquisition processing will start.
KAVB8921-I The physical host's first material will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The physical host's first material has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The physical host's second material will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The physical host's second material has been acquired.
KAVB8918-I The data was successfully acquired.
KAVB8935-I The following logical host(s) exist on this machine:
hostA
To acquire information about a logical host, execute "jim_log.sh -f output-
directory-name -h logical-hostname".
```

Example 3

Collect data for the physical host into the /tmp/jp1log/ directory, which contains the
jp1_default_imm_1st.tar.Z and jp1_default_imm_2nd.tar files, but do not specify the existing
logical host (hostA):

```
jim_log.sh -f /tmp/jp1log
```

The output result is as follows (when y is entered for all responses):

```
KAVB8925-I The directory does not exist. (/var/opt/jp1imm/log/_jp1_default).
           The directory will be created.
KAVB8926-I Data acquisition processing will start.
KAVB8921-I The physical host's first material will be acquired.
KAVB8922-I The physical host's first material has been acquired.
KAVB8921-I The physical host's second material will be acquired.
KAVB8944-I (/tmp/jp1log/jp1_default_imm_2nd.tar.Z) already exists. Do you
want to overwrite it? [yes/no]y
KAVB8922-I The physical host's second material has been acquired.
KAVB8918-I The data was successfully acquired.
KAVB8944-I (/tmp/jp1log/jp1_default_imm_1st.tar.Z) already exists. Do you
want to overwrite it? [yes/no]y
KAVB8935-I The following logical host(s) exist on this machine:
hostA
To acquire information about a logical host, execute "jim_log.sh -f output-
directory-name -h logical-hostname".
```

jimdbbackup

Function

This command backs up the IM database. The following describes the purposes of making such a backup and the types of data that can be acquired.

Backup for error recovery

> You must back up the database periodically in order to recover the database in the event of a database failure. The database backup targets are the integrated monitoring database area, the IM Configuration Management database area, and the system database areas.

Backup for expansion

> When you are preparing to expand the size of the database, you must temporarily back up the database's data. The database backup targets are the integrated monitoring database area and the IM Configuration Management database area.

Format

```
jimdbbackup -o backup-file-name
            -m {MAINT|EXPAND}
              [-h logical-host-name]
              [-q]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
> *Manager-path*\bin\imdb\

In UNIX:
> /opt/jp1imm/bin/imdb/

Arguments

-o *backup-file-name*

> Specifies the absolute path name of the file to which the database is to be backed up. You must specify a logical drive or a backup file. This option is mandatory.

> An error results if you specify a network drive, a UNC path, or a Windows reserved device file. If the specified backup file already exists, the existing file will be overwritten.

> Make sure that the value you specify for *backup-file-name* includes a file path. The characters permitted for the file name are alphanumeric characters, the underscore (_), dot (.), hash mark (#), and at mark (@). The character set also depends on the OS. If the name contains a space or a parenthesis ((or)), the entire name must be enclosed in double-quotation marks ("). In Windows, the backup file name when MAINT is specified must be in all lowercase letters. The maximum length of the file name depends on OS limitations.

If the directory for storing the specified backup file is not found, command execution fails. Make sure that you create the directory before you execute the command.

`-m {MAINT|EXPAND}`

Specifies the database backup format. The permitted characters are uppercase letters. This option is mandatory.

- `MAINT`: Specifies a backup for error recovery
- `EXPAND`: Specifies a backup for expansion

`-h` *logical-host-name*

When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name of the host where the command is executed. The command backs up the database that corresponds to the specified logical host. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified in the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is assumed. If the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed. Note that this logical host name cannot be `JP1_DEFAULT`. In addition, the logical host name is case sensitive.

`-q`

Specifies that the command is to be executed without requesting confirmation from the user.

Return values

0	Backup terminated normally
1	Backup terminated abnormally

Notes

- Before you execute this command, make sure that the execution conditions for the `jimdbrecovery` command are satisfied.

- If you execute another JP1/IM - Manager command or start a JP1/IM - Manager service while this command is executing, execution may fail because this command places the database in the mode that disables referencing and updating.

- While this command is executing, do not press **Ctrl** +**C** or **Ctrl** + **Break**. Because the command executes backup processing in the background, the backup processing will continue even though **Ctrl** +**C** or **Ctrl** + **Break** is pressed. If you press **Ctrl** +**C** or **Ctrl** + **Break** and then immediately attempt to execute another JP1/IM - Manager command or start a JP1/IM - Manager service, execution of the requested command or startup of the requested service may fail.

  If you have canceled command execution by pressing **Ctrl** + **C** or **Ctrl** + **Break**, first make sure that the following process is not executing, and then re-execute the command:

  - `pdcopy` process if you are performing a backup for error recovery
  - `pdrorg` process if you are performing a backup for expansion

- The `jimdbbackup` command creates a backup file during execution. In the case of a backup for expansion or a backup for error recovery, the amount of free space that is needed on the drive where the backup file is to be output is about 2 gigabytes for a small database, about 15 gigabytes for a medium-sized database, and about 50 gigabytes for a large database.

- When the IM database is used, JP1/IM - Manager must not be running.

- In Windows, the IM database (JP1/IM-Manager DB Server) must be running, and the cluster service for the IM database (JP1/IM-Manager DB Cluster Service) must be stopped.

- A backup file for recovery cannot be distinguished from a backup file for expansion. We recommend that you name the backup files so that you can distinguish between the types of backup files.

- At the time a backup file is output, it is in a status in which any user can access it. We recommend that immediately after you have made a backup, you change the access permissions or move the file to a protected location so that unauthorized users cannot access it.

- If you are using JP1/IM - MO, the JP1/IM - Message Optimizer service of JP1/IM - MO on the connection source must be stopped.

- Before executing the command in Windows, make sure that the startup type of the Application Experience service is not set to **Disabled**.

jimdbreclaim

Function

This command releases free area (free page area) in the IM Configuration Management database.

If you delete a large number of hosts in the IM Configuration Management database, part of the area that was used to store that data might become used free area. This command changes used free area into unused free area so that it can be reused.

You can execute this command during operations without having to stop JP1/IM - Manager Service.

Format

```
jimdbreclaim [-h logical-host-name]
             [-q]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
    Manager-path\bin\imdb\

In UNIX:
    /opt/jp1imm/bin/imdb/

Arguments

-h *logical-host-name*

    When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name of the host where the command is executed. The command releases free area in the IM Configuration Management database for the specified logical host. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified in the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is assumed. If the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed. Note that JP1_DEFAULT cannot be specified for the logical host name. In addition, the logical host name is case sensitive.

-q

    Specifies that the command is to be executed without requesting confirmation from the user.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Abnormal termination

Notes

- There is no need to execute this command unless you plan to repeatedly add or delete a large number of hosts in the IM Configuration Management database.

- If you execute another JP1/IM - Manager command while this command is executing, execution of the other command may fail.

- Because CPU load is high during execution of this command, we recommend that you execute it during a time when referencing and updating operations are at a minimum, such as at night.

- If you cancel this command's processing by pressing **Ctrl** + **C** or **Ctrl** + **Break**, release of free area in the database may fail. Before you re-execute the command, check that neither the `pdreclaim` process nor the `pdrorg` process is running. If either of these processes is running, wait a while and then check again.

- Do not stop the database service while this command is executing.

  If you have stopped the database service during execution of this command, you must start the database service and then re-execute the command.

- In Windows, the IM database service *JP1/IM-Manager DB Server* must be running.

- Before executing the command in Windows, make sure that the startup type of the Application Experience service is not set to **Disabled**.

jimdbrecovery

Function

This command recovers a database from its backup. The command can recover the following types of data:

`Recovery for error recovery`

In the event of a database failure, the command recovers the database from backup data that was acquired previously.

`Recovery for expansion`

Before you expand the size of a database, temporarily back up the data.

Format

```
jimdbrecovery -i backup-file-name
                  -m {MAINT|EXPAND}
                  [-h logical-host-name]
                  [-q]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:

    Manager-path`\bin\imdb\`

In UNIX:

    `/opt/jp1imm/bin/imdb/`

Arguments

`-i` *backup-file-name*

Specifies the absolute path name of the file to which the database was backed up by the `jimdbbackup` command. The characters permitted for the file name are alphanumeric characters, the underscore (`_`), dot (`.`), hash mark (`#`), and at mark (`@`). You must specify a logical drive for the backup file. This option is mandatory.

An error results if you specify a network drive, a UNC path, or a Windows reserved device file.

`-m {MAINT|EXPAND}`

Specifies the database recovery format. The permitted characters are uppercase letters. This option is mandatory.

- `MAINT`: Specifies recovery for error recovery

- `EXPAND`: Specifies recovery for expansion

When you execute recovery for error recovery, specify the backup file that was acquired by a backup for error recovery; when you execute recovery for expansion, specify the backup file that was acquired by a backup for expansion. An error results if the specified argument does not match the type of backup file.

-h *logical-host-name*

　　When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name of the host where the command is executed. The command recovers the database that corresponds to the specified logical host. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified in the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is assumed. If the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed. Note that JP1_DEFAULT cannot be specified for the logical host name. In addition, the logical host name is case sensitive.

-q

　　Specifies that the command is to be executed without requesting confirmation from the user.

Return values

0	Recovery terminated normally
1	Recovery terminated abnormally

Notes

- When you execute the jimdbrecovery command to recover backup data acquired by the jimdbbackup command, use the same OS that was used to make the backup. If the backup is recovered to a database under a different OS, the integrity of the operation cannot be guaranteed.

- If you execute another JP1/IM - Manager command or start a JP1/IM - Manager service while this command is executing, the requested execution might fail because this command places the database in the mode that disables referencing and updating.

- While this command is executing, do not press **Ctrl** +**C** or **Ctrl** + **Break**. Because the command executes recovery processing in the background, the recovery processing will continue even though **Ctrl** +**C** or **Ctrl** + **Break** is pressed. If you press **Ctrl** +**C** or **Ctrl** + **Break** and then immediately attempt to execute another JP1/IM - Manager command or start a JP1/IM - Manager service, execution of the requested command or startup of the requested service might fail.

  If you have canceled command execution by pressing **Ctrl** +**C** or **Ctrl** + **Break** during error recovery processing, make sure that the pdrstr process is not running before you restart JP1/IM - Manager. If you have canceled command execution by pressing **Ctrl** +**C** or **Ctrl** + **Break** during a recovery for expansion, make sure that the pdrorg process is not running before you start another command or a JP1/IM - Manager service.

- This command creates a temporary file during execution. In the case of a recovery for expansion, the amount of free space needed on the drive where the IM database is to be installed is about 1 gigabyte for a small or medium-sized database, and about 4 gigabytes for a large database. In the case of a recovery for error recovery, the amount of free space needed on the drive can vary from about 5 to 50 megabytes, regardless of the database size.

- When you execute a recovery for error recovery, the database storage directory used to execute the backup for error recovery must be the same as the database storage directory used to execute the recovery for error recovery.

- When you execute a recovery for expansion, the storage space must be larger than when the backup for expansion was executed.

- Recovery for expansion might fail if the available capacity is the same as for the backup for expansion. If this occurs, set up the database again and then, with the database free of data, recover the database.

- When the IM database is used, JP1/IM - Manager must not be running.

- In Windows, the IM database (JP1/IM-Manager DB Server) must be running and the cluster service for the IM database (JP1/IM-Manager DB Cluster Service) must be stopped.

- If you are using JP1/IM - MO, the JP1/IM - Message Optimizer service of JP1/IM - MO on the connection source must be stopped.

- Before executing the command in Windows, make sure that the startup type of the Application Experience service is not set to **Disabled**.

jimdbrorg

Function

This command reorganizes fragmented free space in the IM Configuration Management database. Free space in use is released by reorganization. Therefore, you do not need to execute the `jimdbreclaim` command many times.

When you perform maintenance of JP1/IM - Manager, you can also resolve low data storage efficiency caused by fragmentation by executing database reorganization.

Format

```
jimdbrorg [-h logical-host-name]
          [-q]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
>   *Manager-path*`\bin\imdb\`

In UNIX:
>   `/opt/jp1imm/bin/imdb/`

Arguments

`-h` *logical-host-name*

> When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name of the host where the command is executed. The command reorganizes the database for the specified logical host. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified in the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is assumed. If the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed. Note that this logical host name cannot be `JP1_DEFAULT`. In addition, the logical host name is case sensitive.

`-q`

> Specifies that the command is to be executed without requesting confirmation from the user.

Return values

`0`	Reorganization terminated normally
`1`	Reorganization terminated abnormally

Notes

- If you execute another JP1/IM - Manager command or start a JP1/IM - Manager service while this command is executing, the requested execution might fail.

- While this command is executing, do not press **Ctrl** +**C** or **Ctrl** + **Break**. Because the command executes database reorganization processing in the background, the database reorganization processing will continue even though **Ctrl** +**C** or **Ctrl** + **Break** is pressed. If you press **Ctrl** +**C** or **Ctrl** + **Break** and then immediately attempt to execute another JP1/IM - Manager command or start a JP1/IM - Manager service, execution of the requested command or startup of the requested service may fail.

  If you have canceled command execution by pressing **Ctrl** +**C** or **Ctrl** + **Break**, you must use a method such as the Windows Task Manager to make sure that the `pdrorg` process is not running before you execute another JP1/IM - Manager command or use JP1/IM - Manager. If the `pdrorg` process is running, wait until it terminates before executing another JP1/IM - Manager command or using JP1/IM - Manager.

- We recommend that you make a backup for error recovery before and after you execute this command.

- This command creates a temporary file during execution. For this reason, the amount of free space needed on the drive where the IM database is to be installed is about 1 gigabyte for a small or medium-sized database and about 4 gigabytes for a large database.

- When the IM database is used, JP1/IM - Manager must not be running.

- In Windows, the IM database (JP1/IM-Manager DB Server) must be running and the cluster service for the IM database (JP1/IM-Manager DB Cluster Service) must be stopped.

- If you are using JP1/IM - MO, the JP1/IM - Message Optimizer service of JP1/IM - MO on the connection source must be stopped.

- Before executing the command in Windows, make sure that the startup type of the Application Experience service is not set to **Disabled**.

jimdbstatus

Function

This command checks the operating status of the IM database, such as running or stopped.

Format

```
jimdbstatus [-h logical-host-name]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:

 Manager-path`\bin\imdb\`

In UNIX:

 `/opt/jp1imm/bin/imdb/`

Arguments

-h *logical-host-name*

When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name of the host where the command is executed. The command then checks the operating status of the IM database for the specified logical host. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified in the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is assumed. If the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed. Note that the logical host name is case sensitive.

Return values

0	IM database is running
1	`jimdbstatus` command terminated abnormally
4	IM database is engaged in startup or termination processing
8	Database has been terminated (IM database restart processing was canceled and the IM database became unstable)
12	IM database was terminated (normal termination status)
16	IM database has not been started (applicable to Windows)
20	IM database has not been set up

Notes

Before executing the command in Windows, make sure that the startup type of the Application Experience service is not set to **Disabled**.

jimdbstop

Function

This command terminates the IM database. Use this command to set the termination command with the start sequence control function of JP1/Base.

If the IM database is in restart canceled status, you can forcibly terminate it by executing this command with the `-f` option specified.

Format

```
jimdbstop [-h logical-host-name]
          [-f]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
Manager-path`\bin\imdb\`

In UNIX:
`/opt/jp1imm/bin/imdb/`

Arguments

`-h` *logical-host-name*

When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name of the host where the command is executed. The command then stops the IM database for the specified logical host. If this option is omitted, the logical host name specified in the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is assumed. If the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you are not using a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed. Note that the logical host name is case sensitive.

`-f`

Specifies that the IM database is to be terminated forcibly.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Abnormal termination
4	IM database is engaged in startup or termination processing
8	Database has been terminated (IM database restart processing was canceled and the IM database became unstable)
12	IM database was terminated (normal termination status)
20	IM database has not been set up

Notes

- If you cancel processing by pressing **Ctrl** + **C** or **Ctrl** + **Break**, termination of the IM database might fail. If you re-execute the command in such a case, first make sure that the `pdstop` process is not running. If the `pdstop` process is running, wait a while and then check again.

- JP1/IM - Manager must not be running while the IM database is being used.

- If you are using JP1/IM - MO, the JP1/IM - Message Optimizer service of JP1/IM - MO on the connection source must be stopped.

- Before executing the command in Windows, make sure that the startup type of the Application Experience service is not set to **Disabled**.

jimdbupdate

Function

This command updates an IM database that has already been set up. Execute this command after upgrading JP1/IM - Manager.

Format

```
jimdbupdate [-h logical-host-name] [-i] [-q]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
  Manager-path`\bin\imdb\`

In UNIX:
  `/opt/jp1imm/bin/imdb/`

Arguments

`-h` *logical-host-name*

When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the name of the logical host where this command is to be executed. Execution of the command updates the IM database for the specified logical host. If you do not use a cluster system, specification of this option is not needed. Note that `JP1_DEFAULT` cannot be specified for the logical host name. In addition, the logical host name is case sensitive. For the logical host name, specify a logical host name set in JP1/Base in the correct form, especially case.

`-i`

Specify this option to update the IM database. If this option is omitted, a message asking whether the IM database needs to be updated is displayed.

`-q`

Specify this option to execute the command without requiring user confirmation.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Abnormal termination

Notes

- Before executing this command, make sure that the following execution conditions for this command are satisfied.
  Execution conditions

  - When this command is executed on the active server, the shared disk must be online and the logical host name must be able to be resolved.

- In Windows, the IM database must be started.

  For a physical host:

  - JP1/IM - Manager DB Server

  For a logical host:

  - JP1/IM - Manager DB Server _logical-host-name

  In addition, the JP1/IM-Manager service and the cluster server of the IM database indicated below must be stopped. Note, however, that if the integrated monitoring database and the IM configuration management database are not used, it is not necessary to stop the JP1/IM - Manager service.

  For a physical host:

  - JP1/IM-Manager service (JP1/IM-Manager)

  - Cluster service for the IM database (JP1/IM-Manager DB Cluster Service)

  For a logical host:

  - JP1/IM-Manager service (JP1/IM-Manager_logical-host-name)

  - Cluster service for the IM database (JP1/IM - Manager DB Cluster Service_logical-host-name)

- In UNIX, the JP1/IM-Manager service must be stopped. Note, however, that if the integrated monitoring database and the IM configuration management database are not used, it is not necessary to stop the JP1/IM - Manager service.

- If the command is stopped during execution by pressing the **Ctrl** and **C** keys or the **Ctrl** and **Break** keys, re-execute the command after making sure that the pdeinstall process is not being executed.

- After executing the jimdbupdate command, you will not be able to recover the expansion backup from the previous execution of the jimdbupdate command. We recommend that you make another expansion backup after executing the jimdbupdate command.

- After executing the command, do not attempt to recover backup data from the existing IM database that was acquired before this command was executed. We recommend that you use the jimdbbackup command to make another backup after executing this command.

- During execution of the jimdbupdate command, do not execute jimdbstatus or other commands related to the IM database. If you do, you might not be able to uninstall the IM database.

- Before executing the command in Windows, make sure that the startup type of the Application Experience service is not set to **Disabled**.

jimmail (Windows only)

Function

This command sends an email to a specified email address.

To use the `jimmail` command to send an email, you must set the email environment definition file.

You can execute this command independently regardless of whether the JP1/IM - Manager service is running. The following table describes the functions of JP1/IM - Manager that can be used to send an email.

Table 1–48: JP1/IM - Manager functions used to send an email by using the jimmail command

Function	Description
Automated action	An email can be sent by automated action.
Monitoring action and delay statuses	An email can be sent by using the notification command when an action error is detected.
Health check	An email can be sent by using the notification command when a JP1/IM - Manager process error is detected.
Command execution (Command button)	An email can be sent by pressing a command button.

If the maximum length of a command line is exceeded, redefine the email contents so that the command line of the `jimmail` command can fit within the limit.

Format

```
jimmail [-to destination-email-address[,destination-email-address...]]
        [-s email-subject]
        [-b email-text]
        [-rh logical-host-name]
```

Execution permission

Administrator permissions (If the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console.)

Storage directory

Console-path`\bin\`

Arguments

`-to` *destination-email-address*`[,`*destination-email-address*`...]`

This option specifies the email destination address.

A maximum of 20 email addresses can be specified. Note, however, that addresses exceeding the maximum command line length cannot be specified. When specifying multiple email addresses, use a comma (`,`) as a separator. Any one-byte space or tab between an email address and a comma is ignored. Consecutive commas (`,`) are treated as a single comma, and commas at the beginning and at the end are ignored. If the same email address is specified more than once, the email message is sent to the specified address only once.

If the number of specified email addresses exceeds the maximum limit, the `KAVB8725-E` message is output, and the operation terminates abnormally.

You can specify 1 to 256 bytes of characters for the destination email address. One-byte alphanumeric characters, at marks (`@`), hyphens (`-`), underscores (`_`), and periods (`.`) can be specified.

This option can be omitted. If you omit this option, processing continues using the email address specified for the `DefaultTo` parameter (default destination email address) in the email environment definition file as the destination. When an email is being processed, the message sent to the email address of the `DefaultTo` parameter is not output.

If the `-to` option is omitted, and no email address is specified for the `DefaultTo` parameter, the `jimmail` command outputs an error message, and the operation terminates abnormally.

If both the `-to` option and the `DefaultTo` parameter are set, the `-to` option takes precedence.

The `jimmail` command does not check if the specified email address is valid.

`-s` *email-subject*

This option specifies the email subject.

You can specify 1 to 512 bytes of characters. The character count is determined by calculating the byte count based on the email character encoding specified by the `Charset` parameter in the email environment definition file. When event or action information is to be inherited, the maximum-length check is performed by calculating the length after $*variable-name* has been replaced. If the calculated length exceeds the maximum length, the value specified for the `MailSubjectCutting` parameter in the email environment definition file determines whether the subject is to be cut to allow the email to be sent.

- When the `MailSubjectCutting` parameter value is `OFF`, the `KAVB8708-E` message is output, and the command terminates abnormally.

- When the `MailSubjectCutting` parameter value is `ON`, characters for the email subject exceeding 512 bytes are discarded according to the character encoding specified for the `Charset` parameter, and the email is sent. When an email subject exceeds 512 bytes, characters exceeding 512 bytes are discarded. If an email is sent after the exceeding characters in the subject are discarded, the `KAVB8724-W` message appears before the `KAVB8729-I` message (indicating the email is sent successfully).

This option can be omitted. If you omit this option, the subject of the email will be a null character (`""`).

If the email subject contains blank characters, enclose the subject in double-quotation marks (`"`).

Even if you specify `\n`, a line break is not created in the email subject. If you specify `\n`, it appears as is. Line feed codes and control characters are converted into one-byte spaces.

`-b` *email-text*

This option specifies the email text.

You can specify 1 to 4,096 byte characters for the email text. The number of characters is checked by the number of bytes, according to the character encoding of the email specified by the `Charset` parameter in the email environment definition file. To inherit event or action information, check the maximum length after replacing $*variable-name*.

You can specify 1 to 512 byte characters including linefeed codes for a line. If the characters exceed 512 bytes, insert a linefeed code so that the line will be a maximum of 512 bytes including linefeed codes. When a line exceeds the number, no warning message is output.

This option can be omitted. If you omit this option, the email text will be null characters (`""`).

If there is no linefeed code at the end of the last line, a linefeed code is inserted.

If the email text contains null characters, enclose and specify the email text by the double-quotation marks (`"`).

When `\n` is specified in the email text, a new line starts after the linefeed code specified by the `MailNewLine` parameter in the email environment definition file. If the value of the parameter is not `CRLF`, `CR`, or `LF`, `\n` is converted to a single-byte space.

To enter `\n` as a character string, specify it as `\\n`.

-rh *logical-host-name*

> When JP1/IM - Manager is used in a cluster, the -rh option specifies the email environment definition file to use. With this option, specify if the jimmail command uses the email environment definition file on a physical host, or in the shared folder on a logical host.
>
> If you specify this option, the email environment definition file is loaded to a shared folder on the specified logical host, and the email is sent.
>
> If you omit this option, the email environment definition file is loaded to a physical host, and then the email is sent.
>
> Note that if you omit this option, the logical hostname specified for the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is assumed. If he JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you do not use JP1/IM - Manager in a cluster, it is not necessary to specify this option.

Note

- Specify the subject and text of the email specified in the command line within the range of character encoding defined in the email environment definition file. For details about the email environment definition file, see *Email environment definition file (jimmail.conf)* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.

- The following control characters included in the event information passed to an email sent by the jimmail command (executed as an automated action or by clicking a command button) are converted to a single-byte space (0x20):

  0x01 to 0x1F excluding 0x09 (tab), and 0x7F

  For example, if the message obtained by $EVMSG includes 0x0A (line feed code), 0x0A is converted to 0x20 (single-byte space).

Return values

Return value	Description
0	Normal termination
1	Argument error
2	Destination email address is not specified.
3	Error while reading the email environment definition file
4	Format error of the email environment definition file (Invalid setting value, essential item not specified, invalid parameter)
5	A timeout error occurred while connecting to the SMTP server
6	SMTP server rejected the login
7	Connection to the SMTP server could not be established
8	A timeout error occurred while connecting to the POP3 server
9	POP3 server rejected the login
10	Connection to the POP3 server could not be established
11	Sending an email failed
12	Insufficient memory
13	Execution permission error
255	Other errors

Example

The following is an email notification example from the manager host (`jp1imhost001`) to the system administrator (`user@hitachi.com`) about a failure on the monitored host (`gyoumu001`) through automated action, and the contents of the email to be sent:

```
jimmail.exe -to user@hitachi.com -s "[severity:$EVSEV] Failure
notification" -b "A failure occurred on the business server. \n---\n event
DB serial number=$EVSEQNO\nevent-occurrence-date-and-time=$EVDATE $EVTIME
\nEvent ID=$EVIDBASE\nSeverity=$EVSEV\nProduct name=
$EV"PRODUCT_NAME"\nMessage=$EVMSG\n---\nFrom:IM-M host ($ACTHOST)"
```

Example of email notification:

Source (From)	admin@hitachi.com
Destination (To)	user@hitachi.com
Email subject	[Severity:Error] Failure notification
Email text	A failure occurred on the business server. --- Serial number in the event database=1234567 Event occurrence date and time=2014/01/01 10:00:00 Event ID=000A Severity=Error Product name=/HITACHI/XXXXX/JP1 Message=A system error occurred on the business server --- From:IM-M host (jp1imhost001)

jimmailpasswd (Windows only)

Function

Sets the POP before SMTP or SMTP-AUTH authentication password in the email environment definition file. This command can be executed independently regardless of the running status of the JP1/IM - Manager service.

Before executing this command, set the following items in the email environment definition file:

- Specify `POP` or `SMTP` for the `AuthMethod` parameter.
- Specify the authentication account name for the `AuthUser` parameter.

If you execute this command without specifying these parameters, the `KAVB8714-E` or `KAVB8736-E` message is output, and the operation terminates abnormally.

Format

```
jimmailpasswd {-p new-authentication-password | -d}
              [-rh logical-host-name]
```

Execution permission

Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console).

Storage directory

Console-path`\bin\`

Arguments

`-p` *new-authentication-password*

This option sets the authentication password when POP before SMTP or SMTP-AUTH authentication is used to connect to an email server in the email environment definition file.

Specify an authentication password from 1 to 127 bytes for the argument of the option. The authentication password of the argument cannot be omitted.

Permitted characters are one-byte characters other than control characters (`0x00` to `0x1F`, and `0x7F` to `0x9F`). Multi-byte characters cannot be specified. The password is case sensitive.

If you omit a password for the argument of the option, the `KAVB8704-E` message is output, and the operation terminates abnormally.

`-d`

This option deletes an authentication password from the email environment definition file. If you execute this command with this option specified, the setting value for the `AuthPassword` parameter (password section) in the email environment definition file is deleted.

The `-d` option cannot be specified with the `-p` option.

`-rh` *logical-host-name*

When JP1/IM - Manager is used in a cluster, the `-rh` option specifies the email environment definition file to use. With this option, specify if the `jimmail` command uses the email environment definition file on a physical host, or in the shared folder on a logical host.

When you specify this option, an authentication password is set in the email environment definition file in a shared folder on the specified logical host.

If you omit this option, an authentication password is set in the email environment definition file on a physical host.

Note that if you omit its option, the logical host name specified for the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is assumed. If the `JP1_HOSTNAME` environment variable is not specified, the physical host name is assumed. If you do not use JP1/IM - Manager in a cluster, you do not need to specify this option.

Example 1

Specify the authentication password `ABCD` in the email environment definition file:

```
$ jimmailpasswd -p ABCD
KAVB8731-I Command (jimmailpasswd) started.
KAVB8730-I Password was set successfully.
KAVB8732-I Command (jimmailpasswd) ended normally.
```

Example 2

Set the authentication password `ABCD` in the email environment definition file on the logical host (`ronri`):

```
$ jimmailpasswd -p ABCD -rh ronri
KAVB8731-I Command (jimmailpasswd) stated.
KAVB8730-I Password was set successfully.
KAVB8732-I Command (jimmailpasswd) ended normally.
```

Example 3

Delete the authentication password from the email environment definition file:

```
$ jimmailpasswd -d
KAVB8731-I Command (jimmailpasswd) started.
KAVB8734-I Password was deleted successfully.
KAVB8732-I Command (jimmailpasswd) ended normally.
```

jimnodecount

Function

This command counts the number of nodes managed by JP1/IM - Manager. This command also outputs a file that contains a list of managed nodes.

This command can be executed regardless of whether JP1/IM - Manager is running.

The nodes that this command can count (as nodes managed by JP1/IM - Manager) are JP1/Base on the host defined in the configuration definition information and remotely monitored hosts.

Note that JP1/Base installed on a host that is not defined in the configuration definition information is not counted as a managed node. JP1/Base on such a host must be counted by the user manually.

Format

```
jimnodecount[ -h logical-host-name | -m]
             [ -o output-file-name]
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
    Manager-path\bin\

In UNIX:
    /opt/jp1imm/bin/

Arguments

-h *logical-host-name*
    If JP1/IM - Manager is operating in a cluster system, use this option to specify which type of host (physical or logical) the nodes to be counted by the jimnodecount command are managed by.

    If the -h option is specified, the command counts the nodes managed by the specified logical host.

    If the -h option is not specified, the command counts the nodes managed by the logical host specified in the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable. If no logical host name is specified in that environment variable, the command counts the nodes managed by the physical node.

    If JP1/IM - Manager is not operating in a cluster system, you do not need to specify this option.

-m
    If JP1/IM - Manager is operating in a cluster system, use this option to specify whether the jimnodecount command counts the total number of nodes managed by the physical host and logical host.

    If the -m option is specified, the command counts the number of all managed nodes.

    If the -m option is not specified, the command counts the number of nodes managed by the logical host specified in the JP1_HOSTNAME environment variable. If no logical host name is specified in that environment variable, the command counts the number of nodes managed by the physical host.

-o *output-file-name*

> This option specifies the managed-node list file to which a list of managed nodes is to be output. If the specified file already exists, the contents of the existing file are overwritten.
>
> The output file name can be specified as a relative path or absolute path. If a relative path is used to specify the output file name, the directory where the jimnodecount command is executed is used as the base of the relative path. If you specify a file whose name begins with a hyphen (-), to distinguish the file name from an option name, use a relative path that begins with the current directory (for example, ./-foo) or an absolute path. Note that the length of the file name you specify must not exceed 250 bytes including the length of the path.
>
> Network paths cannot be specified as the output file name.
>
> Also note that in Windows, the file name you specify must not include the following character strings:
>
> - Colon (:), question mark (?), double quotation mark ("), left angle bracket (<), right angle bracket (>), and vertical bar(|)
>
> - A string that completely matches one of the following strings (ignoring case): CON, PRN, AUX, NUL, COM1, COM2, COM3, COM4, COM5, COM6, COM7, COM8, COM9, LPT1, LPT2, LPT3, LPT4, LPT5, LPT6, LPT7, LPT8, or LPT9

Output format

When you execute the jimnodecount command, the number of managed nodes is output in the format below.

Note that if an error occurs during execution of the command, the number of managed nodes is not output.

```
number-of-managed-nodes
```

Note

In a cluster system configuration in which JP1/IM - Managers on multiple logical hosts manage the same host as a managed node, each logical host is counted as a single host by the jimnodecount -m command. In this case, reduce the number of managed nodes appropriately:

Return values

0	Normal termination
43	The jimnodecount command was executed while the remote configurations were being applied or the jcfimport command was being executed.
84	Argument error
85	Execution permission error
127	Other error

Format of the managed-node list file

The following describes the format of the managed-node list file. The numbers at the beginning of each line (1 to 12) indicate line numbers, which are not output in the actual file.

```
 1   output-time
 2   The number of managed nodes : number-of-managed-nodes
 3   M  /manager-host-name
 4   B  /manager-host-name/host-name-for-JP1/Base-on-host-defined-in-
configuration-definition-information
 5   R  /manager-host-name/name-of-remotely-monitored-host
```

```
 6  BR /manager-host-name/host-name-for-JP1/Base-on-remotely-monitored-host-
defined-in-configuration-definition-information
 7  B  /manager-host-name/site-manager-host-name
 8  B  /manager-host-name/site-manager-host-name/host-name-for-JP1/Base-on-
host-defined-in-configuration-definition-information
 9  R  /manager-host-name/site-manager-host-name/name-of-remotely-monitored-
host
10  BR /manager-host-name/site-manager-host-name/host-name-for-JP1/Base-on-
remotely-monitored-host-defined-in-configuration-definition-information
11  B  /manager-host-name/relay-manager-host-name
12  B  /manager-host-name/relay-manager-host-name/host-name-for-JP1/Base-on-
host-defined-in-configuration-definition-information
```

Lines 2 to 12 are the managed-node block, which consists of the number of managed nodes on line 2 and the managed-node list on lines 3 to 12.

Description of the elements output to the managed-node list file

output-time

> The time that the `jimnodecount` command was executed and the managed-node list file was output is indicated here.

```
YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss
```

> (*YYYY*: year, *MM*: month, *DD*: day, *hh*: hour, *mm*: minute, *ss*: second)

Managed-node block

> The elements of a managed-node block are as follows:

> - `The number of managed nodes :` *number-of-managed-nodes*
>
>   The number of managed nodes counted by the command is indicated here.

> - Managed-node list
>
>   *type-of-managed-node*/*host-name*[/*host-name...*]
>
>   The strings output for *type-of-managed-node* are described below.

Type	Description
MΔ Δ	Manager host on which the `jimnodecount` command was executed
BΔ Δ	JP1/Base on a host that is defined in the configuration definition information and is not the Manager host on which the `jimnodecount` command was executed
RΔ Δ	Remotely monitored host
BΔ	JP1/Base on a remotely monitored host that is defined in the configuration definition information

Legend: Δ: A single-byte space

> The managed-node block output format differs depending on whether the `-m` option is specified.

> If the `-m` option is not specified:

> > Only one managed-node block is output.

> > The following shows an example of the file output if the `-m` option is not specified.

Integrated manager	Site manager	Agent
Physical host (`kanri`)	tokyo	jp1ag1
	osaka	rhost1

Integrated manager	Site manager	Agent
		`jp1ag2`

```
2016/04/28 09:00:00
The number of managed nodes : 6
M  /admin
B  /admin/tokyo
B  /admin/tokyo/jp1ag1
B  /admin/osaka
R  /admin/osaka/rhost1
BR /admin/osaka/jp1ag2
```

If the −m option is specified:

Multiple managed-node blocks are output. The managed-node block for the physical host is output before the managed-node blocks for logical hosts. The managed-node blocks for logical hosts are output in the ascending order of logical host names.

The following shows an example of the file output if the −m option is specified.

Integrated manager	Site manager	Agent
Physical host (`admin`)	`tokyo`	`jp1ag1`
Logical host (`adminL1`)	`osakaA`	`jp1ag2`
	`osakaB`	`jp1ag3`
Logical host (`adminL2`)	`nagoyaA`	`jp1ag4`
Logical host (`adminL3`)	`nagoyaB`	`jp1ag5`

```
2016/11/26 09:00:00
The number of managed nodes : 3
M  /admin
B  /admin/tokyo
B  /admin/tokyo/jp1ag1
The number of managed nodes : 5
M  /adminL1
B  /adminL1/osakaA
B  /adminL1/osakaA/jp1ag2
B  /adminL1/osakaB
B  /adminL1/osakaB/jp1ag3
KAVB8201-E-or-KAVB8202-E-message-text#
The number of managed nodes : 3
M  /adminL3
B  /adminL3/nagoyaB
B  /adminL3/nagoyaB/jp1ag5
```

#: Because the command failed to count the number of nodes managed by logical host `adminL2`, a message (KAVB8201-E or KAVB8202-E) was output. For details about the message, see the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Messages*.

jp1cc_setup (UNIX only)

Function

This command sets up an operating environment for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console).

Use this command only after you have uninstalled JP1/Base on a computer where both JP1/IM - Manager and JP1/Base were installed and you have then re-installed JP1/Base. When you use Hitachi Program Product Installer to perform a new installation or an overwrite installation of JP1/IM - Manager, there is no need to execute this command.

Format

```
jp1cc_setup
```

Execution permission

Superuser permissions

Storage directory

```
/opt/jp1cons/bin/
```

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Abnormal termination

jp1cc_setup_cluster (UNIX only)

Function

This command sets up an operating environment for a logical host of JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console). Use this command for environment setup in a cluster system.

Set up the environment for the primary node first, and then set up the standby node.

In the environment setup for the primary node, you must specify the logical host name and shared directory name. When you execute this command, information such as definition files is copied to the specified shared directory; therefore, you must have already made the shared disk available for use.

In the environment setup for the standby node, specify only the logical host name. The operating environment is set up on the basis of the information specified for the executing node.

Before you start setting up an environment for the secondary node, you must use the `jbsgetcnf` and `jbssetcnf` commands of JP1/Base to copy to the standby node the common definition information set at the executing node.

When you execute this command, the socket binding method used for TCP/IP communication is changed to the IP binding method. The command changes this setting for the physical host and for the logical host that is to be created. For details about the socket binding method used for TCP/IP communication, see the documentation for the applicable OS.

Format

```
jp1cc_setup_cluster -h logical-host-name
                   [-d shared-directory-name]
```

Execution permission

Superuser permissions

Storage directory

`/opt/jp1cons/bin/`

Arguments

-h *logical-host-name*

    Specifies a host name for the logical host whose environment is to be set up. The permitted length is from 1 to 63 bytes characters.

    Set the specified logical host name in the `hosts` file and in the name server to enable TCP/IP communication.

-d *shared-directory-name*

    Specifies a shared directory for storing the information that is to be inherited during node switching. Specify a directory on the shared disk. The permitted length is from 1 to 165 bytes characters.

    The command creates the directories listed below in the specified shared directory and then copies definition files from `/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/`. Appropriate permissions are set for the created directories. Do not change the set permissions of the directories.

Table 1–49: Directories created by the jp1cc_setup_cluster command

Type of files to be stored	Directory
Definition files	*shared-directory-name*/jp1cons/conf/
Log files	*shared-directory-name*/jp1cons/log/
Temporary files	*shared-directory-name*/jp1cons/tmp/
History files[#]	*shared-directory-name*/jp1cons/operation/

#: The processing of the correlation event generation function is output as history data.

Change the definition files, if necessary.

Notes

- You must set a logical host for each node.
- You must make the shared disk available for use before you set up an environment for the primary node by executing the jp1cc_setup_cluster command.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Abnormal termination

Examples

Set up an environment with the following conditions:

```
Logical host name: lnode0
Shared disk: /shdsk/lnode0
```

- Setting up the logical host environment at the primary server

  ```
  jp1cc_setup_cluster -h lnode0 -d /shdsk/lnode0
  ```

- Setting up the logical host environment at the secondary server

  ```
  jp1cc_setup_cluster -h lnode0
  ```

jp1cf_setup (UNIX only)

Function

This command sets up an operating environment for the IM Configuration Management process of JP1/IM - Manager.

Use this command only after you have uninstalled JP1/Base on a computer where both JP1/IM - Manager and JP1/Base were installed and you have then re-installed JP1/Base.

Format

```
jp1cf_setup
```

Execution permission

Superuser permissions

Storage directory

```
/opt/jp1imm/bin/imcf
```

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Abnormal termination

jp1cf_setup_cluster (UNIX only)

Function

This command sets up an environment for IM Configuration Management when you are operating in a cluster system.

This cluster setup for IM Configuration Management applies to both the primary node and the standby node of the logical host. When the -d option is specified, the command sets up the primary node; when the -d option is omitted, the command sets up the secondary node.

The following table lists and describes the settings for the primary and secondary nodes.

Table 1–50: Settings for the primary and secondary nodes

Host where command is executed	Setting item	Overview of setting
Primary node	Common definition settings for the logical host	Use the jbsgetcnf and jbssetcnf commands to set the common definitions of IM Configuration Management for the physical host to also be the common definitions for the logical host. Some information (such as directory names) must be changed.
	Creating the shared directory	Create the required directories under the shared directory.
	Copying the definition files	Copy the definition files from /opt/jp1imm/conf/imcf to the directories under *shared-directory*/jp1imm/conf/imcf.
	Setting startup of IM Configuration Management for the instance of Central Console on the logical host	Use the jcoimdef command to set IM Configuration Management Service to start according to process management of the instance of Central Console on the logical host.
	Changing the communication method for IM Configuration Management on the physical host	Change the communication method for IM Configuration Management on the physical host to the IP binding method.
Secondary node	Changing the communication method on the physical host	Same as above

Setting the common definitions

Cluster setup of IM Configuration Management sets the values shown below in the common definitions for the logical host.

Table 1–51: Common definitions for the logical host

Path	Key name	Setting
logical-host-name\JP1CONF\	JP1CONFIG_CONFDIR	*shared-directory-name*/jp1imm/conf/imcf
	JP1CONFIG_TMPDIR	*shared-directory-name*/jp1imm/tmp
	JP1CONFIG_LOGDIR	*shared-directory-name*/jp1imm/log/imcf
	JP1CONFIG_DATADIR	*shared-directory-name*/jp1imm/data/imcf
	JP1_BIND_ADDR	IP

Creating the shared directory

Cluster setup of IM Configuration Management creates the directories shown below. Appropriate permissions are set for the created directories. Do not change the set permissions of the directories.

Table 1–52: Directories created when the jp1cf_setup_cluster command is executed

Type of files to be stored	Directory
Definition files	*shared-directory-name*/jp1imm/conf/imcf
Log files	*shared-directory-name*/jp1imm/log/imcf
Temporary files	*shared-directory-name*/jp1imm/tmp
Data for the system hierarchy and profiles	*shared-directory-name*/jp1imm/data/imcf

Setting startup of IM Configuration Management for the instance of Central Console on the logical host

Execute the jcoimdef command to add the IM Configuration Management startup settings to the process management of the instance of Central Console on the same logical host.

Changing the communication method for IM Configuration Management on the physical host

Cluster setup of IM Configuration Management changes the communication method for the physical host to the IP binding method by changing the value of JP1_BIND_ADDR under the JP1_DEFAULT\JP1CONFIG\ common definition to IP.

Format

```
jp1cf_setup_cluster  -h logical-host-name
                     [-d shared-directory-name]
```

Execution permission

Superuser permissions

Storage directory

/opt/jp1imm/bin/imcf

Arguments

-h *logical-host-name*

When you are operating in a cluster system, this option specifies the logical host name of the host where the command is executed. The command reorganizes the database for the specified logical host. The permitted length is from 1 to 63 bytes characters. If this option is omitted, an error results.

-d *shared-directory-name*

Specifies the shared directory for the logical host in order to set up the primary node. When this option is omitted, the command sets up the secondary node. The permitted length is from 1 to 165 bytes characters.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Abnormal termination

Notes

- When you set up the primary node, you must mount the shared disk in order to copy the definition files to the shared directory and create a monitoring object database.

- You must set up a logical host for each node.

- When you execute this command, the socket binding method used for TCP/IP communication is changed to the IP binding method. The command changes this setting for the physical host and for the logical host that is to be created. For details about the socket binding method used for TCP/IP communication, see the documentation for the applicable OS.

jp1cfhasetup (Windows only)

Function

This command sets up an environment for IM Configuration Management when you are operating in a cluster system.

Before you execute this command, you must set up the logical host of JP1/Base.

When you execute this command, the socket binding method used for TCP/IP communication is changed to the IP binding method. The command changes this setting for the physical host and for the logical host that is to be created. For details about the socket binding method used for TCP/IP communication, see the documentation for the applicable OS.

Format

```
jp1cfhasetup
```

Execution permission

Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

Storage directory

Manager-path`\bin\imcf\`

Notes

- If you want to execute the `jp1cfhasetup` command, execute the `jp1cohasetup` command first.
- Set a logical host for each node.
- You must have set up the logical host for JP1/Base beforehand. For details about how to set up JP1/Base, see the *JP1/Base User's Guide*.

jp1cohasetup (Windows only)

Function

This command displays the Settings for Central Console Cluster System dialog box, which is used to set up an operating environment for the logical host of JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console). Use this command to set up an environment for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console) in a cluster system.

When you execute this command, the socket binding method used for TCP/IP communication is changed to the IP binding method. The command changes this setting for the physical host and for the logical host that is to be created. For details about the socket binding method used for TCP/IP communication, see the documentation for the applicable OS.

Format

```
jp1cohasetup
```

Execution permission

Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

Storage directory

Console-path\bin\

Notes

- Use this command to set up an environment for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console) in a cluster system. Use the jp1cshasetup command to set up an environment for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope).

- Set a logical host for each node.

- You must have set up the logical host for JP1/Base beforehand. For details about how to set up JP1/Base, see the *JP1/Base User's Guide*.

jp1cohaverup

Function

This command upgrades a logical host environment that was set up for JP1/IM - Manager. Use this command after you have upgraded your JP1/IM - Manager in a logical host environment.

Format

```
jp1cohaverup -h logical-host-name
```

Execution permission

In Windows: Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

In UNIX: Superuser permissions

Storage directory

In Windows:
  Console-path\bin\

In UNIX:
  /opt/jp1cons/bin/

Arguments

-h *logical-host-name*
  Specifies the name of the logical host to be upgraded. If this option is omitted, an error results.

Notes

- You must terminate JP1/IM - Manager before you execute this command. An error results if this command is executed while JP1/IM - Manager is running.

- Execute this command only on the primary host. Make sure that the shared disk is mounted when the command executes. Do not execute this command on the secondary host.

- After you have executed this command, you must back up the common definition information from the primary host, copy the backup common definition information to the secondary host, and then use the jbssetcnf command to set the information.

- If you have installed a corrected edition of the same version by overwriting, there is no need to execute this command.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Abnormal termination

Examples

Upgrade logical host host01:

```
jp1cohaverup -h host01
```

Example output

```
jp1cohaverup -h host01
KAVB9101-I The upgrading of the logical host environment will now start.
KAVB9102-I The upgrading of the logical host environment has finished.
```

jp1cs_setup (UNIX only)

Function

This command sets up an operating environment for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope).

Use this command only after you have uninstalled JP1/Base on a computer where both JP1/IM - Manager and JP1/Base were installed and you have then re-installed JP1/Base. When you use Hitachi Program Product Installer to perform a new installation or an overwrite installation of JP1/IM - Manager, there is no need to execute this command.

You must terminate JP1/IM - Manager before you use this command.

Format

```
jp1cs_setup
```

Execution permission

Superuser permissions

Storage directory

```
/opt/jp1scope/bin/
```

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Abnormal termination

jp1cs_setup_cluster (UNIX only)

Function

This command sets up an operating environment for a logical host of JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope). Use this command for environment setup in a cluster system.

Set up the environment for the primary node first, and then set up the standby node.

In the environment setup for the primary node, you must specify the logical host name and shared directory name. When you execute the command, information such as definition files is copied to the specified shared directory; therefore, you must have already made the shared disk available for use.

In the environment setup for the standby node, specify only the logical host name. The operating environment is set up based on the information specified for the executing node.

Before you start setting up an environment for the secondary node, you must use the `jbsgetcnf` and `jbssetcnf` commands of JP1/Base to copy to the standby node the common definition information set at the executing node.

Before you use this command, terminate JP1/IM - Manager.

When you execute this command, the socket binding method used for TCP/IP communication is changed to the IP binding method. The command changes this setting for the physical host and for the logical host that is to be created. For details about the socket binding method used for TCP/IP communication, see the documentation for the applicable OS.

Format

```
jp1cs_setup_cluster -h logical-host-name
                    [-d shared-directory-name]
```

Execution permission

Superuser permissions

Storage directory

`/opt/jp1scope/bin/`

Arguments

`-h` *logical-host-name*

Specifies a host name for the logical host whose environment is to be set up. The permitted length is from 1 to 63 bytes characters.

Set the specified logical host name in the `hosts` file and in the name server to enable TCP/IP communication.

`-d` *shared-directory-name*

Specifies a shared directory for storing the information that is to be inherited during node switching. Specify a directory on the shared disk. The permitted length is from 1 to 165 bytes characters.

The command creates the directories listed below in the specified shared directory and then copies definition files from `/etc/opt/jp1scope/conf/`. Appropriate permissions are set for the created directories. Do not change the set permissions of the directories.

Table 1–53: Directories created by the jp1cs_setup_cluster command

Type of files to be stored	Directory
Definition files	*shared-directory-name*/jp1scope/conf/
Log files	*shared-directory-name*/jp1scope/log/
Temporary files	*shared-directory-name*/jp1scope/tmp/
Database information	*shared-directory-name*/jp1scope/database/

Change the definition files, if necessary.

Notes

- You must set a logical host for each node.
- You must make the shared disk available for use before you set up an environment for the primary node by executing the jp1cs_setup_cluster command.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Abnormal termination

Examples

Set up an environment with the following conditions:

```
Logical host name: lnode0
Shared disk: shdsk/lnode0
```

- Setting up the logical host environment at the primary server

```
jp1cs_setup_cluster -h lnode0 -d /shdsk/lnode0
```

- Setting up the logical host environment at the secondary server

```
jp1cs_setup_cluster -h lnode0
```

jp1cshasetup (Windows only)

Function

This command displays the Settings for Central Scope Cluster System dialog box that is used to set up an operating environment for the logical host of JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope). Use this command to set up an environment for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope) in a cluster system.

When you execute this command, the socket binding method used for TCP/IP communication is changed to the IP binding method. The command changes this setting for the physical host and for the logical host that is to be created. For details about the socket binding method used for TCP/IP communication, see the documentation for the applicable OS.

Format

```
jp1cshasetup
```

Execution permission

Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

Storage directory

Scope-path`\bin\`

Notes

- Use this command to set up an environment for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope) in a cluster system. Use the `jp1cohasetup` command to set up an environment for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console).

- Set a logical host for each node.

- You must have set up the logical host for JP1/Base beforehand. For details about how to set up JP1/Base, see the chapter that describes setup for operation in a cluster system in the *JP1/Base User's Guide*.

  You must have already set up a logical host for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console).

jp1cshaverup (UNIX only)

Function

This command upgrades a logical host environment that was set up for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope). Use this command after you have upgraded your JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope) in a logical host environment.

Format

```
jp1cshaverup -h logical-host-name
             [-w work-directory]
```

Execution permission

Superuser permissions

Storage directory

```
/opt/jp1scope/bin/
```

Arguments

-h *logical-host-name*

Specifies the name of the logical host to be upgraded. If this option is omitted, an error results.

-w *work-directory*

Specifies the full path of a work directory that will be used to upgrade the logical host environment for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope).

If this option is omitted, `/opt/jp1scope/tmp/` is assumed.

Notes

- You must terminate JP1/IM - Manager before you execute this command. An error results if this command is executed while JP1/IM - Manager is running.

- Once the `jp1cshaverup` command has been executed, JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope) runs under the new version that has been installed, and you can no longer log in from the Monitoring Tree (Editing) window of JP1/IM - View version 08-01 or earlier.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Specified logical host name was not found
2	Argument error
4	No permission to execute the command
12	Insufficient memory
13	Insufficient disk capacity
31	Database initialization error
32	Data access error
42	A service is running

45	An attempt was made to execute the command on the new version of the database
99	Other error

Examples

Upgrade the logicalhost logical host environment for the JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope) instance that is running under version 08-01; use the /temp/ work directory:

```
jp1cshaverup -h logicalhost -w /temp
```

Example output

```
The upgrade processing started.
KAVB7750-I Upgrading of the database version has finished.
KAVB7624-I The jcsdbconvert command finished successfully.
The upgrade processing ends successfully.
```

jp1cshaverup.bat (Windows only)

Function

This command upgrades a logical host environment that was set up for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope). Use this command after you have upgraded your JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope) in a logical host environment.

Format

```
jp1cshaverup.bat -h logical-host-name
                [-w work-directory]
```

Execution permission

Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

Storage directory

Scope-path\bin\

Note: This command is not included in JP1/IM - Manager for Linux.

Arguments

-h *logical-host-name*

Specifies the name of the logical host that is to be upgraded. If this option is omitted, an error results.

-w *work-directory*

Specifies the full path of a work folder that will be used to upgrade the logical host environment for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope). If the path contains a space, enclose the entire path in double-quotation marks (**"**).

If this option is omitted, *Scope-path*\tmp\ is assumed.

Notes

- You must terminate JP1/IM - Manager before you execute this command. An error results if this command is executed while JP1/IM - Manager is running.

- Once the `jp1cshaverup.bat` command has been executed, JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope) runs under the new version that has been installed, and you can no longer log in from the Monitoring Tree (Editing) window of JP1/IM - View version 08-01 or earlier.

- Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Specified logical host name was not found
2	Argument error
4	No permission to execute the command
12	Insufficient memory
13	Insufficient disk capacity
31	Database initialization error

32	Data access error
42	A service is running
45	An attempt was made to execute the command on the new version of the database
99	Other error

Examples

Upgrade the `logicalhost` logical host environment for the JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope) instance that is running under version 08-01; use the `C:\temp\` work folder:

```
jp1cshaverup -h logicalhost -w C:\temp
```

Example output

```
The upgrade processing started.
KAVB7750-I Upgrading of the database version has finished.
KAVB7624-I The jcsdbconvert command finished successfully.
The upgrade processing ends successfully.
```

jp1csverup (UNIX only)

Function

This command upgrades a physical host environment that has been set up for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope) under version 08-01 or earlier. Use this command after you have upgraded your JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope) from version 08-01 or earlier.

You must execute this command in order to use the functions of a new version of JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope) that has been installed. However, if you want to use only the functions supported by version 08-01 or earlier, do not execute this command.

Format

```
jp1csverup [-w work-directory]
```

Execution permission

Superuser permissions

Storage directory

```
/opt/jp1scope/bin/
```

Note: This command is not included in JP1/IM - Manager for Linux.

Arguments

-w *work-directory*

Specifies the full path of a work directory that will be used to upgrade the physical host environment for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope).

If this option is omitted, `/opt/jp1scope/tmp/` is assumed.

Notes

- You must terminate JP1/IM - Manager before you execute this command. An error results if this command is executed while JP1/IM - Manager is running.

- Before you execute this command, check the available disk space. To execute this command, you need free space equivalent to the size of the monitoring object database. The monitoring object database consists of all data in the following directory:

  `/var/opt/jp1scope/database/jcsdb/`

- Once the `jp1csverup` command has been executed, JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope) runs under the new version that has been installed, and you can no longer log in from the Monitoring Tree (Editing) window of JP1/IM - View version 08-01 or earlier.

Return values

0	Normal termination
2	Argument error
4	No permission to execute the command
12	Insufficient memory

13	Insufficient disk capacity
31	Database initialization error
32	Data access error
42	A service is running
45	An attempt was made to execute the command on the new version of the database
99	Other error

Examples

Upgrade the physical host environment for the JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope) that is running under version 08-01; use the /temp/ work directory:

```
jp1csverup -w /temp
```

Example output

```
The upgrade processing started.
KAVB7750-I Upgrading of the database version has finished.
KAVB7624-I The jcsdbconvert command finished successfully.
The upgrade processing ends successfully.
```

jp1csverup.bat (Windows only)

Function

This command upgrades a physical host environment that has been set up for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope) under version 08-01 or earlier. Use this command after you have upgraded your JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope) from version 08-01 or earlier.

You must execute this command in order to use the functions of a new version of JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope) that has been installed. However, if you want to use only the functions supported by version 08-01 or earlier, do not execute this command.

Format

```
jp1csverup.bat [-w work-directory]
```

Execution permission

Administrator permissions (if the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

Storage directory

Scope-path`\bin\`

Arguments

`-w` *work-directory*

Specifies the full path of a work folder that will be used to upgrade the physical host environment for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope). If the path contains a space, enclose the entire path in double-quotation marks (`"`).

If this option is omitted, *Scope-path*`\tmp\` is assumed.

Notes

- You must terminate JP1/IM - Manager before you execute this command. An error results if this command is executed while JP1/IM - Manager is running.

- Before you execute this command, check the available disk space. To execute this command, you need free space equivalent to the size of the monitoring object database. The monitoring object database consists of all data in the following folder:

  Scope-path`\database\jcsdb\`

- Once the `jp1csverup.bat` command has been executed, JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope) runs under the new version that has been installed, and you can no longer log in from the Monitoring Tree (Editing) window of JP1/IM - View version 08-01 or earlier.

Return values

0	Normal termination
2	Argument error
4	No permission to execute the command
12	Insufficient memory

13	Insufficient disk capacity
31	Database initialization error
32	Data access error
42	A service is running
45	An attempt was made to execute the command on the new version of the database
99	Other error

Examples

Upgrade the physical host environment for the JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope) that is running under version 08-01; use the `C:\temp` work folder:

```
jp1csverup -w C:\temp
```

Example output

```
The upgrade processing started.
KAVB7750-I Upgrading of the database version has finished.
KAVB7624-I The jcsdbconvert command finished successfully.
The upgrade processing ends successfully.
```

SpmSetSvcCon (Windows only)

Function

This command sets or cancels dependencies between the JP1/IM-Manager service and the JP1/Base Event service. If only JP1/IM - Manager needs to be deleted from a logical host, this command can also delete only the JP1/IM-Manager service on the logical host.

Format

```
SpmSetSvcCon {-setdepend {yes|no} | -d -h logical-host-name}
```

Execution permission

Administrator permissions (If the Windows UAC feature is enabled, the command is executed from the administrator console)

Storage directory

Console-path\bin\

Arguments

-setdepend {yes|no}

Sets the dependencies for a registered service.

- yes: Sets the dependencies between the JP1/IM-Manager service and the JP1/Base Event service.

- no: Cancels the dependencies between the JP1/IM-Manager service and the JP1/Base Event service.

-d -h *logical-host-name*

Specify this option to delete only JP1/IM - Manager from a logical host. For details about the procedure for deleting only JP1/IM - Manager from a logical host, see *6.6.1(3) Deleting only JP1/IM - Manager and IM databases on a logical host* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Configuration Guide*.

Return values

0	Normal termination
1	Argument error
2	Execution permission error
3	The JP1/IM-Manager service is not registered
255	Other error

2

Definition Files

This chapter describes the format and syntax of JP1/IM definition files.

List of definition files

The following table lists the JP1/Integrated Management definition files.

List of definition files

Table 2–1: List of definition files

Product name		Definition file name	Description
JP1/Base		Configuration definition file (`jbs_route.conf`)	Defines the system hierarchy that is to be managed by JP1/IM.
		Environment variable file	Defines environment variables to be used when commands are executed at managed hosts in JP1/IM.
		Host group definition file	Defines a group of managed hosts in JP1/IM.
		Remote-monitoring log file-trap action definition file	Defines actions for the remote monitoring log trap function.
		Remote-monitoring event log trap action-definition file	Defines actions for the remote monitoring event log trapping function.
JP1/IM - Manager	JP1/IM - Manager	Common definition settings file (changing the attribute of JP1 events)	Changes the attribute of JP1 events.
		Operation log definition file (`imm_operationlog.conf`)	Defines whether to output operation log data, the output destination, log file size, and number of files.
	Central Console	Event-source-host mapping definition file (`user_hostmap.conf`)	Defines mapping on the event source host.
		Automated action environment definition file (`action.conf.update`)	Defines an execution environment for automated actions.
		Automated action definition file (`actdef.conf`)	Defines conditions for executing an automated action and the command to be executed as the action.
		Automated action definition file (`actdef.conf`) (for conversion)	Defines (for conversion) conditions for executing an automated action and the command to be executed as the action.
		Automatic action notification definition file (`actnotice.conf`)	Defines the automated action status notification function.
		Extended startup process definition file (`jp1co_service.conf`)	Defines process information for the functions that constitute JP1/IM - Manager.
		IM parameter definition file (`jp1co_param_V7.conf`)	Defines whether a JP1 event is to be issued when JP1/IM - Manager processes fail or when JP1/IM - Manager processes are recovered automatically from abnormal termination.
		System profile (`.system`)	Defines environment information for the basic operation of the event console.
		User profile (`defaultUser`|`profile_user-name`)	Defines environment information for how the Event Console window is displayed.
		Communication environment definition file (`console.conf.update`)	Defines communication processing (timeout period) among JP1/IM - Manager, the viewer, and the `jcochstat` command.

Product name		Definition file name	Description
		Health check definition file (jcohc.conf)	Defines whether the health check function is to be enabled.
		Web-based operation definition file (console_xx.html)	Defines the operation of Web-based JP1/IM - View.
		Web-based startup definition file (console_xx.jnlp)	Defines the startup settings and operations of the web-based version of JP1/IM - View when it is used in plug-in free mode.
		Event guide information file (jco_guide.txt)	Defines event guide information for JP1 events that occur in the system and create problems.
		Status event definition file (processupdate.conf)	Defines whether a JP1 event is to be issued when the action status changes.
		Correlation event generation system profile (egs_system.conf)	Defines the start and stop operations for the Event Generation Service.
		Correlation event generation definition file	Defines the JP1 event conditions that result in generation of correlation events and the correlation events that are generated when the JP1 event conditions are satisfied.
		Correlation event generation environment definition file	Defines the size and number of correlation event generation history files.
		Definition file for manually registering incidents (incident.conf)	A definition file for linkage with JP1/Service Support. The file defines JP1/Service Support for linkage with JP1/IM - View.
		Configuration file for incident inheritance information(incident_info.conf)	A configuration file for linkage with JP1/Service Support. The file defines JP1 events' attributes and character strings to be inherited by incidents.
		Severity changing definition file (jcochsev.conf)	Defines conditions for changing the severity of JP1events and the new severity level.
		Command button definition file (cmdbtn.conf)	Defines command buttons to be displayed in the Execute Command window.
		File that defines which items are displayed for event conditions (attr_list.conf)	Specifies the conversion rules for the automated action and command execution event inheritance function.
		Configuration file for converting information (event_info_replace.conf)	Specifies the conversion rules for the automated action event inheriting function.
		Item file	Specifies the JP1 event attributes that are to be output during output of event reports.
		Environment definition file for event report output (evtreport.conf)	Defines the execution environment of the event report output function.
		Filter file	Defines filter conditions to be applied during output of event reports.
		System color definition file (systemColor.conf)	Defines the color settings used for an event list.
		Definition file for extended event attributes	Defines extended attributes of JP1 events.
		Definition file for extended event attributes (extended file)	Defines the settings for displaying program-specific extended attributes of JP1 events as item names on the screen and in the output of event reports.

Product name		Definition file name	Description
		Definition file for object types	Defines the object types of the extended attributes of JP1 events.
		Common-exclusion-conditions extended definition file	Defines the event conditions or the applicable period of the extended-mode common exclusion-conditions.
		Common-exclusion-conditions display item definition file (common_exclude_filter_attr_list.conf)	Specifies the items to be displayed in the **Attribute name** display area in the Common Exclusion-Conditions Settings (Extended) window.
		Common-exclusion-conditions auto-input definition file (common_exclude_filter_auto_list.conf)	Defines JP1 event attributes that are set automatically when the Common Exclusion-Conditions Settings (Extended) window opens.
		Display item definition file for the repeated event condition (event_storm_attr_list.conf)	Specifies the items to be displayed in the **Attribute name** display area in the Repeated Event Condition Settings window.
		Auto-input definition file for the repeated event condition (event_storm_auto_list.conf)	Defines the attribute of a JP1 event that is set automatically when the Repeated Event Condition Settings window opens.
		Display item definition file for the severity change definition (chsev_attr_list.conf)	A definition file that specifies the items to display in the **Attribute name** display area of the Severity Change Definition Settings window.
		Auto-input definition file for the severity change definition (chsev_auto_list.conf)	Defines the JP1 event attribute that is set automatically when the Severity Change Definition Settings window opens.
		Definition file for opening monitor windows	Defines settings for opening monitor windows.
		Email environment definition file (jimmail.conf)	A definition file that sets information necessary to send an email by using JP1/IM - Manager.
		Display message change definition file (jcochmsg.conf)	Defines the JP1 event conditions and new messages when changing the display of messages using the event display message change function.
		Display item definition file for a display message change definition (chmsg_attr_list.conf)	Specifies the items to be displayed in the **Attribute name** display area of the Display Message Change Definition Settings window.
		Automatic input definition file for a display message change definition (chmsg_auto_list.conf)	Specifies the conditions to be automatically set when the Display Message Change Definition Settings window opens.
		Environment definition file for events after the display message is changed (chmsgevent.conf)	Defines the behavior of the function for issuing an event when a display message is changed.
	Central Scope	Host information file (jcs_hosts)	Defines the host information that is managed by JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope).
		Guide information file (jcs_guide.txt)[#1]	Defines guide information about the JP1 events that trigger a change in monitoring object status.
		Settings file for the maximum number of status change events (evhist_warn_event_*xxx*.conf)[#2]	Defines whether a JP1 event is to be issued when the number of status change events for a monitoring object exceeds a maximum value.

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Product name		Definition file name	Description
		Settings file for the completed-action linkage function (`action_complete_xxx.conf`)[#2]	Defines whether the completed-action linkage function is to be enabled.
		Definition file for automatic delete mode of status change event	Defines whether the function that automatically deletes the status change events when a JP1 event's status becomes `Processed` is to be enabled.
		Definition file for monitoring object initialization mode	Defines whether the function that initializes monitoring objects when a specific JP1 event is received is to be enabled.
		Automatic backup and recovery settings file for the monitoring object database (`auto_dbbackup_xxx.conf`)[#2]	Defines whether the function that protects the monitoring object database from corruption caused by OS shutdown or cluster system switching during monitoring tree update processing is to be enabled.
		Definition file for on memory mode of status change condition	Specifies whether the memory-resident status change condition function is to be enabled.
		System profile of Central Scope (`jcs_sysprofile_xxx.def`)[#1]	Common definition information for Central Scope viewer. When you log in to Central Scope, this file is sent to Central Scope viewer.
	IM Configuration Management	Operation definition file for IM Configuration Management - View (`jcfview.conf`)	Specifies the operation of IM Configuration Management - View.
		Apply-IM-configuration-method definition file (`jp1cf_applyconfig.conf`)	Defines how to apply the system hierarchy.
		Host input information file (`host_input_data.csv`)	An export file for host input information related to managed hosts of IM Configuration Management.
		Collected host information file (`host_collect_data.csv`)	An export file for collected host information related to managed hosts of IM Configuration Management.
		Profile management environment definition file (`jp1cf_profile_manager.conf`)	Defines information about the execution environment for the profile management function.
		Remote log trap environment definition file (`jp1cf_remote_logtrap.conf`)	Defines the execution environment for the remote-monitoring log file trap function and the remote-monitoring event log trap function.
	IM database	Setup information file (`jimdbsetupinfo.conf`)	Specifies setup information, such as the size of the IM database and the directory for storing data for the IM database, when the integrated monitoring database and IM Configuration Management database are set up.
		Cluster setup information file (`jimdbclustersetupinfo.conf`)	A file that describes the directory to store the size or data of the IM database for a logical host when the integrated monitoring database and IM Configuration Management database are set up in a cluster environment.
JP1/IM - View		Communication environment definition file (`view.conf.update`)	Defines timeout periods for communication between JP1/IM - View and JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console).

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Product name	Definition file name	Description
	Communication environment definition file (`tree_view.conf.update`)	Defines timeout periods for communication between JP1/IM - View and JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope).
	Non-encryption communication host configuration file (`nosslhost.conf`)	Configures hosts that use non-encrypted communication.
	IM-View settings file (`tuning.conf`)	Defines the operation of JP1/IM - View, such as the number of connected-host log entries in the Login window and the operation when the Event Console window is displayed.
	Web page call definition file (`hitachi_jp1_`*product-name*`.html`)	Used for calling another product's Web page from the Tool Launcher window.
	Start program definition file (! `JP1_CS_APP0.conf`)	Defines the start path for a program that is added to the toolbar in the Monitoring Tree window.
	Toolbar definition file (! `JP1_CS_FTOOL0.conf`)	Defines the order of programs that are added to the toolbar in the Monitoring Tree window.
	Icon operation definition file (! `JP1_CS_FTREE0.conf`)	Defines the operation of icons that are added to the toolbar in the Monitoring Tree window.
	Configuration file for monitoring tree	Defines the configuration of the monitoring tree that is displayed in the Monitoring Tree window.
	Definition file for executing applications	Defines the IDs and paths of applications that are executed by the viewer.
	Definition file for the Tool Launcher window	Defines the tree that is to be displayed in the Tool Launcher window.
	System profile of the Central Scope viewer (`system.conf`)	Central Scope Viewer common definition information. Defines the Monitoring Tree (Editing) window and the Visual Monitoring (Editing) window.
	Performance report display definition file (`performance.conf`)	Defines the function for displaying the performance report of the host that issued the event. This file defines the URL of the connection-target instance of JP1/PFM - Web Console.

#1: The file name of the guide information file used in the system profile of Central Scope, and UNIX version of JP1/IM - Manager depend on the language used by the JP1/IM - Manager. The *xxx* part of the guide information file is explained later in the section describing details of each file.

#2: There are two settings files for the maximum number of status change events, two settings files for the completed-action linkage function, and two automatic backup and recovery settings files for the monitoring object database. Either `on` or `off` is set in *xxx*.

Format of definition file explanations

This section describes the format of the definition file. Note that some of the items shown below might be omitted in some definition file explanations. Do not use any environment-dependent character in definition files or definition file names. Such a character might cause character corruption.

Format

Describes the format of the definition file.

File

Shows the name of the definition file.

Storage directory

Describes the definition file's storage location.

Description

Describes the use of the definition file.

When the definitions are applied

Describes when the definition file's contents are applied.

Information that is specified

Describes the information that is specified in the definition file.

Example definition

Provides an example of the definition file.

Definition files for displaying user-specific event attributes

You can extend the functions for linking JP1/IM to other applications by customizing JP1/IM definition files.

Customizing JP1/IM definition files

Extending functions enables you to do the following:

- Display user-specific event attributes

- Display the monitor window from JP1 events displayed in JP1/IM - View

- Add new menus to the Tool Launcher window

Note:

If you use UTF-8 as the encoding to save a customized definition file, save the file without attaching a BOM (byte order mark).

For details about the functions, see *3.14 Displaying user-defined event attributes* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*.

Overview of definition files

In a definition file, blocks that specify definitions are related to each other. Moreover, the definition files are related to each other. The following figure shows these relationships.

Figure 2–1: Relationships between definition blocks and definition files
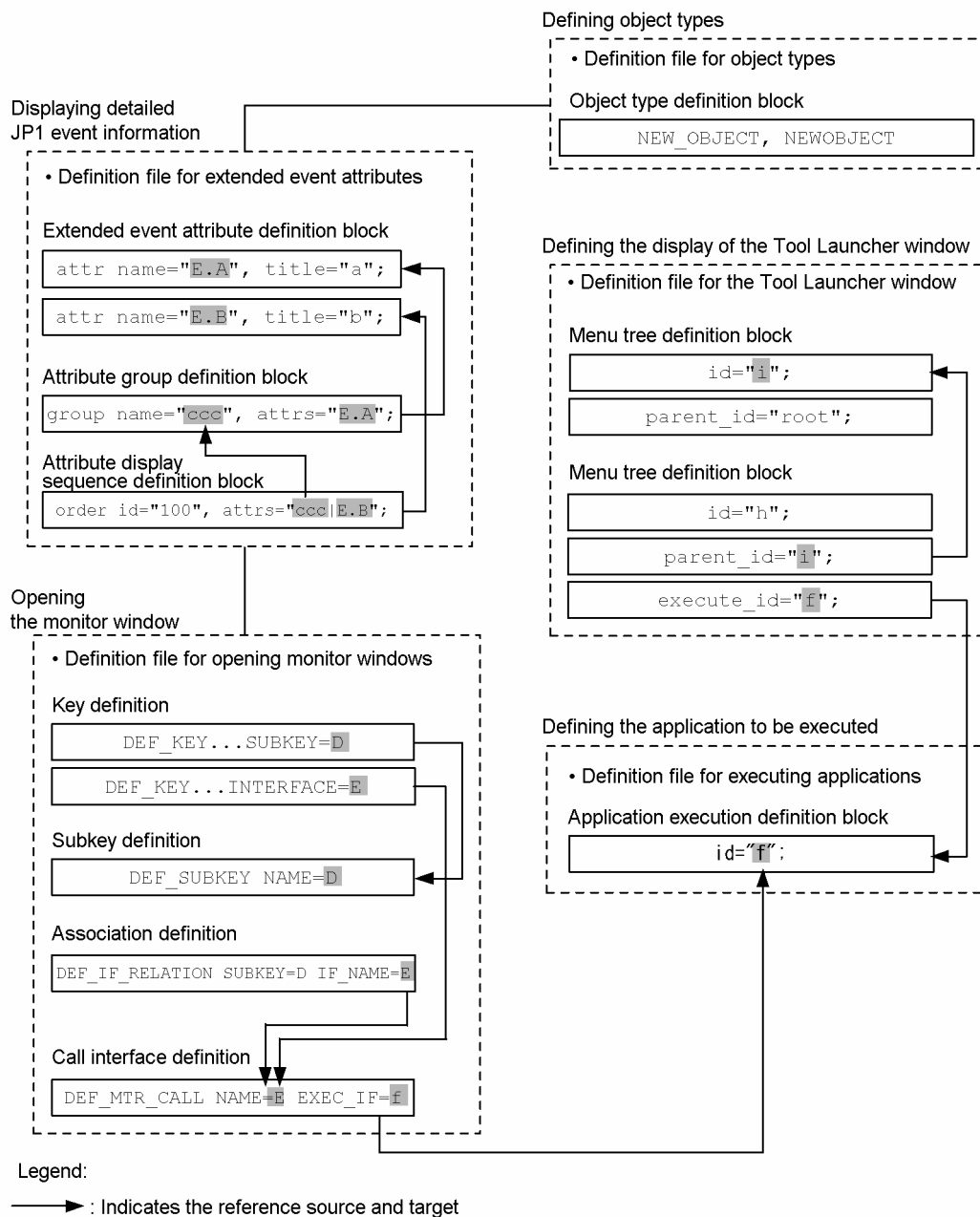
Naming rules for definition files

The following shows the naming rules for definition files.

Table 2–2: Naming rules for definition files

Definition file	Naming rule
Definition file for extended event attributes	*company-name_product-name*_attr_en.conf
Definition file for object types	*company-name_product-name*_obj.en
Definition file for executing applications	*company-name_product-name*_app.conf
Definition file for opening monitor windows	*company-name_product-name*_mon.conf
Definition file for the Tool Launcher window	*company-name_product-name*_tree.conf

Note that *product-name* may also be specified as *series-name_product-name*. We recommend that for JP1 event issuance you use as the file name the value specified in `PRODUCT_NAME`, with the forward slash (`/`) replaced by the underscore (`_`). Because `hitachi` is used as the default file name, use a name other than `hitachi` for *company-name*.

Storage locations for definition files

The following shows the storage location for each definition file.

Table 2–3: Storage locations for definition files

Definition file	Storage location
Definition file for extended event attributes	Machine where JP1/IM - Manager is installed
Definition file for opening monitor windows	Machine where JP1/IM - Manager is installed
Definition file for object types	Machine where JP1/IM - Manager is installed
Definition file for executing applications	Machine where JP1/IM - View is installed
Definition file for the Tool Launcher window	Machine where JP1/IM - View is installed

Structures of definition files

This section provides information that is common to the JP1/IM definition files that can be customized in order to link with the Event Console window and Tool Launcher window.

The information provided in this section is applicable to the following three definition files:

- Definition file for extended event attributes
- Definition file for executing applications
- Definition file for the Tool Launcher window

The definition file for object types and the definition file for opening monitor windows have different structures.

Components of definition files

The principal components of a definition file are the statement, blocks, and comments. A definition file begins with the statement that represents the attributes of the entire file (definition information header), followed by blocks that describe the details of the definition and any comments.

The following describes these components of a definition file.

Statement

Structure of a statement

A statement consists of multiple components that form a single meaning. A statement always begins at the beginning of a line and ends with a semicolon (`;`), followed by a linefeed code.

Types of statements

Statements are classified as in-file statements and in-block statements.

In-file statements

An in-file statement indicates attributes of the definition file. There are two types of in-file statements: statements for the definition information header, and statements for block control. Each statement in a file is prefixed with `@`.

In-block statements

An in-block statement indicates attributes of a block. All statements that can be specified between the start-of-block statement (`@define-block`) and the end-of-block statement (`@define-block-end`) are in-block statements, except for comments. The in-block statements that can be specified depend on the block.

In-block statements are not prefixed (i.e., there is no `@`).

Block

Structure of a block

A block consists of a set of statements. The set of statements includes a statement that declares the start of the block (`@define-block`), statements within the block that describe the actual definitions, comments, and a statement that declares the end of the block (`@define-block-end`).

Nested blocks are not allowed in a definition file.

Block type

A block's type is specified in the `type=` parameter of the start-of-block statement (`@define-block`). For details about the types of blocks, see *@define-block statement*.

Block priority

A block contains a key item that must be unique within the definition. If the definition contains multiple key items, one of the blocks is selected according to a priority ranking. The block priorities are as follows:

1. Block in the last file when file names are sorted in ascending order

2. Last block specified in the file

In other words, when definition files are linked into a single file in ascending order of the file names, the last block in the linked file has priority.

Comment

A comment is a line beginning with a hash mark (`#`) or a line consisting of only spaces, tabs, or a linefeed code. Comments do not contain definition information.

A comment is processed as a single statement. Because comments are evaluated by line, there is no need to delineate comments with a semicolon (`;`). If a comment ends with a semicolon (`;`), the semicolon is treated as part of the comment.

Rules for generating common Statements

The two types of in-file statements are statements for the definition information header and statements for block control.

The following table lists and describes the in-file statements.

Table 2–4: List of in-file statements

Statement name	Description	Type
`@file`	Declares the definition version.	For the definition information header
`@product`	Declares program product information in the definition.	For the definition information header
`@define-block`	Declares the beginning of a block.	For block control
`@define-block-end`	Declares the end of a block.	For block control

In these statements, a statement for the definition information header defines attributes that are common to the entire definition file. The available statements for the definition information header depend on the definition file. The parameters for the statements for the definition information header also depend on the definition file.

A statement for block control is used to declare a block unit that is defined in the definition file. The rules for generating statements for block control are common to all definition files. These rules are described below.

For the rules for generating statements for the definition information header, see the descriptions of the individual definition files.

@define-block statement

> *Syntax*
>
> > `@define-block type="`*block-type*`";`
>
> *Function*
>
> > Declares the beginning of a block. Statements from this statement to the `@define-block-end` statement are treated as a single definition block.
>
> *Parameter*
>
> > `type="`*block-type*`"`
> >
> > Specifies the type of definition block. The following lists the block types that can be specified.
> >
> > Table 2–5: List of block types
> >
> > | Block name | Value in the parameter |
> > |---|---|
> > | Event attribute definition block | `"event-attr-def"` |
> > | Event attribute group definition block | `"event-attr-group-def"` |
> > | Event display sequence definition block | `"event-attr-order-def"` |
> > | Application execution definition block | `"application-execution-def"` |
> > | Menu tree definition block | `"function-tree-def"` |
> >
> > If an invalid block type is specified, the entire block is ignored and a warning is displayed, but file analysis processing continues.
>
> *Note:*
>
> > Nested definition blocks are not allowed.
>
> *Example definition*
>
> > See the description of the `@define-block-end` statement.

@define-block-endstatement

> *Syntax*
>
> > `@define-block-end;`
>
> *Function*
>
> > Declares the end of a definition block that begins with `@define-block`.
>
> *Note:*
>
> > If there is no corresponding `@define-block` statement, file analysis processing is canceled.
>
> *Example definition*
>
> > This example includes `@define-block` and `@define-block-end` statements:

```
@define-block type="event-attr-def";
block lang="English", platform="base", extended="false";
attr name="E.SEVERITY", title="Severity";
attr name="B.TIME", title="Registered time";
attr name="B.SOURCESERVER", title="Registration host";
attr name="E.USER_NAME", title="User name";
@define-block-end;
```

2. Definition Files

Configuration definition file (jbs_route.conf)

Format

```
[manager-host-1]
managed-host
managed-host
    :
[manager-host-2]
managed-host
    :
```

File

`jbs_route.conf` (configuration definition file)

`jbs_route.conf.model` (model file for the configuration definition file)

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:

Base-path`\conf\route\`

For a logical host:

shared-folder`\jp1base\conf\route\`

In UNIX

For a physical host:

`/etc/opt/jp1base/conf/route/`

For a logical host:

shared-directory`/jp1base/conf/route/`

Description

This file defines the system hierarchy that is to be managed by JP1/IM.

JP1/IM operates under a hierarchical system configuration that consists of managers that manage the system and agents. There can be a hierarchy under each manager, which enables JP1/IM to manage systems of various sizes.

The system hierarchy is managed by JP1/Base, which is the prerequisite product that provides the core functionality of JP1/IM.

Based on the hierarchy information that is defined in this file, the JP1/IM functions operate as follows:

- JP1 event forwarding

  Important JP1 events are forwarded from lower-level hosts to higher-level hosts, as defined in the configuration definition information (when the default settings are used).

- Automated actions and command execution

  Automated action and command execution requests can be issued to hosts specified in the configuration definition information.

You must enter a linefeed on the last line of the file.

When the definitions are applied

The specified configuration definition information takes effect when the following commands are executed for applying the definitions:

- `jbsrt_distrib` (distributes definition information)
- `jbsrt_sync` (synchronizes definition information at the highest manager)
- `jbsrt_del` (deletes definition information)

Information that is specified

[*manager-host*]

Specifies the host name of a manager.

Express the host name using from 1 to 255 alphanumeric characters, the hyphen (-), and the period (.).

If you divide the system configuration definition, place an asterisk (*) immediately before the host name that is duplicated in (continued to) another configuration definition file.

The manager is the host where JP1/IM - Manager is installed.

managed-host

- Specifies the name of a host that is managed by the specified manager.
- Express the host name using from 1 to 255 alphanumeric characters, the hyphen (-) and the period (.).
- If you divide the system configuration definition, place an asterisk (*) immediately before the host name that is duplicated in (continued from) another configuration definition file.
- JP1/Base must be installed on a managed host. A managed host cannot be defined under more than one manager.
- Specify a host name that is registered in the `hosts` file or on the DNS server, or a host name that is defined in `jp1hosts` or `jp1hosts2`.
- If you specify an asterisk (*) as part of the host name, which is not permitted, the `jbsrt_distrib` command will not delete the configuration definition information that follows that host name.
- You cannot specify an alias name for a host.
- If you use the automated action function or the command execution function, specify for a managed host the same host name that is specified in the command execution or automated action function. If the host is a physical host, specify the host name that is returned by the `hostname` command.

Example definition

The following describes examples of configuration definition files for a JP1/IM system based on the system hierarchy shown in the table below. The first example is of a batch definition; the second example is of divided definitions.

Table 2–6: JP1/IM system hierarchy (example)

Integrated manager	Site manager	Agents
`jp1sv1`	`jp1sv2`	`jp1ag1`, `jp1ag2`
	`jp1sv3`	`jp1ag3`, `jp1ag4`, `jp1ag5`

Example of a batch definition:

To create a batch definition, edit the configuration definition file at the integrated manager as follows (there is no need to edit the files at the site managers or agents):

Configuration definition file for integrated manager `jp1sv1`:

```
[jp1sv1]
jp1sv2
jp1sv3
[jp1sv2]
jp1ag1
jp1ag2
[jp1sv3]
jp1ag3
jp1ag4
jp1ag5
```

Example of divided definitions:

To create divided definitions, edit a configuration definition file at the integrated manager and at each site manager as follows (there is no need to edit files at the agents):

Configuration definition file for integrated manager `jp1sv1`:

```
[jp1sv1]
*jp1sv2
*jp1sv3
```

Configuration definition file for site manager `jp1sv2`:

```
[*jp1sv2]
jp1ag1
jp1ag2
```

Configuration definition file for site manager `jp1sv3`:

```
[*jp1sv3]
jp1ag3
jp1ag4
jp1ag5
```

Environment variable file

Format

```
environment-variable-name-1=variable-value-1
[environment-variable-name-2=variable-value-2]
     :
     :
```

File

Use any file.

Storage directory

In Windows

Any folder on the host where commands are executed

In UNIX

Any directory on the host where commands are executed

Description

This file defines environment variables to be used when commands are executed at managed hosts in JP1/IM.

When you use automated actions and JP1/IM - View to execute commands on managed hosts in JP1/IM, you can specify environment variables as part of the execution environments for the commands. You can set environment variables by using environment variable files that are specified in the format described here.

An environment variable file can have any name. By creating multiple environment variable files, you can specify an appropriate file for each command that is to be executed.

If no applicable environment variable file is specified in a Windows environment, the system's environment variables are used for command execution.

You must enter a linefeed code at the end of each line.

The upper limit for one line is 1,023 bytes. If specifying multi-byte character code, encoding is the JP1/Base character code.

Do not specify character strings that are not in the format *environment-variable-name=variable-value*. If a specification is invalid, the command might terminate abnormally, depending on the OS on the host where the command is executed.

When the definitions are applied

An environment variable file is referenced when execution of a command begins.

Information that is specified

environment-variable-name

Specify the name of an environment variable.

You cannot specify an environment variable that contains a linefeed character.

variable-value

Specify a value for the environment variable.

The upper limit for one line is 1,023 bytes. Encoding for the environment variable file is the character code for the managed host on which commands are executed.

By specifying the system environment variable name as this value, you can inherit the system environment variable value.

If you specify a system environment variable, enclose the variable name in the character sequences `<-` and `->`, such as `<-variable->`.

Host group definition file

Format

```
host-group-name
{
host-name-1
host-name-2
    :
    :
}
```

File

Use any file.

Storage directory

In Windows

Any folder

In UNIX

Any directory

Description

This file defines a group of managed hosts in JP1/IM.

When a command is to be executed in JP1/IM by means of an automated action or a JP1/IM - View operation, you can set a group of hosts where the command is to be executed and then execute the command on all of those hosts in the batch mode.

When the definitions are applied

The specified information takes effect after you execute the `jcocmddef` command.

If you set a logical host in a cluster configuration, set the file at both the primary and secondary nodes.

Information that is specified

host-group-name

Specifies a name for identifying the host group.

Express a host group name using from 1 to 32 alphanumeric characters. The space character and two-byte characters cannot be used.

You execute a command on a host group by specifying the name of the host group. For example, you can specify a host group name in d=*execution-host-name-or-group-name* in the automated action definition file or in **Target host** in the Execute Command window.

host-name

Specifies the name of a host that is to be a member of the group.

Express a host name using from 1 to 255 alphanumeric characters. The space character and two-byte characters cannot be used.

Note that only a monitored host defined in a configuration definition file can be specified here.

Deleting a host group

To delete a host group, create an empty definition with the name of the host group that is to be deleted from the host group definition file, and then execute the `jcocmddef` command.

Editing a host group

To edit an existing host group definition, re-create the host group definition file using the same host group name, and then execute the `jcocmddef` command.

Remote-monitoring log file-trap action definition file

Format

```
retry-times=number-of-retries
retry-interval=retry-interval
open-retry-times=number-of-retries
open-retry-interval=retry-interval
hold-count=number-of-held-JP1-events
keep-event={ OLD | NEW }
unset-extattr=attribute-suppressing-output
FILETYPE={ SEQ | SEQ2 | WRAP2 }
HEADLINE=number-of-header-lines
MARKSTR=[!]"regular-expression"
[!]"regular-expression-n"#
ACTDEF=[{EXIT}][event-level][event-ID][!]"regular-expression"
[!]"regular-expression-n"#
```

#: "*regular-expression-n*" indicates that multiple regular expressions are specified.

File

Use any file.

Storage directory

In Windows

Any folder

In UNIX

Any directory

Description

This file defines the actions for the remote monitoring log file trapping function. Its contents are referenced when the remote monitoring log file trapping function is started.

If you use UTF-8 as the encoding to save a file, save the file without attaching a BOM (byte order mark).

When the definitions are applied

The settings for the remote-monitoring log file-trap action definition file take effect at the following times:

- When a reload or restart operation is performed from the Display/Edit Profiles window

  For details about the Display/Edit Profiles window, see *4.9 Display/Edit Profiles window* in the manual *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager GUI Reference*.

- When the jcfallogstart or jcfallogreload command is executed

  For details about the jcfallogstart command, see *jcfallogstart* in *Chapter 1. Commands*. For details about the jcfallogreload command, see *jcfallogreload* in *Chapter 1. Commands*.

- When JP1/IM - Manager is restarted

Information that is specified

retry-times

> Specify a value from 0 to 86,400 for the number of retries to be attempted when a connection to an event service cannot be established due to a temporary communication failure. If this parameter is omitted, no retry operation is performed.

retry-interval

> Specify a value from 1 to 600 (seconds) for the interval between retries to be performed when a connection to an event service cannot be established due to a communication failure. If this parameter is omitted, 10 seconds is assumed. This setting takes effect when the number of retries for connecting to an event service is set to one or a greater value. The retry interval is the interval between a failed attempt to connect to an event service and the next attempt. The time required for connection to an event service is not included. By combining retry-times and retry-interval, you can set a time equal to or longer than 24 hours, but if you do so and 24 hours or more passes after a retry attempt starts, retry processing stops.

open-retry-times

> Specify a value from 1 to 3,600 as the number of retries to be performed if a log file cannot be read, or connection to the monitored host cannot be established. If this parameter is omitted, 1 is assumed. If the specified number of retries is exceeded, monitoring of the log file is stopped.

open-retry-interval

> Specify a value from 3 to 600 (seconds) as the interval for retries to be performed if a log file cannot be read, or connection to the monitored host cannot be established. If this value is omitted, 3 (seconds) is assumed. The retry interval is the interval between the occurrence of an error and the next retry attempt.

hold-count

> Specify a value from 1 to 100 as the number of JP1 events that can be held during retry processing. If this parameter is omitted, 100 is assumed. Executing a retry requires resources for holding JP1 events converted during retry processing. The amount of memory necessary for retry processing is as follows:
>
> - *number-of-held-JP1-events* × 1 KB

keep-event={ OLD | NEW }

> When the number of JP1 events held during retry processing exceeds the limit, the excess JP1 events are removed. Use either of the values below to specify the type of events (old JP1 events or new JP1 events) to be kept when the number of held JP1 events exceeds the limit. If this parameter is omitted, OLD is assumed.
>
> OLD
>
> > Specify this value if you want to keep old JP1 events. If this value is specified, values not exceeding the number of JP1 events specified in hold-count are held, and any JP1 events generated thereafter are removed.
>
> NEW
>
> > Specify this value if you want to keep new JP1 events. If this value is specified and the set number of held JP1 events is exceeded, the JP1 events are removed starting from the oldest events.

unset-extattr

> Specify this value when you do not want to output an attribute. You can set this value when the version of JP1/Base is 10-50 or later. If you do not want to output the monitoring name, specify TRAP_NAME. If you do not want to output the monitoring ID, specify TRAP_ID. If you do not want to output either of them, specify TRAP_NAME and TRAP_ID by separating them with a comma (,). The following is a specification example of when the monitoring name and monitoring ID are not output:
>
> Example:
> ```
> TRAP_NAME,TRAP_ID
> ```
>
> This parameter must be written in a line.

`FILETYPE={ SEQ | SEQ2 | WRAP2 }`

Specify the data output format of the log file to trap. If this parameter is omitted, `SEQ` is assumed.

For details about the data output format of the log file to trap, see *6.6.3(1) Output formats of log file trap information* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*.

`HEADLINE`

Specify a value from 0 to 99,999 as the number of header lines when there is a header at the beginning of the log file to be read. If this parameter is omitted, it is assumed that there is no header.

Note that if the size of a character string in the specified header exceeds the upper limit for header size (10 kilobytes), an error occurs.

`MARKSTR=[!]`"*regular-expression*"

Specifies, using regular expressions, data that you do not want to monitor, such as data that is not log data. If this parameter is omitted, it is assumed that no data is excluded as data to be monitored. Enclose a regular expression in double-quotation marks (`"`). Data that is not log data refers to data that is output to a log file at a certain interval. The following are examples.

Example:

`"==== 13:00:00 JP1/Base Event ===="`

If an exclamation mark (`!`) is inserted before a double-quotation mark (`"`), the regular expression becomes an exclusion-condition and any data not matching the specified regular expression is not monitored.

You can specify multiple regular expressions for a single `MARKSTR` parameter. If multiple regular expressions are specified, the AND condition is applied. Therefore, the only data that is not subject to monitoring is the data that matches all the regular expression conditions, including the specification of the exclamation mark (`!`). Separate multiple regular expressions by a linefeed. On line 2 and subsequent lines, specify only values, and type at least one space before a value on each of the lines. The following example shows how to specify data that contains ==== and `MARK` as data that is not to be monitored:

Example:

`MARKSTR="===="` (linefeed)

Δ Δ Δ Δ Δ `"MARK"`

Legend: Δ indicates a single-byte space.

This parameter can be specified multiple times. You can specify this parameter as many times as you wish. When multiple parameters are specified, the OR condition is applied, and any data that matches any specification is not monitored.

A regular expression specified for this parameter is checked from the beginning of the entered log data to the length specified by the `-m` option of the `jevlogstart` command. If this parameter is omitted, it is assumed that all data is log data.

`ACTDEF=[{EXIT}][`*event-level*`][`*event-ID*`][!]`"*regular-expression*"

Specifies a regular expression for the log data to be converted to JP1 events, event IDs corresponding to those JP1 events, and event levels. If this parameter is omitted, it is assumed that none of the above values are specified. If there is log data that matches the regular expression, a JP1 event is issued with the specified event ID. Do not use a space or a tab before or after =, `EXIT`, *event-level*, or *event-ID*. If you do so, a syntax error occurs.

`EXIT`

If multiple `ACTDEF` parameters are specified and log data matches a condition specified for `EXIT`, monitoring of the log data ends.

If multiple `ACTDEF` parameters are specified and one log data item matches multiple `ACTDEF` parameter conditions, JP1 events equal to the number of matched conditions are issued. If `EXIT` is specified, a JP1 event is issued with the event ID of the condition specified for `EXIT`, after which no more log data is monitored.

event-level

> Specify the event level for the extended attribute of a JP1 event by enclosing it in left and right angle brackets (< and >). You can specify the following values:
>
> ```
> Emergency
> Alert
> Critical
> Error
> Warning
> Notice
> Information
> Debug
> ```
>
> If this parameter is omitted, `Notice` is assumed.

event-ID

> Specify an event ID for registering a JP1 event on an event server. Separate the first four bytes (basic code) and the last four bytes (extended code) of the event ID by a colon (`:`), and write the ID in hexadecimal notation. Use uppercase `A` to `F`. Note that the last four bytes (the four bytes after the colon) can be omitted, in which case `0` is assumed for the omitted value. Zeros (`0`) are also inserted for any non-specified digits, beginning on the left side, if either the first or last four bytes have fewer than eight digits. Use a user-specifiable value from `0:0` to `1FFF:0` and `7FFF8000:0` to `7FFFFFFF:0`. For an extended code, specify `0`. Event ID format examples are provided below.
>
> Example:
>
> The following three specifications have the same meaning:
>
> ```
> 0000011A:00000000
> 11A:0
> 11A
> ```

"*regular-expression*"

> Specify the log data to be converted to a JP1 event in a regular expression. The regular expression you can use is fixed to the extended normal expression. Enclose a regular expression in double-quotation marks (`"`). If an exclamation mark (`!`) is inserted before the first double-quotation mark (`"`), the regular expression becomes an exclusion-condition and any data that does not match the specified regular expression is converted.
>
> You can specify multiple regular expressions for a single `ACTDEF` parameter. If multiple regular expressions are specified, the AND condition is applied. Therefore, only data that matches all the regular expression conditions, including specification of the exclamation mark (`!`), is converted to JP1 events. Separate multiple regular expressions by a linefeed. On line 2 and subsequent lines, specify only values, and type at least one space before a value on each of the lines. The following example shows how to specify data that contains `jp1base` and `error` as data to be converted to the JP1 event with event ID `00000333`:
>
> Example:
>
> ```
> ACTDEF=00000333 "jp1base" (linefeed)
> ```
>
> Δ Δ Δ Δ Δ`"error"`
>
> Legend: Δ indicates a single-byte space.
>
> More than one of this parameter can be specified. You can specify this parameter as many times as you wish. When multiple parameters are specified, the OR condition is applied, and any data that matches a specification is converted to JP1 events.
>
> A regular expression specified for this parameter is checked from the beginning of the entered log data to the length specified as the *maximum length of data converted to an event for a startup option (bytes)*.
>
> This parameter cannot be omitted.

Example definition

Example definition for the `MARKSTR` and `ACTDEF` parameters

The following examples show example definitions for the `MARKSTR` and `ACTDEF` parameters based on the following log data.

1	**** Microsoft WindowsNT6.1(Build:7601)Service Pack 1 jp1server TZ=(local)-9:00 2016/01/01 12:00:00.000
2	yyyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss.sss pid tid message-id message(LANG=0x0411)
3	2016/01/01 12:00:00.111 KAXA4004-E HostA startup was failed.
4	2016/01/01 12:00:00.111 KAXA 4004-E HostB startup was failed.
5	2016/01/01 12:00:00.111 KAXA 4072-E A memory shortage occurred in HostC.
6	2016/01/01 12:00:00.111 KAXA 4037-W A delay occurs in HostD startup.
7	2016/01/01 12:00:00.115 KAXA 4072-E A memory shortage occurred in HostD.
8	2016/01/01 12:00:00.116 KAXA 4102-I JP1Base startup has finished.
9	**** Microsoft WindowsNT6.1(Build:7601)Service Pack 1 jp1server TZ=(local)-9:00 2016/01/02 12:00:00.000
10	yyyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss.sss pid tid message-id message(LANG=0x0411)
11	2016/01/02 15:00:01.004 KAXA 7226-I HostD is stopped.
12	2016/01/02 15:00:02.108 KAXA 4103-I JP1Base is completely stopped.
13	2016/01/02 15:10:24.275 KAXA 4037-W A delay occurs in HostB startup.
14	2016/01/02 15:10:45.501 KAXA 2178-E ***** An error occurs in the communication between HostD and HostA. ****
15	2016/01/02 15:10:46.149 KAXA 4072-E A memory shortage occurred in HostB.
16	2016/01/02 15:12:48.410 KAXA 4037-W A delay occurs in HostE startup.

Example definition 1

The log file trap conditions are listed on the left, and the example definition for the log file-trap action definition file is shown on the right.

	Conditions	Example definition
1	Lines 1, 2 and 9 are not subject to monitoring because they are headers.	MARKSTR="^****" MARKSTR="^ yyyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss:sss"
2	An error (-E) message is registered as a JP1 event whose event ID is 112.	ACTDEF= {EXIT} <Error>111"KAXA4072-E"
3	KAXA4072-E is registered as a JP1 event whose event ID is 111.	ACTDEF=<Error>112"KAXA....-E"
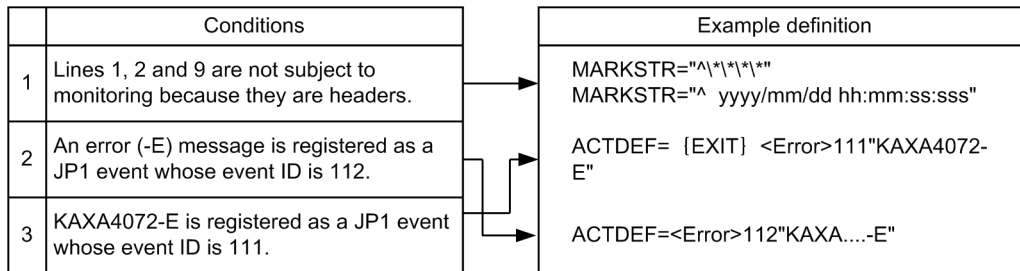
●Matching conditions are applied in the defined order. When a definition is defined so that matching is performed in the order of condition 2 and condition 3, a message that contains KAXA4072-E matches condition 2 and condition 3. As a result, two JP1 events whose event IDs are 111 and 112 are registered. Because of this, define the matching order of condition 3 and condition 2, and then define {EXIT} so that the subsequent monitoring is not performed if condition 3 is matched.

Example definition 2

Log file trap conditions that are different from the conditions listed for example definition 1 are listed on the left, and the example definition for the log file-trap action definition file is shown on the right.

	Conditions		Example definition
1	Lines 1, 2, 9, and 10 are not subject to monitoring because they are headers.	→	MARKSTR="^****" MARKSTR="^　yyyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss:sss"
2	All of the messages that contain HostA are not subject to monitoring. If the messages also contain HostD, however, they are monitored.	→	MARKSTR="HostA" 　　!"HostD"
3	An error (-E) message is registered as a JP1 event whose event ID is 112.		ACTDEF=｛EXIT｝<Notice>111"HostD"
4	An error (-E) message that contains HostC and KAXA4072-E is registered as a JP1 event whose event ID is 999 and severity is Information.		ACTDEF=｛EXIT｝<Information>999"KAXA4072-E" 　　　　　"HostC"
5	A warning (-W) message is registered as an event for which event ID is 113. If the message contains HostE, however, conversion is not performed.		ACTDEF=<Error>112"KAXA....-E"
6	A message that contains HostD is registered as a JP1 event whose event ID is 111 and severity is Information.		ACTDEF=<Warning>113"KAXA....-W" 　　　!"HostE"

●Matching conditions are applied in the defined order. When a definition is defined so that matching is performed in the order of condition 3 and condition 4, two JP1 events whose event IDs are 112 and 999 are registered for a message that contains KAXA4072-E and HostC. Because of this, define the matching order of condition 4 and condition 3, and then define {EXIT} so that the subsequent monitoring is not performed if condition 4 is matched.

●If {EXIT} is not defined for condition 6, JP1 events whose IDs are 111 and 112 are registered for error messages that contain HostD, and JP1 events whose event IDs are 111 and 113 are registered for warning messages that contain HostD.

2. Definition Files

Remote-monitoring event log trap action-definition file

Format

```
retry-times number-of-retries
retry-interval retry-interval
open-retry-times number-of-retries-for-event-log-collection
open-retry-interval retry-interval-for-event-log-collection
trap-interval monitoring-interval
matching-level comparison-level
filter-check-level filter-check-level
# filter
filter log-type [id=event-ID] [trap-name=log-file-trap-name]
    conditional-statement-1
    conditional-statement-2
        :
    conditional-statement-n
end-filter
```

File

Use any file.

Storage directory

In Windows

Any folder

In UNIX

Any directory

Description

This file defines the actions of the event log trapping function for remote monitoring. Its contents of the file are referenced when the remote monitoring event log trapping function is started.

If you use UTF-8 as the encoding to save a file, save the file without attaching a BOM (byte order mark).

When the definitions are applied

The settings for the remote-monitoring event log trap action-definition file take effect at the following times:

- When a reload or restart operation is executed from the Display/Edit Profiles window

  For details about the Display/Edit Profiles window, see *4.9 Display/Edit Profiles window* in the manual *JP1/ Integrated Management - Manager GUI Reference*.

- When the jcfaleltstart or jcfaleltreload command is executed

  For details about the jcfaleltstart command, see *jcfaleltstart (Windows only)* in *Chapter 1. Commands*. For details about the jcfaleltreload command, see *jcfaleltreload (Windows only)* in *Chapter 1. Commands*.

- When JP1/IM - Manager is restarted

Information that is specified

retry-times

    Specify a value from 0 to 86,400 for the number of retries to be attempted when a connection to an event service cannot be established due to a temporary communication failure. If this parameter is omitted, no retry operation is performed. If the specified number of retries has been attempted but none have been successful, an error occurs. By combining `retry-times` and `retry-interval`, you can set a time equal to or longer than 24 hours, but if you do so and 24 hours or more passes after a retry attempt starts, retry processing stops.

retry-interval

    Specify a value from 1 to 600 (seconds) for the interval between retries to be performed when a connection to an event service could not be established due to a temporary communication failure. If this value is omitted, 10 seconds is assumed.

open-retry-times

    Specify a value from 1 to 3,600 as the number of times to retry the event log collection processing when the processing fails or the connection to the monitored host fails. If this value is omitted, a retry count of 3 times is assumed. When the specified number of retries is exceeded, the monitoring of log files stops.

open-retry-interval

    Specify a value from 3 to 600 (seconds) as the interval between retries when the event log collection processing fails or the connection to the monitored host fails. If this value is omitted but a value is specified for `trap-interval`, the value specified for `trap-interval` is assumed. If `trap-interval` is not specified, 300 seconds is assumed. The retry interval is the length of time before a retry is attempted after an error occurs.

trap-interval

    Specify a value from 60 to 86,400 (seconds) as the interval for monitoring event logs. If this value is omitted, 300 (seconds) is assumed. Event log traps monitor event logs at a fixed interval. When the version of JP1/Base is 11-00 or later, `trap-interval` is not required to be set.

matching-level

    Specify the comparison level of an event log and the definition if the explanatory text of an event log cannot be read because the message DLL or the category DLL is not set correctly when the `message` or `category` attribute is specified for a filter. If `0` is specified, the items are not compared, but are compared with the next filter. If `1` is specified, the items are compared. If this parameter is omitted, `0` is assumed.

filter-check-level

    Specify the check level when an invalid log type (a type non-existent in the system) or an invalid regular expression is specified for a filter. If `0` is specified and a filter contains an invalid log type or regular expression, the applicable filter is disabled. If at least one valid filter exists, the remote-monitoring event log trap is started or loaded successfully. If there is no valid filter, the remote-monitoring event log trap fails to start or reload. If `1` is specified and the filter has at least one invalid log type or regular expression, the remote-monitoring event log trap fails to start or reload.

    If this parameter is omitted, `0` is assumed.

filter to end-filter

    log-type

        Specify the type of event log to be monitored.

        Example:

        Application

        Security

        System

        DNS Server

```
Directory Service
File Replication Service
DFS Replication
```

When the same log type is specified for multiple filters, the condition is satisfied if the conditions for any one of the filters are met.

[id=*event-ID*]

Specify an event ID for registering a JP1 event on an event server. Write the ID in hexadecimal notation and separate the first four bytes (basic code) and the last four bytes (extended code) of the event ID by a colon (`:`). When entering hexadecimal notation, use uppercase `A` to `F`. Note that the last four bytes (the four bytes after the colon) can be omitted, in which case `0` is assumed for the omitted value. Zeros (`0`) are also inserted for any non-specified digits, beginning on the left side, if either the first or last four bytes have fewer than eight digits. Use a user-specifiable value from `0:0` to `1FFF:0` and `7FFF8000:0` to `7FFFFFFF:0`. There can be no space or tab between `id=` and the value. However, there must be a space between *log-type* and *log-file-trap-name*. If you omit this value, event ID `00003A71` is assumed. Event ID format examples are provided below.

Example:

The following three specifications have the same meaning:

```
0000011A:00000000
```

```
11A:0
```

```
11A
```

[trap-name=*log-file-trap-name*]

Specify a log file trap name to determine the corresponding filter for the registered JP1 event converted from the event log. The first character of *log-file-trap-name* must be an alphanumeric character. Uppercase and lowercase are distinguished. Do not add a space or tab. If this parameter is omitted, the extended attribute `E.JP1_TRAP_NAME` is not created at the time of JP1 event conversion.

conditional-statement

The following explains the *conditional-statement*:

When a value other than `type` is specified for the attribute:

attribute-specification regular-expression-1 regular-expression-2 regular-expression-3...

When `type` is specified for the attribute

`type` *log-type-1 log-type-2 log-type-3...*

The above condition is satisfied if any of regular expressions (or log type) listed after the attribute specification exists. Note that the AND condition is applied to the conditional statements in the filter, and the OR condition is applied between filters.

Attribute settings

The following table explains the attribute settings.

Attribute name	Description
type	Log type
source	Source
category	Category
id	Event ID
user	User
message	Description
computer	Computer name

Note

When `message` is set as the attribute, an event log that contains `Description related to xxx was not found` (wording used when a message DLL is not found) as part of its description will not be able to generate a message. As a result, the log is excluded as a trap target. If character strings to be trapped are contained in the inserted paragraph, the log is not trapped.

In the above case, make sure that the message DLL mentioned in the event log description is properly configured in accordance with the Windows event log mechanism. If the message DLL is not properly configured, the log might fail to be trapped because the description cannot be read from the event log. If you want to trap a message with no message DLL, set the `matching-level` parameter to 1.

For details about the log information that can be monitored, see *6.6.3 Log information that can be monitored* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*.

Regular expressions

A regular expression is expressed as a character string enclosed in single quotation marks (`'`) and is specified as `'xxxxx'`. In the form `!'...'`, with an exclamation mark preceding the initial single quotation mark, the character string is any string other than the specified character string. If you want to specify a single quotation mark (`'`) as part of a regular expression, enter an escape sequence such as `\'`. Regular expressions can be specified only when the log type is not `type`.

Log types

The following table lists and describes the log types.

Log type	Description	Event level
Information	Information	Information
Warning	Warning	Warning
Error	Error	Error
Audit_success	Successful audit	Notice
Audit_failure	Failed audit	Notice

Example definition

Example definition 1: OR and AND conditions

Example definition for the OR condition

When the log type is *system log*, and `TEXT`, `MSG`, or `-W` is contained in the description.

```
filter "System"
    message 'TEXT' 'MSG' '-W'
end-filter
```

If you separate conditions with a space or a tab, the OR condition is applied.

Example definition for the AND condition

When the log type is *system log*, and `TEXT`, `MSG`, and `-W` are all contained in the description.

```
filter "System"
    message 'TEXT'
    message 'MSG'
    message '-W'
end-filter
```

If you separate conditions with a linefeed, the AND condition is applied. After a linefeed, start a new line with the attribute name.

Example definition 2: Setting multiple filters

Trap event logs whose log type is *application log* and that satisfy the following condition:

filter-1

Type: Application log

Category: Error

Description: Contains -E and JP1/Base.

filter-2

Type: Application log

Category: Warning

Description: Contains -W or warning.

```
#filter-1
filter "Application"
    type Error
    message '-E'
    message 'JP1/Base'
end-filter
#filter-2
filter "Application"
    type Warning
    message '-W' 'warning'
end-filter
```

Example definition 3: Using regular expressions

Traps event logs that satisfy the following conditions:

- Type: Application log

- Category: Error

- Event ID: 111

- Description: Contains -E or MSG, but not TEXT.

```
filter "Application"
    type Error
    id '^111$'
    message '-E' 'MSG'
    message !'TEXT'
end-filter
```

If you want to set event ID 111 as a condition, specify the regular expression id '^111$'. Specifying id '111' creates a condition that means that *the value 111 is included in the ID*. Therefore, an event ID such as 1112 or 0111 satisfies the condition. If an exclamation mark (!) is inserted before the first single quotation mark, any data that does not match the specified regular expression is selected. The regular expression is fixed to the extended regular expression of JP1/Base. For details about extended regular expressions, see the description about the regular expression syntax in the *JP1/Base User's Guide*.

Example definition 4: Do not convert specific event logs

Do not trap event logs whose log type is *system log*, whose event level is warning, and which satisfy the following conditions:

- Source: AAA

- Event ID: 111

- Description: Contains TEXT.

#Event logs for which source is AAA are not trapped.

```
filter "System"
    type Warning
    source !'AAA'
end-filter
#Event logs for which source is AAA, and event ID is a value other than
111 are trapped.
filter "System"
    type Warning
    source 'AAA'
    id !'^111$'
end-filter
#Event logs for which source is AAA and event ID is 111, but whose
description does not include TEXT are trapped.
filter "System"
    type Warning
    source 'AAA'
    id '^111$'
    message !'TEXT'
end-filter
```

Common definition settings file (changing the attribute of JP1 events)

Format

```
[logical-host-name\JP1CONFIG]
"ATTR_EVENT_LOGTRAP_SOURCEHOST"=dword:{00000000 | 00000001}
```

File

Use any file.

`jp1im_jp1_event_attributes.conf.model` (model file for the common definition settings file (changing the attribute of JP1 events)

Storage directory

The storage directory of the model file for the common definition settings file (changing the attribute of JP1 events) is shown below. Copy the model file to create a new file, and give it any file name.

In Windows

Manager-path`\conf`

In UNIX

`/etc/opt/jp1imm/conf`

Description

This file sets information about the source attribute of an event log trap as common definition information.

When the definitions are applied

When the `jbssetcnf` command is executed, information about the common definition settings file (changing the attribute of JP1 events) is registered as common definition information. Thereafter, when JP1/IM - Manager is restarted, the setting for the common definition information takes effect. If the common definition is changed, JP1/IM - Manager must be restarted.

Information that is specified

The following rules apply to the common definition settings file (changing the attribute of JP1 events):

- If `# (0x23)` is specified at the beginning of a line, the line is treated as a comment line.

- Do not enter a space or a tab before or after an equal sign (=) or a comma (`,`), at the beginning of a line, or at the end of a line. If you do so, an error occurs when the `jbssetcnf` command is executed.

- A line containing only a linefeed is invalid.

[*logical-host-name*`\JP1CONFIG`]

Specifies where the common definition settings file is stored. For the physical host, specify `JP1_DEFAULT` for *logical-host-name*. For a logical host, specify its name for *logical-host-name*.

`"ATTR_EVENT_LOGTRAP_SOURCEHOST"=dword:{00000000 | 00000001}`

Determines the JP1/Base event log trap to be monitored by JP1/IM - Manager, and the attribute to be mapped to the event source host name attribute of a JP1 event for a remote-monitoring event log trap.

Specify either `00000000` or `00000001`. The default value is `00000000`.

If `00000000` is specified, a computer name is mapped to the event source host name of the JP1 event (event ID = 3A71).

If `00000001` is specified, the event server name is mapped to the event source host name of the JP1 event (3A71). In addition, the attribute of the event source host name is added to the JP1 event (3A71) for the remote-monitoring event log trap, and the monitored host name is displayed as the source host name.

For details about the attributes to be mapped to the event source host name of the JP1 event (3A71) for JP1/Base event log traps, see *12.3.11(2)(b) Changing JP1 event attributes (Setting for JP1/IM - Manager)* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*.

For details about the JP1 event (3A71) for the remote-monitoring event log trap, see *3.2.2(97) Details of event ID: 00003A71, or the event ID specified in the filter block of the remote-monitoring event log trap action-definition file*.

Operation log definition file (imm_operationlog.conf)

Format

```
[logical-host-name\JP1IMM\OPERATION]
"ENABLE"=dword:hexadecimal-number
"LOGFILEDIR"="output-destination"
"LOGSIZE"=dword:hexadecimal-number
"LOGFILENUM"=dword:hexadecimal-number
```

Files

`imm_operationlog.conf`

`imm_operationlog.conf.model` (model file for the operation log definition file)

Storage directory

In Windows

Manager-path`\conf`

In UNIX

`/etc/opt/jp1imm/conf`

Description

This file specifies the common definition contents used by the operation log output function. Specify whether to output data to the operation log, the output destination and size of the operation log file, and the maximum number of log files that can be saved.

When the definitions are applied

When the `jbssetcnf` command is executed, the settings in the operation log definition file (`imm_operationlog.conf`) are registered in the common definition information. After that, the settings in the common definition information take effect when JP1/IM - Manager is restarted. If you change the common definition, you must restart JP1/IM - Manager.

Information that is specified

[*logical-host-name*\JP1IMM\OPERATION]

This entry indicates the key name of JP1/IM - Manager environment settings.

For the physical host, specify `JP1_DEFAULT` for *logical-host-name*. For a logical host, specify its name for *logical-host-name*.

"ENABLE"=dword:*hexadecimal-number*

Specify (using a hexadecimal number) whether to enable operation log output. The system assumes the initial value if this item is not defined or if you specify a value other than the following:

- Initial value: `0x00000000`

- To disable operation log output, specify `0x00000000`.

- To enable operation log output, specify `0x00000001`.

`"LOGFILEDIR"="`*output-destination*`"`

Specify (in absolute path format) the output destination of the operation log file (`imm_operation.log`). The maximum length of the output destination is 217 bytes. Specify an existing write-enabled directory for the output destination. We recommend that for the operation log of a logical host, specify an output destination on the shared disk.

- Initial value

  In Windows: *Manager-path*`\log\operationlog`

  In UNIX: `/var/opt/jp1imm/log/operationlog`

- Output destination example for a logical host:

  In Windows: *shared-folder*`\JP1IMM\log\operationlog`

  In UNIX: *shared-directory*`/jp1imm/log/operationlog`

Network paths cannot be specified as the output destination.

If the execution environment is a Windows environment, the following character strings cannot be specified for the output destination:

- Character strings that contain colons (:), question marks (?), double quotation marks ("), left angle brackets (<), right angle brackets (>), or vertical bars (|)

- Any of the following character strings (not case sensitive):

  CON, PRN, AUX, NUL, COM1, COM2, COM3, COM4, COM5, COM6, COM7, COM8, COM9, LPT1, LPT2, LPT3, LPT4, LPT5, LPT6, LPT7, LPT8,or LPT9

`"LOGSIZE"=dword:`*hexadecimal-number*

Specify (by using a hexadecimal number in megabytes) the size of the operation log file (`imm_operation.log`) by using a hexadecimal number. The system assumes the initial value if this item is not defined or if you specify a value outside the specifiable range.

- Initial value: `0x00000005` (5 MB)

- Specifiable range: `0x00000001` to `0x00000800` (1 MB to 2,048 MB)

`"LOGFILENUM"=dword:`*hexadecimal-number*

Specify (using a hexadecimal number) the maximum number of operation log files (`imm_operation.log`) that can be saved. The system assumes the initial value if this item is not defined or if you specify a value outside the specifiable range.

- Initial value: `0x0000000A` (10 files)

- Specifiable range: `0x00000001` to `0x00000010` (1 to 16 files)

Example definition

The following shows an example of the operation log definition file for setting the log file size to 5 MB and for setting the maximum number of files that can be saved to 10. Note that the definition example shown below applies when JP1/ IM - Manager is installed on a physical host whose OS is UNIX.

```
[JP1_DEFAULT\JP1IMM\OPERATION]
"ENABLE"=dword:00000001
"LOGFILEDIR"="/var/opt/jp1imm/log/operationlog"
"LOGSIZE"=dword:00000005
"LOGFILENUM"=dword:0000000A
```

Event-source-host mapping definition file (user_hostmap.conf)

Format

```
[DESC_VERSION=version-information]
#Comment
def definition-name-1
    cnd
        event-condition
    end-cnd
    source_attr attribute-name
end-def
def definition-name-2
    cnd
        event-condition
    end-cnd
    source_attr attribute-name
end-def
```

File

user_hostmap.conf (Event-source-host mapping definition file)

user_hostmap.conf.model (model file for the event-source-host mapping definition file)

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:

Console-path\conf\hostmap\

For a logical host:

shared-folder\jp1cons\conf\hostmap\

In UNIX

For a physical host:

/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/hostmap/

For a logical host:

shared-directory/jp1cons/conf/hostmap/

Description

This file defines the conditions and the mapping source for a JP1 event to which the event source host is mapped by using the event source host mapping function. The maximum size of the event-source-host mapping definition file is 17 megabytes.

The event source host mapping function maps the event source host for the JP1 event that matches the event condition according to the definition in this file.

When the definitions are applied

The definition takes effect when the event source host mapping function is enabled and either of the following conditions is satisfied:

- JP1/IM is running

- The `jco_spmd_reload` command is executed

Information that is specified

DESC_VERSION=*version-information*

Specify `1`, which is the file version of the event-source-host mapping definition file. Specify `DESC_VERSION` on the first line of the definition file (the first line in the file that is not a null line or a comment line). If there is no file version on the first line, `1` is assumed as the file version.

comment

Provides an explanation of the event-source-host mapping definition file.

`def` to `end-def`

These parameters mark the start and end of the mapping definition block. The block from `def` to `end-def` can be omitted.

After `def` comes the definition name of the event source host mapping definition. If you specify `def`Δ*definition-1*Δ*definition-2*Δ, then Δ*definition-1*Δ*definition-2*Δ are treated as the definition names (Δ indicates a single-byte space).

Each definition name must be unique within the event-source-host mapping definition file. The length of a character string is from 1 to 50 bytes.

Permitted characters are all characters other than control characters.

The control characters are ASCII `0x00` to `0x1F` and `0x7F` to `0x9F`.

`cnd` to `end-cnd`

These parameters mark the start and the end of the block that specifies conditions for the JP1 events to be mapped. You must specify one event condition block in a mapping definition block. The event condition block cannot be omitted. If a received JP1 event satisfies multiple event conditions, the definition block closest to the beginning of the event-source-host mapping definition file takes precedence. Tabs and spaces before and after the `cnd` and `end-cnd` parameters are ignored.

event-condition

Specifies conditions for the JP1 event to be mapped. You can specify from 1 to 256 event conditions for each event condition block. Event conditions are connected with the AND condition. Specify an event condition in the following format:

attribute-name comparison-keyword operand

attribute-name

Specifies the name of the attribute you want to compare. To specify a basic attribute, prefix the name with `B.`. To specify an extended attribute (common information or user-specific information), prefix the name with `E.`. The attribute name is case sensitive.

The following table lists and describes the combinations of attribute names and comparison keywords and the operands that can be specified.

Table 2–7: Combinations of attribute names and comparison keywords and the operands that can be specified

No.	Item	Attribute name	Comparison keyword	Operand
1	Event ID	`B.ID`	• `Match` • `Do not match`	A maximum of 100 event IDs can be specified. Specify event IDs in hexadecimal notation. Event IDs are not case sensitive. The permitted range is from `0` to `7FFFFFFF`.

No.	Item	Attribute name	Comparison keyword	Operand
2	Reason for registration	B.REASON	• Match • Do not match	A maximum of 100 reasons can be specified.
3	Source process ID	B.PROCESSID	• Match • Do not match	A maximum of 100 source process IDs can be specified. The permitted range is from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647.
4	Source user ID	B.USERID	• Match • Do not match	A maximum of 100 source user IDs can be specified. The permitted range is from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647.
5	Source group ID	B.GROUPID	• Match • Do not match	A maximum of 100 source group IDs can be specified. The permitted range is from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647.
6	Source user name	B.USERNAME	• First characters • Match • Do not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 source user names can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one source user name is allowed.
7	Source group name	B.GROUPNAME	• First characters • Match • Do not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 source group names can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one source group name is allowed.
8	Event-issuing server name (source host)[#]	B.SOURCESERVER	• First characters • Match • Do not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 event-issuing server names can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one event-issuing server name is allowed.
9	Target event server name[#]	B.DESTSERVER	• First characters • Match • Do not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 target event server names can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one target event server name is allowed.

No.	Item	Attribute name	Comparison keyword	Operand
10	Message	B.MESSAGE	• First characters • Match • Do not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 messages can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one message is allowed.
11	Event level	E.SEVERITY	• Match	Multiple event levels can be specified. If multiple event levels are specified, the same event level cannot be specified twice. However, if a regular expression is used, only one event level is allowed. The following values can be specified: Emergency, Alert, Critical, Error, Warning, Notice, Information, or Debug
12	User name	E.USER_NAME	• First characters • Match • Do not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 user names can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one user name is allowed.
13	Product name	E.PRODUCT_NAME	• First characters • Match • Do not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 product names can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one product name is allowed.
14	Object type	E.OBJECT_TYPE	• First characters • Match • Do not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 object types can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one object type is allowed.
15	Object name	E.OBJECT_NAME	• First characters • Match • Do not match • Is contained • Is not contained	A maximum of 100 object names can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one object name is allowed.

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No.	Item	Attribute name	Comparison keyword	Operand
			• Regular expression	
16	Root object type	E.ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE	• First characters • Match • Do not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 root object types can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one root object type is allowed.
17	Root object name	E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME	• First characters • Match • Do not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 root object names can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one root object name is allowed.
18	Object ID	E.OBJECT_ID	• First characters • Match • Do not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 object IDs can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one object ID is allowed.
19	Occurrence	E.OCCURRENCE	• First characters • Match • Do not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 occurrences can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one occurrence is allowed.
20	Return code	E.RESULT_CODE	• First characters • Match • Do not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 return codes can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one return code is allowed.
21	Program-specific extended attribute	E.*xxxxxxx*	• First characters • Match	For the attribute name, you can specify a character string with a maximum of 32 bytes that begins with an uppercase letter and

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No.	Item	Attribute name	Comparison keyword	Operand
			• Do not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	consists of uppercase letters, numeric characters, and the underscore (_). A maximum of 100 program-specific extended attributes can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one program-specific extended attribute is allowed.

\#

> If the integrated monitoring database and the IM Configuration Management database are enabled, and the comparison keyword is Match or Do not match, the business group name can be specified in a path format.
>
> If the integrated monitoring database and the IM Configuration Management database are disabled, and a comparison keyword other than Match or Do not match is selected, a business group name specified in a path format is treated as a host name.
>
> If the -ignorecasehost option of the jcoimdef command is set to ON and a comparison keyword other than Regular expression is selected, the character string is no longer case sensitive.

comparison-keyword

> Specifies BEGIN (begins with), IN (matches), NOTIN (does not match), SUBSTR (includes), NOTSUBSTR (does not include), or REGEX (regular expression) as the comparison keyword. The comparison keyword is case sensitive.

operand

> Specifies a character string as the value that is to be compared with the attribute value specified for the comparison keyword. The operand is case sensitive.
>
> If you specify two or more operands, separate them by one or more consecutive spaces or tabs. The OR condition is applied to the specified operands. Note that if a regular expression is specified, only one operand is allowed.
>
> If you want to a space or a tab as part of an operand, use the format shown in the following table.

No.	Value to be specified	How to specify
1	Tab (0x09)	%09
2	Space (0x20)	%20
3	% (0x25)	%25
4	CR (0x0d)	%0d
5	LF (0x0a)	%0a

> During maximum value checking of the definition format, %20 and %25 are each treated as a single character. The following shows an example of defining ID matches 100 and 200, which selects multiple operands:
>
> B.ID∆IN∆100∆200
>
> Legend: ∆ indicates a single-byte space (0x20)
>
> You can specify a maximum of 4,096 bytes of operands per event condition and per event condition block (total length in bytes of all operands that are specified in the event condition block).

source_attr

> Specifies the attribute value of the mapping source. For source_attr, you can specify a value that stores the event source host name. This parameter cannot be omitted. Specify the source_attr in the following format:
>
> source_attr *mapping-source-attribute-value*
>
> You can specify an attribute name or a variable name for the mapping source attribute value. If you specify an attribute name, all information related to the attribute value is stored. If you specify a variable name, part of an attribute value is extracted (partial extraction) and stored.
>
> The attribute you can specify for the mapping source attribute value is an extended attribute (program-specific information). You can specify $EVENV1 to $EVENV9 for the variable name.

2. Definition Files

Example definition

The following example shows how to set the host name (`AGENT_A`) contained in a message as the event source host name when the event ID is `100`, the event level is `Warning`, and the message is `An error with error code 1111 occurred on the AGENT_A host.` (where `AGENT_A` is a host name):

```
DESC_VERSION=1
#Maps the host name in the message to the event source host name.
def event-source-host-mapping-1
    cnd
        B.ID IN 100
        E.SEVERITY IN Warning
        B.MESSAGE REGEX An error occurred on the host ([a-zA-Z0-9\-_]+)
with error code 1111.
    end-cnd
    source_attr $EVENV1
end-def
```

Automated action environment definition file (action.conf.update)

Format

```
[logical-host-name\JP1CONSOLEMANAGER\ACTION]
"ACTIONINFSIZE"=dword:hexadecimal-value
"EVENTALIVEPERIOD"=dword:hexadecimal-value
"ACTIONEXECUSER"="JP1-user-name"
"ACTIONDEFFILE"="file-name"
"HOSTINEVENT"="{remote | local}"
"ACTIONINFFILE"="file-name"
"ACTIONLIMIT"=dword:hexadecimal-value
"SENDABLE_EVENT"="event-ID"
"REGEXP"="{JP1|EXTENDED}"
"ACTIONPRIORITY"="{DEFAULT|V8COMPATIBLE}"

[logical-host-name\JP1CONSOLEMANAGER\LOG_CONTROL\JCAMAIN]
"LOGSIZE"=dword:hexadecimal-value
```

This is the format of the parameters in the common definition information. Do not edit any other parameters because they are used internally.

File

`action.conf.update` (model file for the automated action environment definition file)

Storage directory

In Windows

   Console-path`\default\`

In UNIX

   `/etc/opt/jp1cons/default/`

Description

This file defines an execution environment for automated actions.

The required definitions are provided as a model file. To change the settings, copy the model file and then edit the copy.

To reduce the size of the action information file

   Make a backup of the action information file, delete the action information file, and then change the settings.

When the definitions are applied

The specified definitions take effect when JP1/IM - Manager starts after you have executed the `jbssetcnf` command to apply the definitions to the JP1 common definition information.

You can also apply the following parameters by reloading them with the `jco_spmd_reload` command:

- `EVENTALIVEPERIOD`

- `ACTIONEXECUSER`

- `HOSTINEVENT`

- `SENDABLE_EVENT`

Information that is specified

[*logical-host-name*`\JP1CONSOLEMANAGER\ACTION`]

Specifies a key name for the action execution environment settings.

For *logical-host-name*, specify `JP1_DEFAULT` for a physical host and *logical-host-name* for a logical host.

`"ACTIONINFSIZE"=dword:`*hexadecimal-value*

Specifies the size of the action information file as a hexadecimal value (kilobytes).

The permitted value is from `dword:00000001` to `dword:00001000` (1 to 4,096 kilobytes). The default value is `dword:00001000` (4,096 kilobytes).

The action information file stores automated action execution information. The file is referenced when an action is referenced from the event console or by the `jcashowa` command as well as when an action status notification event is issued.

This is a wrap-around file that is overwritten when the specified `ACTIONINFSIZE` value is reached. Once overwritten, old action information might no longer be viewable in the event console or with the `jcashowa` command and action status notification events might no longer be issued. If you will reference past action execution results or issue action information notification events, you must estimate the size of the action information that you will want to reference and then set that value in `ACTIONINFSIZE`.

For details about how to estimate the size of the action information file, see the Release Notes for JP1/IM - Manager.

When you set the action information file size to the default value, you can reference information equivalent to 65,535 actions.

`"EVENTALIVEPERIOD"=dword:`*hexadecimal-value*

Specifies the AND event storage period in minutes.

The permitted value is from 1 to 1,440 (minutes), expressed as a hexadecimal value. The default is `dword:0000003c` (60 minutes).

`"ACTIONEXECUSER"="`*JP1-user-name*`"`

Specifies a JP1 user as the default user who executes actions.

Express the JP1 user as a character string of no more than 15 bytes. The default is `""` (none). If this parameter is omitted, `jp1admin` is assumed.

When no execution user is specified in an automated action definition, the action will be executed by the JP1 user defined here.

`"ACTIONDEFFILE"="`*file-name*`"`

Specifies a name for the automated action definition file.

The default is `actdef.conf`; you cannot change this default value.

Use this automated action definition file to define conditions for executing actions by the automated action function and the commands to be executed.

`"HOSTINEVENT"="{`<u>remote</u>` | local}"`

Specifies the method to be used to acquire the host name at the event source.

The permitted values are `remote` and `local`. The default is `remote`.

- When `remote` is set, the event attribute *event-issuing server name* is used as the event source host name.

- When `local` is specified, if the source IP address in the event attribute is an IPv6 address in JP1/IM - Manager, the host name found by using `getnameinfo` is used as the event source host name. If, however, the source IP address is an IPv4 address, the host name found by using `gethostbyaddr` is used as the event source host name. If the host name cannot be found, the IP address is used as the event source host name.

"ACTIONINFFILE"="*file-name*"

Specifies a name for the action information file.

The default is `actinf.log`. You cannot change this default value.

"ACTIONLIMIT"=dword:*hexadecimal-value*

Specifies the number of commands to be pre-loaded.

If you use JP1/Base version 06-51 or earlier at the automated action execution host, specify the number of commands that are to be pre-loaded at the execution host. The permitted value is from `dword:00000001` to `dword:00000040` (1 to 64). The default is `dword:0000000a` (10).

If you use JP1/Base version 06-71 or later at the automated action execution host, set the number of pre-loaded commands in JP1/Base at the execution host. In this case, use the `jcocmddef` command at the execution host to set the number of pre-loaded commands. The default is 1,024 commands.

For details, see *12.7.6 Command execution environment* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*.

"SENDABLE_EVENT"="*event-ID*"

Specifies an automated action issuance event (JP1 event whose event ID is `20A0`, `20A1`, `20A2`, `20A3`, or `20A4`).

The permitted values are `20A0`, `20A1`, `20A2`, `20A3`, and `20A4`. To specify multiple event IDs, separate them with the space.

The default is `"20A0 20A3 20A4"`.

For details about the JP1 events, see *3.2.2 Details of JP1 events*.

"REGEXP"="{JP1|EXTENDED}"

Specifies the type of regular expressions to be used.

The permitted values are `JP1` and `EXTENDED`. The default is `EXTENDED`.

If you specify `JP1`, you can use JP1-specific regular expressions to define automated actions. If you specify `EXTENDED`, you can use extended regular expressions to define automated actions.

Note that this parameter is used only for Windows, and is not necessary for UNIX.

"ACTIONPRIORITY"="{DEFAULT|V8COMPATIBLE}"

Specifies the priority order for actions.

The permitted values are `DEFAULT` and `V8COMPATIBLE`. These values are case sensitive.

If this parameter is omitted altogether, `V8COMPATIBLE` is assumed.

When JP1/IM - Manager is initially installed, `DEFAULT` is set.

When JP1/IM - Manager is upgraded from version 8 or earlier, the `ACTIONPRIORITY` parameter is not set.

- If `DEFAULT` is specified and multiple action definitions are specified for the same parameter, the first action definition specified in the automated action definition file takes effect.

- If `V8COMPATIBLE` is specified, the same priority order is applied as is used for the automated action function in JP1/IM - Manager versions earlier than 09-00. In other words, if multiple action definitions are specified for the same parameter, an action definition with an event ID specified takes precedence over an action definition for all events, and an action definition with an event ID that is specified closest to the beginning of the automated action definition file takes precedence over all other action definitions with event IDs specified.

[*logical-host-name*\JP1CONSOLEMANAGER\LOG_CONTROL\JCAMAIN]

Specifies a key name for the automated action log definition.

For *logical-host-name*, specify `JP1_DEFAULT` for the physical host and *logical-host-name* for a logical host.

"LOGSIZE"=dword:*hexadecimal-value*

Specifies the maximum size of an automated action trace log (1 file).

The permitted value is from 65,536 to 104,857,600 bytes (64 kilobytes to 100 megabytes), expressed in bytes as a hexadecimal value. The default is `dword:00500000` (5,242,880 bytes (5 megabytes)).

The default value will not cause wrap-around in the file even when 300 commands with a maximum length of 100 bytes per command are executed for actions. To change the log size, see the Release Notes for JP1/IM - Manager and then estimate the log size.

Example definition

```
[JP1_DEFAULT\JP1CONSOLEMANAGER\ACTION]
"ACTIONINFSIZE"=dword:00001000
"EVENTALIVEPERIOD"=dword:0000003c
"ACTIONEXECUSER"="JP1USER"
"ACTIONDEFFILE"="actdef.conf"
"HOSTINEVENT"="remote"
"ACTIONINFFILE"="actinf.log"
"SENDABLE_EVENT"="20A0 20A3 20A4"
"REGEXP"="JP1"

[JP1_DEFAULT\JP1CONSOLEMANAGER\LOG_CONTROL\JCAMAIN]
"LOGSIZE"=dword:00100000
```

Make sure that the end of the file is at the beginning of the last line.

Automated action definition file (actdef.conf)

Format

```
[#automated-action-definition-file-version]
[DESC_VERSION=version-information]

[#automated-action-status-monitoring-parameter]
cmn
    [sta {true|false}]
end-cmn

[#automated-action-definition-parameter]
act action-name
    [prm parameter-group]
    [cmt comment]
    aid action-ID
    [valid true|false]
    eid event-ID

    cnd
        event-conditions
    end-cnd

    [usr user-name]
    [hst {execution-host-name|group-name|business-group-name|monitoring-
group-name}]
    [{cmd action|rul}]
    [var environment-variable-file-name]

    [det suppress-period]
    [ret delay-monitoring-period]
end-act
```

File

`actdef.conf` (automated action definition file)

`actdef.conf.model` (model file for the automated action definition file)

Storage directory

In Windows

> For a physical host:
> > *Console-path*`\conf\action\`

> For a logical host:
> > *shared-folder*`\jp1cons\conf\action\`

In UNIX

> For a physical host:
> > `/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/action/`

> For a logical host:
> > *shared-directory*`/jp1cons/conf/action/`

Description

This file defines conditions for executing actions by the automated action function of JP1/IM and the commands to be executed as the actions. To use the language encoding that is used by JP1/IM - Manager, specify this file.

The maximum size of an automated action definition file is 22 megabytes (23,068,672 bytes).

The automated action function automatically executes a specified command on the basis of the definition specified in this file when a JP1 event satisfying specified conditions is received.

Each line of action definition information is called a *parameter*. There are three types of parameters in an automated action definition file:

- Automated action definition file version
  Defines the format version of the automated action definition file.
- Automated action status monitoring parameter (common block)
  Specify the `cmn` parameter in the common block to define whether the status of automated actions is to be monitored.
- Automated action definition parameters (action block)
  Specify parameters, such as `prm` and `cmt`, in the action block to define conditions for executing an action and the command to be executed as the action.

You must specify the automated action definition file version and the automated action status monitoring parameter before the automated action definition parameters. If you specify the automated action definition file version and/or the automated action status monitoring parameter after the automated action definition parameters, the specified definition is ignored.

If you specify the automated action definition file version or the automated action status monitoring parameter more than once, the first definition specified takes effect and subsequent definitions are ignored.

Definition specification

- Use the space or the tab to separate the words in a parameter.
- Any space or tab character at the beginning or at the end of a line is ignored.
- A line beginning with hash mark (#) is regarded as a comment except when the hash mark (#) is preceded by a character string.
- Use lowercase letters to specify the parameter names in action definitions. A specified parameter name that contains uppercase letters is treated as being invalid and results in a definition error.

Action priority

If a received JP1 event satisfies the execution conditions in multiple automated action definitions, only the automated action that has the highest priority is executed (for each parameter group discussed below). The automated action priority order is determined by the following rule:

- The first action specified in the automated action definition file (in GUI, the first action displayed in the Action Parameter Definitions) takes precedence over the other actions.

You can change the action priority order in the common definition. For details about the priority order of automated actions, see *5.3.2 Precedence of execution conditions* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*.

Parameter groups and AND conditions

Each automated action definition parameter belongs to a *parameter group*. A parameter group is a unit for checking the conditions for executing an automated action. Use of parameter groups enables you to specify complex

conditions, such as when multiple actions are to be executed for a single JP1 event or when an action is to be executed only when multiple conditions are satisfied.

When a single JP1 event arrives at the manager host of JP1/IM, the automated action definition parameters and execution conditions are compared for each parameter group in order of priority. When execution conditions that are satisfied are found, only the automated action definition parameter that has the highest priority is executed for each parameter group.

If you specify an ampersand (&) in a parameter group, an AND condition with the automated action definition parameter defined on the preceding line is created. When automated action definition parameters are specified in an AND condition, the corresponding action is executed when all the conditions are satisfied.

Checking the specified information

Use the `jcamakea` command to check the information specified in the definition file.

When the definitions are applied

The definition of an automated action takes effect when you click the **Apply** button in the Action Parameter Definitions window in JP1/IM - View when JP1/IM - Manager starts, or when you execute the `jcachange` command.

If you want to execute the `jcachange` command to re-load the definition, execute the `jcamakea` command first to make sure there are no errors in the definition.

Information that is specified (automated action definition file version)

This subsection describes the information to be specified as the automated action definition file version.

`DESC_VERSION=`*version-information*

Defines the format version of the automated action definition file. Specify this definition on the first line of the automated action definition file (the first line in the file excluding null lines and comment lines). If this information is specified on a line other than the first line, a definition error results.

Table 2–8: Automated action definition file format version information

Version information	Description
1	Automated action definition file version is 07-11 to 07-51.
2	Automated action definition file version is 08-01 to 08-50.
3	Automated action definition file version is 09-00 to 11-10.
4	Automated action definition file version is 11-50 or later.

If this parameter is omitted or 1 is specified, the value 2 is assumed for reading the file. When the **Apply** button is clicked in the Action Parameter Definitions window in JP1/IM - View, the value 2 is set.

If a value other than 1, 2, 3, or 4 is specified in this parameter, an error is output to the integrated trace log and the value 3 is assumed as the version information for reading the file.

In such a case, the Action Parameter Definitions window cannot be displayed in JP1/IM - View. To change the version information, directly edit the definition file.

Because the format of an old automated action definition file version is compatible with the automated action definition file format for version 08-01 or later, the format for version 08-01 or later is assumed for reading the file.

If this parameter is specified on a line that is subsequent to a line containing an automated action definition parameter, the Action Parameter Definitions window can no longer be displayed in JP1/IM - View.

Use the `jcamakea` command to check the contents of the automated action definition file.

Information that is specified (automated action status monitoring parameter)

This subsection describes the information to be specified in the automated action status monitoring parameter.

`cmn` to `end-cmn`

These are the start and end parameters for the block that specifies a parameter that is applicable to all action definitions. The portion between `cmn` and `end-cmn` is called a common block. This block must be specified before the automated action definition parameters. Specify this parameter only once in the automated action definition file. Specification of this block is optional. If this block is omitted, `false` is assumed for the `sta` parameter. The AND condition is applied to each event condition.

`sta {true|false}`

Specifies whether the action status is to be monitored.

Specify either `true` or `false`. To monitor the action status, specify `true`. To not monitor the action status, specify `false`. The default is `false`.

Information that is specified (automated action definition parameters)

This subsection describes each item that is specified in the automated action definition parameters.

`act` *action-name* to `end-act`

Specifies the start and end parameters of an automated action definition. There is no limit to the number of actions that can be defined between `act` and `end-act`; however, at least one action must be specified. The portion between `act` *action-name* and `end-act` is called an action block.

After `act`, specify an action name, expressed using from 1 to 50 bytes of characters. The permitted characters are all characters other than the control characters (from `0x00` to `0x1F` and from `0x7F` to `0x9F`).

Each action name must be unique among the action names specified in all the action blocks. The parameters that can be specified in the action block are as follows:

`prm, cmt, eid, cnd` to `end-cnd, usr, hst, cmd, rul, var, det, ret, aid, valid`

`prm` *parameter-group*

Specifies a number for the parameter group. If this parameter is omitted, `0` is assumed.

You can specify a single numeric digit (from 0 to 9) or the ampersand (`&`). If you specify a numeric digit, you cannot omit the action name. If you specify an ampersand (`&`), this parameter becomes part of an AND condition with the immediately preceding action block, which means that the automated action definition parameter in this action block belongs to the same parameter group as the immediately preceding action block. When an ampersand (`&`) is specified, the action name cannot be specified.

Following an action block for which the ampersand is not specified, you can specify a maximum of 9 action blocks as members of an AND condition (for a total of 10 action blocks including the first action block).

Within the same parameter group, the first action block specified (in the GUI, the top action block displayed in the Action Parameter Definitions window) has precedence over the other action blocks. When a JP1 event arrives at the manager, it is matched against the event conditions in the action block for each parameter group in the order of priority. When event conditions are found that match the JP1 event, the action in the action block that has the highest priority is executed for the parameter group and no more matching is performed for the action blocks that follow the executed action block. Events are matched in ascending order of parameter groups. For details about the priority order of automated actions, see *5.3.2 Precedence of execution conditions* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*.

`cmt` *comment*

Specifies a comment about the action block. This parameter is optional. Specify a comment using from 1 to 1,040 bytes of characters. All characters are permitted. If a comment exceeds 1,040 bytes in length, the portion in excess of 1,040 bytes is deleted.

`aid` *action-id*

Specifies the action ID. This parameter cannot be omitted. The action ID can be any number from 0 to 2,147,483,647. However, this parameter cannot be specified when you have specified `&` for the *parameter-group*.

This parameter can be specified only when the version information is 4.

`valid true|false`

Enables or disables (specifies `true` or `false`, respectively) the automated action definition. This parameter is optional. If this parameter is omitted, the value is assumed to be `true`. However, this parameter cannot be specified when you have specified `&` for the *parameter-group*. When you have specified `&` for the *parameter-group*, the status (enabled or disabled) of the automated action definition depends on the status of the previous action execution condition.

This parameter can be specified only when the version information is 4.

`eid` *event-ID*

Specifies the event ID for the action conditions. This parameter is mandatory and can be specified only once.

An event ID consists of a base part and an extension part. Express each part of an event ID as a string of from 1 to 8 hexadecimal characters, and separate the base part from the extension part with a colon (`:`). An event ID is not case sensitive. The extension part can be omitted. To specify any event ID, use an asterisk (`*`). When an asterisk is specified, all events become subject to the action. If JP1 events occur frequently, a large number of actions will be implemented, in which case execution may be delayed. When you specify an asterisk, you should narrow down the applicable events by using other conditions (such as a message, basic event information, detailed event information, and extended event information).

The following shows an example:

Example: Specify event ID A as follows:

`eid a`

`eid A`

`eid 0000000a`

`eid 0000000A`

`eid 0000000A:0`

`eid 0000000A:00000000`

Example: Specify any event ID as follows:

`eid *`

`cnd` *event-conditions* to `end-cnd`

Specifies the start and end parameters of the block that specifies event conditions for executing an action. Specification of an event condition block is mandatory. Specify only one event condition block within an action block. You can specify from 0 to 256 event conditions in an event condition block. The AND condition is applied to each event condition.

event-conditions

Specifies the event conditions in the following format (Δ indicates a single-byte space):

*attribute-name*Δ*comparison-keyword*Δ*operand*[Δ*operand*]`...`

Note that a line consisting of only spaces or tabs is ignored during processing.

attribute-name

Specifies the name of an attribute that you want to compare. To specify a basic attribute, place `B.` immediately before the name. To specify an extended attribute (common information or user-specific information), place `E.` immediately before the name. Attribute names are case sensitive.

comparison-keyword

Specifies one of `BEGIN` (begins with), `IN` (matches), `NOTIN` (does not match), `SUBSTR` (includes), `NOTSUBSTR` (does not include), or `REGEX` (regular expression) as the comparison keyword. The comparison keyword is case sensitive.

operand

Specifies a character string as the value that is to be compared with the attribute value by the specified comparison keyword. Operands are case sensitive.

To specify multiple operands, separate them with one or more consecutive spaces or a tab. The OR condition is applied to the specified operands. Note that when a regular expression is specified, only one operand can be specified.

To use a space, tab, end-of-line code (CR or LF), or `%` as part of an operand value, you must specify a value shown below:

No.	Value to be used	What to specify
1	Tab (`0x09`)	`%09`
2	Space (`0x20`)	`%20`
3	`%` (`0x25`)	`%25`
4	Linefeed code LF (`0x0a`)	`%0a`
5	Carriage return code CR (`0x0d`)	`%0d`

The character code specified after `%` is not case sensitive. When a JP1 regular expression is used, `%0d` cannot be specified. The following shows an example of defining ID matches `100` and `200`, which selects multiple operands:

`B.IDΔINΔ100Δ200`

Legend: Δ indicates a single-byte space (`0x20`)

You can specify a maximum of 4,096 bytes of operands per event condition and per event condition block (total length in bytes of all operands that are specified in the event condition block).

Basic event information

If you specify `B.BASIC` as the attribute name, you can set the same conditions as for basic event information in the automated action definition file (for conversion).

When you specify `B.BASIC` as the attribute name, you must specify `REGEX` as the comparison keyword.

You can specify the operands in the same format as is used for basic event information in the automated action definition file (for conversion). Note that to use a space, tab, end-of-line code (CR or LF), or percent sign (`%`), specify `%`. Specify a forward slash (`/`) as `/`; there is no need to specify it as `\/`.

Detailed event information

If you specify `B.DETAIL` as the attribute name, you can set the same conditions as for detailed event information in the automated action definition file (for conversion).

When you specify `B.DETAIL` as the attribute name, you must specify `REGEX` as the comparison keyword.

You can specify the operands in the same format as is used for detailed event information in the automated action definition file (for conversion). Note that to use a space, tab, end-of-line code (CR or LF), or percent sign (`%`), specify `%`. Specify a forward slash (`/`) as `/`; there is no need to specify it as `\/`.

The following table lists and describes the attribute names, comparison keywords, and operands that can be specified in an event condition.

Table 2–9: Attribute names, comparison keywords, and operands that can be specified in an event condition

No.	Item	Attribute name	Comparison keywords	Operand
1	Event ID	`B.ID`	• `Match` • `Does not match` • `Regular expression`	Specifies an event ID. • A maximum of 100 event IDs can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one event ID is allowed. • In the case of `Match` or `Does not match`, the event ID is not case sensitive. • The permitted range is from `0` to `7FFFFFFF`. • In the case of a regular expression, the event ID of an event to be compared is treated as having the following format: • When the extended part of the event ID is `0`: *basic-part-of-event-ID* (8-digit hexadecimal value consisting of uppercase letters and numbers) • When the extended part of the event ID is not `0`: *basic-part-of-event-ID* (8-digit hexadecimal value consisting of uppercase letters and numbers)**:** *extended-part-of-event-ID* (8-digit hexadecimal value consisting of uppercase letters and numbers) If the basic part or extended part of an event ID is a value that consists of fewer than 8 characters, leading 0s are added to obtain a string of 8 characters.
2	Source process ID	`B.PROCESSID`	• `Match` • `Does not match` • `Regular expression`	Specifies the process ID of the application program that issues the event. • A maximum of 100 source process IDs can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one source process ID is allowed. • The permitted value range is from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647.
3	Registered time	`B.TIME`	`Regular expression`	Specifies the time the JP1 event was registered into the event database at the source host. • A regular expression in the format *YYYYMMDDhhmmss* must be used.
4	Arrived time	`B.ARRIVEDTIME`	`Regular expression`	Specifies the time the JP1 event arrived at the event database at the source host. • A regular expression in the format *YYYYMMDDhhmmss* must be used.

No.	Item	Attribute name	Comparison keywords	Operand
5	Source user ID	`B.USERID`	• `Match` • `Does not match` • `Regular expression`	Specifies the user ID (numeric value) of the source process. • A maximum of 100 source user IDs can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one source user ID is allowed. • The permitted value range is from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647.
6	Source group ID	`B.GROUPID`	• `Match` • `Does not match` • `Regular expression`	Specifies the group ID (numeric value) of the source process. • A maximum of 100 source group IDs can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one source user ID is allowed. • The permitted value range is from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647.
7	Source user name	`B.USERNAME`	• `Match` • `Does not match` • `Is contained` • `Is not contained` • `First characters` • `Regular expression`	Specifies the user name of the source process. • A maximum of 100 source user names can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one source user name is allowed.
8	Source group name	`B.GROUPNAME`	• `Match` • `Does not match` • `Is contained` • `Is not contained` • `First characters` • `Regular expression`	Specifies the group name of the source process. • A maximum of 100 source group names can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one source group name is allowed.
9	Source IP address	`B.SOURCEIPADDR`	• `Match` • `Does not match` • `Is contained` • `Is not contained` • `First characters` • `Regular expression`	Specifies the IP address of the event-issuing server. • A maximum of 100 source IP addresses can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one source IP address is allowed. • To specify an IPv6 address, use a four-digit value in hexadecimal (`0` to `9` and `a` to `f`) as shown below. The alphabetic characters are case sensitive. Example: `0011:2233:4455:6677:8899:aabb:ccdd:eeff` • Lowercase letters cannot be changed to uppercase alphabetic characters, and IPv4-mapped address, IPv4-compatible addresses, and abbreviated IPv6 addresses cannot be specified.
10	Event-issuing server name (source host)[#]	`B.SOURCESERVER`	• `Match` • `Does not match` • `Is contained` • `Is not contained`	Specifies the host name of the host (event server name) where the JP1 event occurred. • A maximum of 100 event-issuing server names can be specified.

2. Definition Files

No.	Item	Attribute name	Comparison keywords	Operand
			• First characters • Regular expression	However, if a regular expression is used, only one event-issuing server name is allowed.
11	Message	B.MESSAGE	• Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • First characters • Regular expression	Specifies the message for a basic attribute of the event. • A maximum of 100 messages can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one message is allowed.
12	Detailed event information	B.DETAIL	• Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • First characters • Regular expression	Specifies detailed information for a basic attribute of the event. • A maximum of 100 detailed information items can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one detailed information item is allowed. • If binary data is set in the detailed information for the JP1 event, the detailed information is treated as being the null character " " (0 bytes) for performing comparison. • Available for compatibility purposes.
13	Reason for registration	B.REASON	• Match • Does not match	Specifies a reason for registration. • A maximum of 100 reasons for registration can be specified.
14	Start time	E.START_TIME	Regular expression	Specifies the execution start or restart time. • This item cannot be specified more than once. • Specify the absolute time in seconds using a regular expression.
15	End time	E.END_TIME	Regular expression	Specifies the execution end time. • This item cannot be specified more than once. • Specify the absolute time in seconds using a regular expression.
16	Product name	E.PRODUCT_NAME	• Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • First characters • Regular expression	Specifies the name of the product that issued the JP1 event. • A maximum of 100 product names can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one product name is allowed.
17	Object type	E.OBJECT_TYPE	• Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • First characters • Regular expression	Specifies the type of object. • A maximum of 100 object types can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one object type is allowed.

No.	Item	Attribute name	Comparison keywords	Operand
18	Object name	E.OBJECT_NAME	• Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • First characters • Regular expression	Specifies the object name of the JP1 event. • A maximum of 100 object names can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one object name is allowed.
19	Root object type	E.ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE	• Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • First characters • Regular expression	Specifies the root object type of the JP1 event. • A maximum of 100 root object types can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one root object type is allowed.
20	Root object name	E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME	• Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • First characters • Regular expression	Specifies the root object name of the JP1 event. • A maximum of 100 root object names can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one root object name is allowed.
21	Object ID	E.OBJECT_ID	• Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • First characters • Regular expression	Specifies the object ID of the JP1 event. • A maximum of 100 object IDs can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one object ID is allowed.
22	Occurrence	E.OCCURRENCE	• Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • First characters • Regular expression	Specifies the occurrence of the JP1 event. • A maximum of 100 occurrences can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one occurrence is allowed.
23	User name	E.USER_NAME	• Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • First characters • Regular expression	Specifies the user name of the user who issued the JP1 event. • A maximum of 100 user names can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one user name allowed.
24	Result code	E.RESULT_CODE	• Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • First characters • Regular expression	Specifies the termination code. • A maximum of 100 termination codes can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one termination code is allowed.
25	Severity	E.SEVERITY	• Match • Regular expression	Specifies the severity of the JP1 event. • The following severity levels can be specified: Emergency, Alert, Critical, Error,

No.	Item	Attribute name	Comparison keywords	Operand
				`Warning`, `Notice`, `Information`, or `Debug`. • Multiple severity values can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one severity value is allowed.
26	Event source host name#	`E.JP1_SOURCEHOST`	• `First characters` • `Match` • `Does not match` • `Is contained` • `Is not contained` • `Regular expression`	Specifies the event source host name of the JP1 event. • A maximum of 100 reasons for registration can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one reason for registration is allowed.
27	Basic event information	`B.BASIC`	`Regular expression`	You can specify basic event information for compatibility with version 8 or earlier.
28	Program-specific extended attribute	`--`	• `Match` • `Does not match` • `Is contained` • `Is not contained` • `First characters` • `Regular expression`	Specifies the attribute name of a program-specific extended attribute. • You can specify a name with a maximum length of 32 bytes that begins with an uppercase letter and consists of uppercase letters, numeric characters, and the underscore (_). • A maximum of 100 extended attribute names can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one extended attribute name is allowed.

Legend:

--: None

#

If the integrated monitoring database and the IM Configuration Management database are enabled, and the comparison keyword is `Match` or `Do not match`, the business group name can be specified in a path format.

If the integrated monitoring database and the IM Configuration Management database are disabled, and a comparison keyword other than `Match` and `Do not match` is selected, a business group name specified in a path format is treated as a host name.

If the `-ignorecasehost` option of the `jcoimdef` command is set to `ON`, and a comparison keyword other than `Regular expression` is selected, the character string is no longer case sensitive.

`usr` *user-name*

Specifies the user name of the JP1 user who executes the action. The `usr` parameter is optional. If this parameter is omitted, the system assumes the JP1 user name specified as the default action execution user in the definition of the automated action execution environment. If the default action execution user is also omitted, `jp1admin` is assumed.

The number of characters you can specify is 1 to 31 bytes for the user name. Only one-byte alphanumeric characters can be used. Alphabetic characters are not case sensitive. You can specify a variable for the user name. You specify a variable when you want to set information contained in the received JP1 event as the user name.

You can set event information for the user name.

When the action is executed, the JP1 user specified here is mapped to the OS user at the execution host that will execute the command, according to the JP1/Base definition. In UNIX, the shell environment of the mapped OS user is used for execution. Note that this parameter cannot be specified together with the `rul` parameter.

`hst` {*execution-host-name* | *group-name* | *business-group-name* | *monitoring-group-name*}

Specifies the name of the host on which an action is executed, a host group name, a business group name, or a monitoring group name. For a host name, specify a name set as a managed host in the system configuration definition. The `hst` parameter is optional. If it is omitted, the local host is assumed.

Express the execution host name or host group name using from 1 to 255 bytes of characters. The execution host name or host group name cannot contain the space character. You can specify a variable for the execution host name or host group name. You specify a variable when you want to set information contained in the received JP1 event as the execution host name or host group name. For example, to execute the action on the host that issues the event, specify `$EVHOST`.

You can set event information for the execution host name or host group name.

For a business group name and monitoring group name, you can specify a character string with a maximum of 2,048 bytes. If the specified character string begins with a slash (/), it is treated as a business group name or a monitoring group name. Note, however, that the character string is treated as a host name or a host group name if the integrated monitoring database and the IM Configuration Management database are disabled.

Note that this parameter cannot be specified together with the `rul` parameter.

`cmd` *action*

Specifies the command that is to be executed as the action. For details about the specifiable commands, see *Chapter 5. Command Execution by Automated Action* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*.

The `cmd` parameter is optional. If this parameter is omitted, no action is taken even when conditions for action execution are satisfied.

Note that if any of the following parameters is omitted, omitting the `cmd` parameter results in a definition error:

`usr`, `var`, `hst`, `det`, `ret`

The `cmd` parameter cannot be specified more than once. Specify the parameter using from 1 to 4,096 bytes of characters. Any tabs or spaces preceding the action are deleted, but spaces following the action are not deleted.

This parameter cannot be specified together with the `rul` parameter.

You can set event information for the action.

You can use a variable to specify information contained in the received JP1 event. For example, if the execution host is UNIX, the following specification sets the name of the host that issued the JP1 event in the `HOSTNAME` environment variable:

`HOSTNAME="$EVHOST"` *action*

xxx`_BASIC="$EVBASE"` `xxx_MESSAGE="$EVMSG"` *action*

Notes about the length of an action command

The maximum length of a command that can be executed as an action is 4,096 bytes including the information obtained after converting variables to be used in the action definition (such as `$EVMSG`). If the command length exceeds 4,096 bytes, the execution status becomes `Fail`, in which case the command is not executed. In such a case, the message `KAVB4421-W` is displayed in the **Message** field in the Action Log Details window.

The length of a command that can be executed as an action also depends on the system where JP1/IM - Manager and JP1/Base are running.

If any of the hosts on the automated action execution route (including the source manager host and target execution host) runs JP1/IM - Manager or JP1/Base version 6 or version 7, the maximum length of a command must not exceed 1,024 bytes. For notes about the length of a command, see *11.4.1 Notes regarding the considerations for automated actions* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*.

Notes about codes that cannot be recognized as characters in an action

If codes (ASCII codes and characters not included in the character set of the multi-byte characters encoding specified in the environment settings) that are not recognizable as characters are included in an action, the action might not be executed, or if it is executed, might result in an error because of the shell or other specifications on the execution

host. In such a case, the action results in terminated status, not an execution failure. Even though there might be no invalid code in the definition file, an invalid code might be generated when a variable used in the action definition is replaced with the actual value. For details about the correct specification of variables in an action definition, consult the documentation for the products that issue action-related events.

`rul`

Specifies that a rule startup request to JP1/IM - RL is to be set. This parameter cannot be specified together with the `var`, `cmd`, `usr`, or `hst` parameter.

`var` *environment-variable-file-name*

Specifies the full path name of the environment variable file that specifies environment variables for the command that is to be executed as the action. This parameter is optional. If this parameter is omitted, it is assumed that there is no environment variable file. For details about the format of an environment variable file, see *Environment variable file* (*Chapter 2. Definition Files*).

Express the environment variable file name using from 1 to 255 bytes of characters. You can set event information for the environment variable file name. You can specify a variable for the environment variable file name. You specify a variable when you want to set information contained in the received JP1 event as the environment variable file name. For example, to set the JP1 event extended attribute named `ENVFILE` as the environment variable file name, specify `$EV"ENVFILE"`.

Note that this parameter cannot be specified together with the `rul` parameter. Spaces before and after the environment variable file name are not deleted. Only one tab or one space character following `var` is deleted.

`det` *suppress-period*

Specifies a period during which action execution is to be suppressed. The action for the action conditions is suppressed if it would otherwise occur during the period specified in this parameter. This parameter is optional. If this parameter is omitted, the action is not suppressed. The permitted value range for the suppression period is from 1 to 3,600 (seconds). This parameter cannot be specified when you have specified `&` for the parameter group. In the case of AND conditions, specify the suppression period in the first automated action definition parameter that is defined for the AND conditions.

`ret` *delay-monitoring-period*

Specifies a period during which monitoring for the action execution is performed. If the amount of time specified in this parameter expires before a command control action termination message is received from the execution host after a JP1 event arrived at JP1/Base at the manager, a delay of action is reported by using a method such as JP1 event issuance or command execution. This parameter is optional. If this parameter is omitted, no monitoring for action delay is performed. The permitted value range for the delay monitoring period is from 1 to 86,400 (seconds).

`#`*comment-line*

A line beginning with a hash mark (`#`) is treated as a comment. Note that if you set an action definition from JP1/IM - View, comment lines with the `#` mark are deleted.

Variables that can be used in the action definition

In a definition of automated action definition parameters, you can use variables in the `usr`, `var`, `hst`, and `cmd` parameters to specify information contained in the JP1 events.

When the action is executed, the variables are replaced with the actual information in the JP1 event.

To specify a variable in an automated action definition parameter, use a format such as `$EVID`. If you want to specify `$` as a character, specify the escape character `\` before the `$`.

The following table lists and describes the available variables.

Table 2–10: Variables that can be used in action definitions

Type of information	Variable name	Description
Information contained in the basic attributes of JP1 events	EVBASE	Entire basic event information[#1]
	EVID	Event ID (*basic-code*:*extended-code*)
	EVIDBASE	Event ID (basic code)
	EVDATE	Event registration date (*YYYY*/*MM*/*DD*)[#2]
	EVTIME	Event registration time (*hh*:*mm*:*ss*)[#2]
	EVPID	Event source process ID
	EVUSRID	User ID of the event source process
	EVGRPID	Group ID of the event source process
	EVUSR	Event source user name
	EVGRP	Event source group name
	EVHOST	Event source host name
	EVIPADDR	Event source IP address
	EVSEQNO	Serial number
	EVARVDATE	Event arrival date (*YYYY*/*MM*/*DD*)[#2]
	EVARVTIME	Event arrival time (*hh*:*mm*:*ss*)[#2]
	EVSRCNO	Serial number at the event source
	EVMSG	Entire message text[#3]
	EVDETAIL	Entire detailed event information[#3, #4]
Information contained in the extended attributes of JP1 events	EVSEV	Severities in extended event information (`Emergency`, `Alert`, `Critical`, `Error`, `Warning`, `Notice`, `Information`, `Debug`)[#3]
	EVUSNAM	User name[#3]
	EVOBTYP	Object type[#3]
	EVOBNAM	Object name[#3]
	EVROBTYP	Registration type[#3]
	EVROBNAM	Root object name[#3]
	EV"PRODUCT_NAME"	Product name[#5]
	EV"OBJECT_ID"	Object ID[#5]
	EV"OCCURRENCE"	Occurrence[#5]
	EV"START_TIME"	Start time[#5]
	EV"END_TIME"	End time[#5]
	EV"RESULT_CODE"	Return code[#5]

Type of information	Variable name	Description
	EV"JP1_SOURCEHOST"	Issuing host name[5]
	EV"extended-attribute-name"	Any extended attribute[5]
Other	EV"@JP1IM_CORRELATE"	Correlation event flag • Not a correlation event: 0 • Correlation approval event: 1 • Correlation failure event: 2
	EV"@JP1IM_ORIGINAL_SEVERITY"	Extended event information original severity level (Emergency, Alert, Critical, Error, Warning, Notice, Information, or Debug)[3]
	EV"@JP1IM_CHANGE_SEVERITY"	New severity level flag • Severity is not changed: 0 • Severity is changed: 1
	EV"@JP1IM_DISPLAY_MESSAGE"	Changed display message
	EV"@JP1IM_CHANGE_MESSAGE"	Display message change flag • Message has not been changed: 0 • Message was changed: 1
	ACTHOST	Manager host name at the action request source[3]
	EVENV1 to EVENV9	Data obtained by specifying parentheses (()) in a regular expression in the specification of an action execution condition [5](applicable only when an extended regular expression is used at the manager host)

#1: The basic information of a JP1 event is converted to the following format and passed to the action (Δ indicates a single-byte space):

*event-ID*Δ*event-source-user-name*Δ*event-source-user-ID*Δ*event-source-group-name*Δ*event-source-group-ID*Δ*event-source-event-server-name*Δ*event-source-process-ID*Δ*event-registration-date*Δ*event-registration-time*Δ*event-source-host-IP-address*

An item that is not set is replaced with the null character.

#2: Converted in the time zone for JP1/IM - Manager and passed to the action.

#3: When an action is executed, if the applicable attribute does not exist, the variable is converted to a null character and passed to the action.

#4: When detailed attribute information for a JP1 event is in binary format, the variable is converted to a null character and passed to the action.

#5: If the applicable attribute does not exist, the character string of the variable is passed to the action as is.

In addition, depending on the type of JP1 event, an action might not be executed, or if executed, might result in an error because the variable itself does not exist or codes (ASCII codes and characters that are not included in the character set of the multi-byte characters encoding specified in the environment settings) not recognizable as characters are included. See the documentation for the JP1 event source product to check the attribute information, and then set the characters that need to be replaced.

Encoding for event inheritance information

For **Action** of the action-related items, you can use URL encoding or Base64 encoding for the values for event inheritance information. The specification format is $*variable-name*$*encoding-type*. To specify a single-byte alphanumeric character or an underscore (_) immediately after *encoding-type*, use the format ${*variable-name*$*encoding-type*}. If you specify a dollar sign ($) as part of a character string, immediate before $, specify \ as an escape character.

In the following cases, $*variable-name*$*encoding-type* and ${*variable-name*$*encoding-type*} will be treated as character strings and thus will not be converted:

• There is no event that corresponds to *variable-name*.

- The specification format is invalid.

The following table describes the encoding types for event inheritance information and shows the specification formats.

Table 2–11: Encoding types for event inheritance information and specification formats

No.	Encoding type	Specification format	Description
1	URL encoding	`$`*variable-name*`$URLENC`	URL encoding is used to encode the value of event inheritance information as a UTF-8 character string.
		`${`*variable-name*`$URLENC}`	
2	Base64 encoding	`$`*variable-name*`$ENC`	Base64 encoding is used to encode the value of event inheritance information.
		`${`*variable-name*`$ENC}`	
3	Both Base64 encoding and URL encoding	`$`*variable-name*`$ENC$URLENC`	The value of event inheritance information is encoded by using Base64 encoding and then by using URL encoding.
		`${`*variable-name*`$ENC$URLENC}`	
4	No encoding is performed	`$`*variable-name*	Neither URL encoding nor Base64 encoding is performed.
		`${`*variable-name*`}`	

Notes about specifying variables

- If you specify a character, such as an alphanumeric character or an underscore (_), immediately after the variable name, the variable will not be converted correctly. In such a case, enclose the variable name in curly brackets ({ }), as shown in the examples below. These examples assume that `100:0` is specified as the event ID (`$EVID`) and `ABC` is specified as the extended attribute EX (`$EV"EX"`).

  Examples:

  action-definition → *information-after-conversion*

  `$EVID abc` → `100:0 abc`

  `$EVIDabc` → `$EVIDabc` *(in Windows),* `none` *(in UNIX)*

  `${EVID}abc` → `100:0abc`

  `$EVID_abc` → `$EVID_abc` *(in Windows),* `none` *(in UNIX)*

  `${EVID}_abc` → `100:0_abc`

  `$EV"EX" abc` → `ABC abc`

  `$EV"EX"abc` → `ABCabc`

- If the source character information contains any of the control characters shown below, the control character is converted to a space (`0x20`).

  Control characters that are converted to a space: `0x01` to `0x1F` (excluding tab (`0x09`)), `0x7F`

  For example, if the message acquired by specifying `$EVMSG` contains a linefeed code (`0x0A`), the linefeed code (`0x0A`) is converted to the space (`0x20`).

  Example: If the action `echo $EVMSG` is set and the character string `"line-1 0x0A line-2"`, which contains a linefeed code, is received as the message for the event, the command `"echo line-1Δline-2"` is executed as the action. (Δ indicates a single-byte space.)

- When a backslash (\) is specified immediately before a dollar sign ($), the dollar sign is treated as a character string. However, if you attempt to specify a backslash followed by a variable, for example, in a file path, the backslash will be converted instead of being treated as a character string. You can prevent this by one of the following methods:

  - Using an execution command:

    Create a batch file in which the variable is specified for the argument. Use the batch file to specify commands that include backslashes.

Example of how to specify an execution command:

- Execution command: `AppTest.bat $ACTHOST`

- Batch file: `application.exe c:\work\%1\result.txt`

In this example, the conversion result of `$ACTHOST` is set for `%1`.

- Using a variable in a file path:

  Add a prefix to the variable.

  The following are examples of when `IM-VIEW` is set for `EV"PRODUCT_NAME"`.

  Example when the variable cannot be converted:

  - Example specification: `C:\$EV"PRODUCT_NAME"`

  - Conversion result: `C:$EV"PRODUCT_NAME"`

  In this example, `EV"PRODUCT_NAME"` cannot be converted because `\$` is specified.

  Example when the variable can be converted:

  - Example specification: `C:\pre_$EV"PRODUCT_NAME"`

  - Conversion result: `C:\pre_IM-VIEW`

  In this example, `EV"PRODUCT_NAME"` can be converted because `pre_` is added before the variable.

- In UNIX, the final expansion depends on the interpretation by the shell. If the expanded data contains a character that has a special meaning in the shell, such as `*`, it is replaced by the corresponding data. To prevent such characters from being converted, enclose the entire variable in double-quotation marks (`"`), such as `"$EVMSG"`.

- If JP1 event information specified by a variable contains a double quotation (`"`), single-quotation mark (`'`), or another character that has a special meaning when used in a command, the command might not be interpreted correctly. We recommend that you convert such characters in the configuration file for converting information. For details about the configuration file for converting information, see *Configuration file for converting information (event_info_replace.conf)* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.

Regular expressions in an action definition

This subsection describes how to use regular expressions to specify attributes of JP1 events (message text, basic attributes, and detailed information) in an event monitoring condition of an automated action definition.

The supported regular expressions depend on the OS. The regular expressions supported by Windows and UNIX are described below.

If you share the same action definitions among different OSs, specify conditions using expressions that are supported by all the OSs because interpretation of regular expressions depends on the OS. Regular expressions supported by all OSs are presented in *Appendix G. Regular Expressions* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*. Consult this information to determine the regular expressions that can be used.

Regular expressions for the Windows version

For the Windows version, you can set the supported regular expressions to either JP1-specific regular expressions or extended regular expressions. The default is extended regular expressions. For details about how to specify JP1-specific regular expressions, see *Automated action environment definition file (action.conf.update)* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.

Regular expressions for the UNIX version

For the UNIX version, use the extended regular expressions. For details about the supported regular expressions, see the OS-provided *regexp(5)*.

Notes on regular expressions

- Because the regular expression of the automated action is a partial match, conditions are the same regardless of whether the same characters (`.*`) are specified for the first and last characters.

  For example, the same conditions can be set for the following examples 1 and 2:

  Example 1: Regular expression matching the string containing "A001Δ:ΔWEB-server":

  `.*A001Δ:ΔWEB-server.*`

  Example 2: Regular expression matching the string containing "A001Δ:ΔWEB-server":

  `A001Δ:ΔWEB-server`

  Do not specify (`.*`) at the beginning or end because searching might take a long time.

- If the `jcamakea` command is executed to check a file that contains either of the regular expressions below, the KAVB5759-W message appears:

  - Regular expression beginning or ending with `.*`

  - Regular expression containing successive instances of `.*`

  For details about the KAVB5759-W message, see *2.6 Messages related to automated actions and Event Base Service (KAVB4001 to KAVB6000)* in the manual *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Messages*.

Example definition

The examples below show example definitions for the automated action definition file. Note that the extended regular expression is specified as the regular expression type in these examples.

Example definition 1: Using a variable (1)

The following is an example definition for specifying JP1 event information received by using a variable as an argument of a command to be executed as an action:

- Event condition

  The event ID (`B.ID`) is `00000001`.

  The message format is *message-ID*[#]Δ:Δ*message-text*.

  #: A message ID consists of one alphabetic character and three numeric characters.

- Command to be executed as an action

  `alarm.bat`Δ*argument-1*Δ*argument-2*

- JP1 event information to be specified as a command argument

  argument-1: The message value (`${EVMSG}` is specified as a variable)

  argument-2: The extended attribute value `AAA` (`${EV"AAA"}` is specified as a variable)

```
 1 DESC_VERSION=3

 2 cmn
 3   sta△false
 4 end-cmn

 5 act△action 1
 6   prm△0
 7   cmt△Example of using a variable
 8   eid△1

 9   cnd
10     B.MESSAGE△REGEX△(^[A-Z][0-9][0-9][0-9])%20:%20(.*)
11   end-cnd

12   cmd△alarm.bat△"$EV"AAA""△"${EVMSG}"
13 end-act
```

Note: In this example, a line number is inserted at the beginning of each line to indicate the individual lines you need to write in the definition file.

When the value for the received JP1 event message (`B.MESSAGE`) is `A001△:△The WEB server goes down.` and the value for the AAA extended attribute is `kanshi`, the action `alarm.bat△"kanshi"△"A001△:△The WEB server goes down."` is performed.

Example definition 2: Using a variable (2)

The following is an example definition for specifying a part of the JP1 event information received by using the variables `EVENV1` to `EVENV9` as arguments of the command to be executed as an action:

- Event condition

  The event ID (`B.ID`) is `00000001`.

  The message format is *message-ID[#]△:△message-text*.

  #: A message ID consists of one alphabetic character and three numeric characters.

- Command to be executed as an action

  `alarm.bat△argument-1△argument-2`

- JP1 event information to be specified as command arguments

  argument-1: Message ID value (`${EVENV1}` is specified as a variable)

  argument-2: Message text value (`${EVENV2}` is specified as a variable)

```
 1 DESC_VERSION=3

 2 cmn
 3   sta△false
 4 end-cmn

 5 act△action 1
 6   prm△0
 7   cmt△Example of using a variable
 8   eid△1

 9   cnd
10     B.MESSAGE△REGEX△(^[A-Z][0-9][0-9][0-9])%20:%20(.*)
11   end-cnd

12   cmd△alarm.bat△"${EVENV1}"△"${EVENV2}"
13 end-act
```

Note: In this example, a line number is inserted at the beginning of each line to indicate the individual lines you need to write in the definition file.

When the value for the received JP1 event message (`B.MESSAGE`) is `A001△:△The WEB server goes down.`, the action `alarm.bat△"A001"△"The WEB server goes down."` is performed.

Example definition 3: Specifying an event ID in a regular expression (1)

The following is an example definition when B.ID is specified as the attribute name of an event condition and REGEX is specified as the comparison keyword:

- Event condition

  The event ID is a value from 00000001 to 00000200 (Hexadecimal A to F not included).

  The event-issuing server name (B.SOURCESERVER) is kanshi.

- Command to be executed as an action

  alarm.bat

```
 1 DESC_VERSION=3

 2 cmn
 3   sta△false
 4 end-cmn

 5 act△action 1
 6   prm△0
 7   cmt△Event ID:00000001 to 00000200
 8   eid△*

 9   cnd
10     B.ID△REGEX△(^0000000[1-9]|^000000[1-9][0-9]|^000001[0-9][0-9]|^00000200)
11     B.SOURCESERVER△IN△kanshi
12   end-cnd

13   cmd△alarm.bat
14 end-act
Note: In this example, a line number is inserted at the beginning of each line to
indicate the individual lines you need to write in the definition file.
```

To specify an event ID as an event condition, specify * for eid so that the event ID specified as an event condition becomes the target.

Example definition 4: Specifying an event ID in a regular expression (2)

If B.BASIC is specified for the attribute name as an event condition, the conditions can be set in the same format used for the basic event information of the automatic action definition file (for compatibility).

The following is an example definition when B.BASIC is specified as the attribute name of an event condition and REGEX is specified as the comparison keyword:

- Event condition

  The event ID is a value from 00000001 to 00000200 (Hexadecimal A to F not included).

  The event-issuing server name (B.SOURCESERVER) is kanshi.

- Command to be executed as an action

  alarm.bat

```
 1 DESC_VERSION=3

 2 cmn
 3   sta△false
 4 end-cmn

 5 act△action1
 6   prm△0
 7   cmt△Event ID:00000001 to 00000200
 8   eid△*

 9   cnd
10     B.BASIC△REGEX△(^[1-9]|^[1-9][0-9]|^1[0-9][0-9]|^200)
       :0%20.*%20.*%20.*%20.*%20kanshi%20.*%20.*%20.*%20.*$
11   end-cnd

12   cmd△alarm.bat
13 end-act

Note: In this example, a line number is inserted at the beginning of each line to indicate the
individual lines you need to write in the definition file.Line10 spans two lines here, but
write it as one line in the definition file.
```

The method for specifying a tab, space, %, or linefeed is different from the method used for the automatic action definition file (for compatibility). For details, see *Automated action definition file (actdef.conf) (for conversion)* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.

Example definition 5: Using the AND condition

The following is an example definition for setting the action to be executed when event A and event B are received:

- Event A conditions

  The event ID (B.ID) is 00000201.

  The message (B.MESSAGE) is WEB server A goes down..

- Event B conditions

  The event ID (B.ID) is 00000202.

  The message (B.MESSAGE) is Web server B goes down..

- Command to be executed as an action

  alarm.bat

```
 1 DESC_VERSION=3

 2 cmn
 3   sta△false
 4 end-cmn

 5 act△action 1
 6   prm△0
 7   cmt△Example of using AND condition (Event A conditions)
 8   eid△201

 9   cnd
10     B.MESSAGE△IN△WEB server A goes down.
11   end-cnd

12   cmd△alarm.bat
13 end-act

14 act
15   prm△&
16   cmt△Example of using AND condition (Event B conditions)
17   eid△202

18   cnd
19     B.MESSAGE△IN△WEB server B goes down.
20   end-cnd

21 end-act

Note: In this example, a line number is inserted at the beginning of each line to indicate the
individual lines you need to write in the definition file.
```

When the AND condition is applied, we recommend using an automated action by using the correlation event generation function. The correlation event generation function can specify the sequence or the number of JP1 events, a property not available to the AND condition. For details about correlation events, see *3.3 Issue of correlation events* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*.

Automated action definition file (actdef.conf) (for conversion)

Format

```
[#automated-action-definition-file-version]
[DESC_VERSION=version-information]

[#automated-action-status-monitoring-parameter]
Δ0[:state_watch={true | false}]

[#automated-action-definition-parameter]
Δ0[ {+parameter-group-number|&}Δ1] {$event-ID|*}Δ1
[/message/] [,[/basic-event-information/] [,[/detailed-event-information/]
[,[/event-levels-of-extended-event-information/] ] ] ]Δ1[attribute-name-of-
extended-event-information=/attribute-value/
[,attribute-name-of-extended-event-information2=/attribute-value/][,...] ]Δ0
: Δ0[u=user-nameΔ1] [e=environment-variable-file-nameΔ1]
[d=execution-host-name|group-nameΔ1] [dt=suppress-periodΔ1]
[rt=delay-monitoring-periodΔ1] [action]
    :
```

File

`actdef.conf` (automated action definition file) (for conversion)

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:

Console-path\conf\action\

For a logical host:

shared-folder\jp1cons\conf\action\

In UNIX

For a physical host:

/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/action/

For a logical host:

shared-directory/jp1cons/conf/action/

Description

This file defines (for conversion) conditions for executing actions by the automated action function of JP1/IM and the commands to be executed as the actions. Use the language encoding that is used by JP1/IM - Manager to specify this file.

When a JP1 event satisfying specified conditions is received, the automated action function executes automatically a specified command based on the definition specified in this file.

Each line of action definition information is called a *parameter*. There are three types of parameters in an automated action definition file:

- Automated action definition file version

  Defines the format version of the automated action definition file.

- Automated action status monitoring parameter

  Defines whether the status of automated actions is to be monitored.

- Automated action definition parameters

  Define conditions for executing an action and the command to be executed as the action.

You must specify the automated action definition file version and the automated action status monitoring parameter before the automated action definition parameters. If you specify the automated action definition file version and/or the automated action status monitoring parameter after any automated action definition parameters, the specified definition is ignored.

If you specify the automated action definition file version or the automated action status monitoring parameter more than once, the first definition specified takes effect and subsequent definitions are ignored.

Definition specification

The automated action status monitoring parameter and the automated action definition parameters specify one definition per line. A definition that will not fit on one line can be continued onto the next line.

An automated action definition parameter is specified in the format *event-monitoring-condition*:*action-execution-definition*, consisting of two components separated by a colon (:).

- The maximum length of one automated action definition parameter is 5,706 bytes.

  Spaces are counted, but the \ in a linefeed code or in a continuation line indicator is not counted.

- An automated action definition parameter that will not fit on one line can continue onto the next line.

  To continue a definition onto the next line, specify \ immediately before the linefeed code at the end of the line. If there is any character, including a space, between \ and the linefeed code, the \ will be regarded as data.

- A line containing a hash mark (#) in column 1 is regarded as a comment line.

  A comment must be specified on a single line. If a comment consists of multiple lines, all but the first line will be discarded when the GUI is used for specifying the definition. Any hash marks (#) in columns other than column 1 or on continuation lines are treated as data, not as a comment.

Priority order of event monitoring conditions

If a received JP1 event satisfies the execution conditions in multiple automated action definitions, only the automated action that has the highest priority level is executed (for each parameter group discussed below). The automated action priority order is determined by the following rules:

- For automated actions with an event ID specified, an automated action that is applied to all event IDs takes precedence.

- The first action specified in the automated action definition file (in GUI, the first action displayed in the Action Parameter Definitions) takes precedence.

Parameter groups and AND conditions

Each automated action definition parameter belongs to a parameter group. A parameter group is a unit for checking the conditions for executing an automated action. Use of parameter groups allows you to specify complex conditions, such as when multiple actions are to be executed for a single JP1 event or when an action is to be executed only when multiple conditions are satisfied.

When a single JP1 event arrives at the manager of JP1/IM, the automated action definition parameters and execution conditions are compared for each parameter group in order of priority. When execution conditions that are satisfied are found, only the automated action definition parameter that has the highest priority is executed for each parameter group.

If you specify an ampersand (`&`) in a parameter group, an AND condition with the automated action definition parameter defined on the preceding line is created. When automated action definition parameters are specified in an AND condition, the corresponding action is executed when all the conditions are satisfied.

Checking the size of an automated action definition parameter

The following lists the items whose size is checked and the respective maximum sizes:

- The maximum size of an automated action definition parameter is 5,706 bytes.
- In an automated action definition parameter, the maximum size of the event monitoring conditions is 1,040 bytes.
- In an automated action definition parameter, the maximum size of an action is 4,096 bytes.

If a maximum size is exceeded, a message is displayed when the definition is applied and the corresponding automated action definition parameter is ignored.

Checking the specified information

Use the `jcamakea` command to check the information specified in the definition file.

Note that, for the automated action definition file (`actdef.conf`) (for compatibility), a business group name cannot be used. If a business group name is specified, it is treated as a host name.

When the definitions are applied

The definition of an automated action takes effect when you click the **Apply** button in the Action Parameter Definitions window in JP1/IM - View when JP1/IM - Manager starts, or when you execute the `jcachange` command.

If you want to execute the `jcachange` command to re-load the definition, execute the `jcamakea` command first to make sure there are no errors in the definition.

Information that is specified (automated action definition file version)

This subsection describes the information to be specified as the automated action definition file version.

`DESC_VERSION=`*version-information*
Defines the format version of the automated action definition file.

Table 2–12: Automated action definition file format version information

Version information	Description
1	Automated action definition file version is 07-11 to 07-51.
2	Automated action definition file version is 08-01 or later.
3	Automated action definition file version is 09-00 or later.
4	Automated action definition file version is 11-50 or later.

If this parameter is omitted or `1` is specified, the value `2` is assumed for reading the file. When the **Apply** button is clicked in the Action Parameter Definitions window in JP1/IM - View, the value `2` is set.

If a value other than 1, 2, 3, or 4 is specified in this parameter, an error is output to the integrated trace log, and the value 3 is assumed as the version information for reading the file. In such cases, the Action Parameter Definitions window cannot be displayed in JP1/IM - View. To change the version information, edit the definition file.

Because the format of an old automated action definition file version is compatible with the automated action definition file format for version 08-01 or later, the format for version 08-01 or later is assumed for reading the file.

If this parameter is specified on a line that is subsequent to a line containing an automated action definition parameter, the Action Parameter Definitions window can no longer be displayed in JP1/IM - View.

Use the `jcamakea` command to check the contents of the automated action definition file.

Information that is specified (automated action status monitoring parameter)

This subsection describes the information to be specified in the automated action status monitoring parameter.

`state_watch={true | false}`

Specifies whether the action status is to be monitored.

Specify either `true` or `false`. The default is `false`.

If `true` is specified, the Action Parameter Definitions window cannot be displayed in JP1/IM - View version 07-01 or earlier.

This parameter is effective only if it is specified before the automated action definition parameters.

If this parameter is specified on a line that is subsequent to a line containing an automated action definition parameter, the Action Parameter Definitions window can no longer be displayed in JP1/IM - View.

You should use the `jcamakea` command to check the contents of the automated action definition file.

When JP1/IM - View version 07-11 or later is connected to JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console) version 07-11 or later, the automated action status monitoring parameter will always be output to the automated action definition file even when the action status is not being monitored.

Information that is specified (automated action definition parameters)

This subsection describes each item that is specified in the automated action definition parameters. For details about the JP1 events, see *Chapter 3. JP1 Events*. Regular expressions and variables that can be specified in the definition are described later.

Event monitoring conditions

The items to be specified as the execution conditions in an automated action definition parameter are described below. The maximum length of a parameter that can be defined as execution conditions is 1,040 bytes.

{+*parameter-group-number*|&}

Specifies the parameter group number to which the automated action definition parameter on this line belongs, expressed as a single-digit number (from 0 to 9) preceded by a plus sign (+). If this information is omitted, 0 is assumed.

If you specify an ampersand (&), this parameter becomes part of an AND condition with the immediately preceding definition line, which means that the automated action definition parameter on this line belongs to the same parameter group as the parameter on the immediately preceding line.

Note that the parameter group number has nothing to do with the priority order for checking execution conditions or the sequence of executing actions.

$*event-ID*

Specifies the event ID preceded by the dollar sign ($). The specification format of an event ID is as follows:

basic-part[:*extended-part*]

Specify the basic and extended parts each using from 1 to 8 hexadecimal numbers (from `0` to `7FFFFFFF`). Alphabetic characters must be specified as lowercase letters.

`*`

Specifies that the target is all event IDs. When an asterisk (`*`) is specified, all events become subject to the action. If JP1 events occur frequently, a large number of actions will be implemented, in which case execution may be delayed. When you specify an asterisk, you should narrow down the applicable events by using other conditions (such as a message, basic event information, detailed event information, and extended event information).

message

Specifies as an execution condition a message text associated with the JP1 event. You can use a regular expression for the condition. When you use a regular expression, specify the message text without control codes.

To express / in a regular expression, specify \/.

basic-event-information

Specifies information about JP1 event basic attributes that are to be used as an execution condition. You can use a regular expression to specify this information.

To express / in a regular expression, specify \/. For details about regular expressions, see *Appendix G. Regular Expressions* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*.

The basic event information is passed as information about JP1 event basic attributes in the format shown below. Use this format to specify a condition for executing an action.

event-IDΔevent-source-user-nameΔevent-source-user-IDΔ

event-source-group-nameΔevent-source-group-IDΔ

event-issuing-server-nameΔevent-source-process-IDΔ

event-registration-year-month-dayΔevent-registration-timeΔevent-source-host-IP-address

For details about the information included in the JP1 event basic attributes, see *Chapter 3. JP1 Events*.

detailed-event-information

Specifies information about detailed attributes in the JP1 event basic attributes that is to be used as an execution condition.

You can use a regular expression to specify this information.

To express / in a regular expression, specify \/. For details about regular expressions, see *Appendix G. Regular Expressions* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*.

The detailed attributes in the JP1 event basic attributes consist of additional JP1 event information. The details and format of this information depend on the JP1 event. If the detailed attribute information is specified in binary format, it is treated as no information (NULL).

Remarks: The detailed attributes in the JP1 event basic attributes are used principally to record detailed information provided by products that issue events that are compatible with the JP1/SES format of version 5 or earlier. Most products whose version is 6 or later use the JP1 event extended attributes to record detailed information.

event-levels-of-extended-event-information

Specifies the severity levels in the extended attributes of the JP1 events that are to be set as an execution condition. Specify the event levels (severities) by combining the applicable characters in the following format:

```
-------E Event level:Emergency
------A- Event level:Alert
-----C-- Event level:Critical
----E--- Event level:Error
---W---- Event level:Warning
--N----- Event level:Notice
-I------ Event level:Information
```

```
D------- Event level:Debug
```

For example, to set as a condition all severities at the Error and higher event levels, specify /----ECAE/.

attribute-name-of-extended-event-information=/attribute-value/

Specifies a combined name and value of the JP1 event extended attribute used to form an execution condition. You can use a regular expression to specify this information.

To express / in a regular expression, specify \/.

You can specify a maximum of 100 pairs of attribute name and attribute value combinations.

For an attribute name, you can specify from 1 to 32 bytes of uppercase letters, numeric characters, and the underscore (_). The attribute name cannot contain a colon (:) or an equal sign (=). Specify an attribute name in a form such as PRODUCT_NAME or OBJECT_NAME. Unlike the settings in other functions, this attribute name is not prefixed with E..

If you specify an event level in this item (item name SEVERITY), specify the attribute value as a character string, such as Emergency or Alert.

Action execution definition

The following describes the items in an automated action definition parameter that can be used to specify an action execution definition.

u=*user-name*

Specifies the user name of the JP1 user who executes the action.

You can specify 1 to 31 bytes of characters. Only one-byte alphanumeric characters can be used. Alphabetic characters are not case sensitive.

If this parameter is omitted, the system assumes the JP1 user name specified as the default action execution user in the definition of the automated action execution environment. If the default action execution user is also omitted, jp1admin is assumed.

You can use a variable to specify information contained in the received JP1 event as the JP1 user name.

When the action is executed, the JP1 user specified here is mapped to the OS user at the execution host that will execute the command, according to the JP1/Base definition. In UNIX, the shell environment of the mapped OS user is used for execution.

If <RULE> is specified in *action*, this item cannot be specified.

e=*environment-variable-file-name*

Specifies the full path name of the environment variable file that specifies environment variables for the command that is to be executed as the action.

The file name can be a character string with a maximum size of 255 bytes. If the file name contains a space, enclose the entire name in double-quotation marks ("").

You can use a variable to specify information contained in the received JP1 event as the file name. For example, to set the JP1 event extended attribute named ENVFILE as the environment variable file name, specify $EV"ENVFILE".

For details about the format of the environment variable file, see *Environment variable file* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.

If <RULE> is specified in *action*, this item cannot be specified.

d=*execution-host-name*|*group-name*

Specifies the name of the host or host group that is to execute the action. For a host name, specify a name set as a managed host in the system configuration definition. A host name or host group name cannot contain a space.

If this parameter is omitted, the action is executed at the local host (the host that contains the automated action definition file).

You can use a variable to specify information contained in the received JP1 event as the host name or group name. For example, to execute the action on the host that issued the event, specify $EVHOST.

If `<RULE>` is specified in *action*, this item cannot be specified.

`dt=`*suppress-period*

Specifies a period during which action execution is to be suppressed. The action for the action conditions is suppressed if it would occur during the period specified in this parameter. If this parameter is omitted, the action is not suppressed. Express the suppression period using from 1 to 4 bytes of numeric characters. The permitted value range is from 1 to 3,600 (seconds).

When this parameter is specified, JP1/IM - View version 07-01 or earlier cannot display the Action Parameter Definitions window.

Note that this parameter cannot be specified in the following case:

`&` is specified.

`rt=`*delay-monitoring-period*

Specifies a period during which monitoring for the action execution is performed. If the amount of time specified in this parameter expires before a command control action termination message is received from the execution host after a JP1 event arrived at JP1/Base at the manager, a delay of action is reported by using a method such as JP1 event issuance or command execution. This parameter is optional. If this parameter is omitted, no monitoring for action delay is performed.

Express the delay monitoring period using a maximum of five bytes of numeric characters. The permitted value range for the delay monitoring period is from 1 to 86,400 (seconds).

When this parameter is specified, JP1/IM - View version 07-01 or earlier cannot display the Action Parameter Definitions window.

action

Specifies the command that is to be executed as the action.

For details about the specifiable commands, see *Chapter 5. Command Execution by Automated Action* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*.

If this parameter is omitted, no action is taken even when conditions for action execution are satisfied.

You can use a variable to specify information contained in the received JP1 event as the command parameter.

If the host where the automated action is defined is UNIX, you can use a variable to specify information contained in the received JP1 event as the command environment variable. For example, `MESSAGE="$EVMSG" command arg1 arg2` can be specified.

Note that the colon (`:`) in the automated action definition parameter is followed by the action to be executed. If you simply specify `u=`, `e=`, `d=`, `dt=`, or `rt=`, it is treated as being part of the previous information, such as a user name. If you specify information such as `u=` and omit the action, an error will result.

The maximum length of a command that can be executed as an action is 4,096 bytes, including the information obtained after converting variables to be used in the action definition (such as `$EVMSG`). If the command length exceeds 4,096 bytes, the execution status becomes `Fail`, in which case the command is not executed. In such a case, the message `KAVB4421-W` is displayed in the **Message** field in the Action Log Details window.

If codes (ASCII codes and characters not included in the character set of the multi-byte characters encoding specified in the environment settings) that are not recognizable as characters are included in an action, the action might not be executed or, if it is executed, might result in an error because of the shell or other specifications on the execution host. If an action contains a code that cannot be recognized as a character, the action might not be executed by the shell at the execution host or might result in an error when the action attempts to execute. In such a case, the action results in terminated status, not an execution failure. Even though there might be no invalid code in the definition file, an invalid code might be generated when a variable used in the action definition is replaced with the actual value. For details about the correct specification of variables in an action definition, consult the documentation for the products that issue action-related events.

To set a rule startup request to JP1/IM - Rule Operation, specify `<RULE>`. When `<RULE>` is specified, *user-name*, *execution-host-name*, and *environment-variable-file-name* cannot also be specified. If one of these items

is specified together with `<RULE>`, the `KAVB4550-W` message is displayed and the automated action definition parameter is not output to the standard output.

Notes about the length of an action command

The maximum length of a command that can be executed as an action depends on the system where JP1/IM - Manager and JP1/Base are running.

If any of the hosts on the automated action execution route (including the source manager host and target execution host) runs JP1/IM - Manager or JP1/Base version 6 or version 7, the maximum length of a command must not exceed 1,024 bytes. For notes about the length of a command, see *11.4.1 Notes regarding the considerations for automated actions* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*.

Variables that can be used in the action definition

In a definition of automated action definition parameters, you can use variables in the specification of the action to be executed (specification following a colon (`:`)) to set information contained in the JP1 event. When the action is executed, the variables are replaced with the actual information in the JP1 event.

To specify a variable in an automated action definition parameter, use a format such as `$EVID`.

The following table lists the describes the available variables.

Table 2–13: Variables that can be used in the action definition

Type of information	Variable name	Description
Information contained in the basic attributes of JP1 events	EVBASE	Entire basic event information
	EVID	Event ID (*basic-code* : *extended-code*)
	EVDATE	Event generation date (*YYYY* / *MM* / *DD*)
	EVTIME	Event generation time (*hh* : *mm* : *ss*)
	EVPID	Event source process ID
	EVUSRID	User ID of the event source process
	EVGRPID	Group ID of the event source process
	EVUSR	Event source user name
	EVGRP	Event source group name
	EVHOST	Event source host name
	EVIPADDR	Event source IP address
	EVSEQNO	Serial number
	EVARVDATE	Event arrival date (*YYYY* / *MM* / *DD*)
	EVARVTIME	Event arrival time (*hh* : *mm* : *ss*)
	EVSRCNO	Serial number at the event source
	EVMSG	Entire message text
	EVDETAIL	Entire detailed event information
Information contained in the extended attributes of JP1 events	EVSEV	Severities in extended event information (`Emergency`, `Alert`, `Critical`, `Error`, `Warning`, `Notice`, `Information`, `Debug`)

Type of information	Variable name	Description
	EV"*extended-attribute-name*"	Any extended attribute
Other	ACTHOST	Manager host name at the action request source
	EVENV1 to EVENV9	Data obtained by specifying parentheses (()) in a regular expression in the specification of an action execution condition (applicable only when an extended regular expression is used at the manager host)

The value of the variable for an invalid item is NULL. In addition, depending on the type of JP1 event, an action might not be executed, or if executed, might result in an error because the variable itself does not exist or codes (ASCII codes and characters not included in the character set of the multi-byte characters encoding specified in the environment settings) that are not recognizable as characters are included. Consult the documentation for the products that issue JP1 events beforehand for correct specification of the information.

Notes about specifying variables

- If you specify a character, such as an alphanumeric character or an underscore (_), immediately after the variable name, the variable will not be converted correctly. In such a case, enclose the variable name in curly brackets ({ }), as shown in the examples below. These examples assume that 100:0 is specified as the event ID ($EVID) and ABC is specified as the extended attribute EX ($EV"EX").

  Examples:

  action-definition → *information-after-conversion*

  $EVID abc → 100:0 abc

  $EVIDabc → $EVIDabc *(in Windows),* none *(in UNIX)*

  ${EVID}abc → 100:0abc

  $EVID_abc → $EVID_abc *(in Windows),* none *(in UNIX)*

  ${EVID}_abc → 100:0_abc

  $EV"EX" abc → ABC abc

  $EV"EX"abc → ABCabc

- If the source character information contains any of the control characters shown below, the control character is converted to a space (0x20).

  Control characters that are converted to a space: 0x01 to 0x1F (excluding tab (0x09)), 0x7F

  For example, if the message acquired by specifying $EVMSG contains a linefeed code (0x0A), the linefeed code (0x0A) is converted to the space (0x20).

  Example: If the action echo $EVMSG is set and the character string "*line-1* 0x0A *line-2*", which contains a linefeed code, is received as the message for the event, the command "echo *line-1*Δ*line-2*" is executed as the action (Δ indicates a space).

- In UNIX, the final expansion depends on the interpretation by the shell. If the expanded data contains a character that has a special meaning in the shell, such as *, it is replaced by the corresponding data. To prevent such characters from being converted, enclose the entire variable in double-quotation marks ("), such as "EVMSG".

- If a JP1 event specified by using a variable contains a double quotation ("), single-quotation mark ('), or another character that has a special meaning when used in a command, the command might not be interrupted correctly. We recommend that you convert such characters in the configuration file for converting information. For details about configuration file for converting information, see *Configuration file for converting information (event_info_replace.conf)* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.

Regular expressions in the action definition

This subsection describes how to use regular expressions to specify the attributes of JP1 events (message text, basic attributes, and detailed information) in an event monitoring condition of an automated action definition.

The supported regular expressions depend on the OS. The regular expressions supported by Windows and UNIX are described below.

If you share the same action definitions among different OSs, specify conditions using expressions that are supported by all the OSs because interpretation of regular expressions depends on the OS. Regular expressions supported by all OSs are presented in *Appendix G. Regular Expressions* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*. Consult this information to determine the regular expressions that can be used.

Regular expressions for the Windows version

For the Windows version, you can set the supported regular expressions to either JP1-specific regular expressions or extended regular expressions. The default is extended regular expressions. For details about how to use the JP1-specific regular expressions, see *Automated action environment definition file (action.conf.update)* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.

In the case of automated actions in JP1/IM, you can also use the extended notations shown below, in addition to the OS's regular expressions:

`\/`, `\\`

> Even in an expression enclosed in brackets, `/` and `\` are treated as characters. This method is used to specify `/` and `\` in regular expressions.

Regular expressions for the UNIX version

For the UNIX version, use the extended regular expressions. For details about the supported regular expressions, see the OS-provided *regexp(5)*.

In the case of automated actions in JP1/IM, you can also use the extended notations shown below, in addition to the OS's regular expressions:

`\/`, `\\`

> Even in an expression enclosed in brackets, `/` and `\` are treated as characters. This method is used to specify `/` and `\` in regular expressions.

Specifying the basic and detailed attributes using regular expressions

This subsection describes how to use regular expressions to specify basic attributes and detailed information about JP1 events in the event monitoring conditions.

The basic attributes of a JP1 event are expressed in the automated action definition parameters in the following format:

event-ID[#1]Δ*event-source-user-name*Δ*event-source-user-ID*Δ

*event-source-group-name*Δ*event-source-group-ID*Δ

event-issuing-server-name[#2]Δ*event-source-process-ID*Δ

event-registration-year-month-day[#3]Δ*event-registration-time*[#4]Δ*event-source-host-IP-address*

#1

The event ID is expressed in the format *basic-code*:*extended-code*. The basic code and extended code are each an 8-digit hexadecimal number (characters from A to F must be uppercase). Any leading zeros in the ID are omitted. If the extended code is 00000000, the event ID is expressed as *basic-code*:0.

#2

In the event that the server name differs from the host name and the method for acquiring the event issuing host name is set to local, the host name is used, not the event server name.

#3

Expressed in the format *YYYY/MM/DD*.

#4

The event registration time is expressed in the format *hh:mm:ss*.

The detailed information about a JP1 event is expressed in the following format:

*information-1*Δ*information-2*Δ*information-3*Δ...Δ*information-n*Δ

Note:

Depending on the program, the detailed information might not be in this format or it might contain codes that cannot be recognized as characters, such as when only one byte of a multi-byte character is included because of fixed-length requirements. For details about the format, see the documentation for each program.

For both basic attributes and detailed information, each item in the information is separated by a space.

When there is no corresponding information, the item is treated as NULL and multiple consecutive delimiter spaces are displayed. Note that in the future more information might be added after the last item due to functionality extensions.

How to specify each item in the basic attributes and the detailed information is described below.

When you specify the first item in the basic attributes and detailed information, use a caret (^) to indicate the start of a character string. For example, the following specifies the JP1 event whose event ID is 00003A80:

```
^3A80
```

In specifying the second and subsequent items, use .* (indicating any character string or space) to skip each unneeded item. For example, to specify the event issuing host name, which is the 6th item in the basic event attributes, repeat .* five times, as follows:

```
^.*Δ.*Δ.*Δ.*Δ.*Δhost01
```

The following are examples of specifying event information:

Example 1: JP1 event sent from the user whose user name begins with JP1USER:

```
^.*ΔJP1USER[_A-Z0-9]+Δ.*Δ.*Δ.*Δ.*Δ.*Δ.*Δ.*$
```

Example 2: JP1 event issued at host01 to host05 (when an extended regular expression is used):

```
^.*Δ.*Δ.*Δ.*Δhost0[1-5]Δ.*Δhost0[1-5]Δ.*Δhost0[1-5]Δ.*Δhost0[1-5]Δ.$
```

Example 3: JP1 event registered from 08:00 to 08:10 at host02 (when a extended regular expression is used):

```
^.*Δ.*Δ.*Δ.*Δhost02Δ.*Δ.*Δ08:(10|0[0-9]).*Δ.*$
```

Example 4: JP1 event whose third item begins with prn in the detailed information:

```
^.*Δ.*Δprn.*$
```

Note: For the format of detailed information, see the documentation of the program that issues the JP1 events.

Notes about regular expressions

- To use extended regular expressions by extending JP1-specific regular expressions (Windows), you must re-evaluate the existing definition settings and redefine them for extended regular expressions in order to avoid any malfunction that might be caused by the extension.

  The handling of control codes (such as linefeeds and tabs) might vary depending on the product and OS. If you use a regular expression to specify a message as a condition, specify only the message text without the control codes.

- Because the regular expression of the automated action is a partial match, conditions when the same characters (`.*`) are specified as the first and the last characters and when they are not specified are the same.

  For example, the same conditions can be set for the following examples 1 and 2:

  Example 1: Regular expression matching the string containing "A001Δ:ΔWEB-server":

  `.*A001Δ:Δ`*WEB-server*`.*`

  Example 2: Regular expression matching the string containing "A001Δ:ΔWEB-server":

  `A001Δ:Δ`*WEB-server*

  Do not specify (`.*`) at the beginning or end because searching might take a long time.

- The vertical bar `|`, which is a special character, represents the OR condition. When you use this OR condition in regular expressions, note the following:

  Because the vertical bar `|` indicating an OR condition has a low priority level, you must explicitly specify the range of the OR condition. Omitting the range might result in no operation or a malfunction. To specify the range of an OR condition, enclose it in parentheses `()`. The example below specifies an OR condition for the event-issuing server name.

  Example: JP1 event issued at `gyoumu` or `host`:

  `^.*Δ.*Δ.*Δ.*Δ.*Δ(gyoumu|host)Δ.*Δ.*Δ.*Δ.*$`

Example definition

The examples below show example definitions for the automated action definition file. Note that the extended regular expression is specified as the regular expression type in these examples.

Example definition 1: Using a variable (1)

  The following is an example definition for specifying JP1 event information received by using a variable as an argument of a command to be executed as an action:

- Event condition

  The event ID (`B.ID`) is `00000001`.

  The message format is *message-ID*[#]Δ:Δ*message-text*.

  #: A message ID consists of one alphabetic character and three numeric characters.

- Command to be executed as an action

  `alarm.bat`Δ*argument-1*Δ*argument-2*

- JP1 event information to be specified as a command argument

  argument-1: The message value (`${EVMSG}` is specified as a variable)

  argument-2: The extended attribute AAA (`${EV"AAA"}` is specified as a variable)

```
1 DESC_VERSION=2
2 :state_watch=false
3 #Example of using a variable
4 +0△$1△/(^[A-Z][0-9][0-9][0-9])△:△(.*)/,,,△:alarm.bat△"$EV"AAA""△"${EVMSG}"

Note: In this example, a line number is inserted at the beginning of each line to indicate the
individual lines you need to write in the definition file.
```

When the value for the received JP1 event message (`B.MESSAGE`) is `A001△:△The WEB server goes down.`, and the value for the AAA extended attribute is `kanshi`, the action, `alarm.bat△"kanshi"△"A001△:△The WEB server goes down."` is performed.

Example definition 2: Using a variable (2)

The following is an example definition for specifying a part of the JP1 event information received by using the variables `EVENV1` to `EVENV9` as arguments of the command to be executed as an action:

- Event condition

    The event ID (`B.ID`) is `00000001`.

    The message format is *message-ID#△:△message-text*.

    #: A message ID consists of one alphabetic character and three numeric characters.

- Command to be executed as an action

    `alarm.bat△argument-1△argument-2`

- JP1 event information to be specified as a command argument

    argument-1: Message ID value (`${EVENV1}` is specified as a variable)

    argument-2: Message text value (`${EVENV2}` is specified as a variable)

```
1 DESC_VERSION=2
2 :state_watch=false
3 #Using a variable
4 +0△$1△/(^[A-Z][0-9][0-9][0-9])△:△(.*)/,,,△:alarm.bat△"${EVENV1}"△"${EVENV2}"

Note: In this example, a line number is inserted at the beginning of each line to indicate the
individual lines you need to write in the definition file.
```

When the value for the received JP1 event message (`B.MESSAGE`) is `A001△:△The WEB server goes down.`, the action, `alarm.bat△"A001"△"The WEB server goes down."` is performed.

Example definition 3: Specifying an event ID in a regular expression

The following is an example definition when `REGEX` is specified as the comparison keyword and `B.ID` is specified as the attribute name of an event condition:

- Event condition

    The event ID is a value from `00000001` to `00000200` (Hexadecimal A to F not included).

    The event-issuing server name (`B.SOURCESERVER`) is `kanshi`.

- Command to be executed as an action

    `alarm.bat`

```
1 DESC_VERSION=2
2 :state_watch=false
3 #The event ID is a value from 00000001 to 00000200 (Hexadecimal A to F not included).
4 +0△*△,/(^[1-9]|^[1-9][0-9]|^1[0-9]
  [0-9]|^200):0△.*△.*△.*△.*△kanshi△.*△.*△.*△.*$/,,△:alarm.bat

Note: In this example, a line number is inserted at the beginning of each line to indicate the
individual lines you need to write in the definition file.
Line 4 spans two lines here, but write it as one line in the definition file.
```

To specify an event ID in event basic information, specify `*` for `eid` so that the event ID specified in event basic information is to be the target.

In addition, specify a hexadecimal value with a maximum of eight bytes for the basic section and the extended section of an event ID and separate the sections by a colon (`:`).

Example definition 4: Using the AND condition

The following is an example definition for setting the action to be executed when event A and event B are received:

- Event A conditions

  The event ID (`B.ID`) is `00000201`.

  The message (`B.MESSAGE`) is `WEB server A goes down.`.

- Event B conditions

  The event ID (`B.ID`) is `00000202`.

  The message (`B.MESSAGE`) is `Web server B goes down.`.

- Command to be executed as an action

  `alarm.bat`

```
1 DESC_VERSION=2
2 :state_watch=false
3 #Using the AND condition(Event A conditions)
4 +0△$201△/WEB server A goes down./,,,△:alarm.bat
5 #Using the AND condition(Event B conditions)
6 &△$202△/WEB server B goes down./,,,△:

Note: In this example, a line number is inserted at the beginning of each line to indicate the
individual lines you need to write in the definition file.
```

When the AND condition is applied, we recommend using an automated action by using the correlation event generation function. The correlation event generation function can specify the sequence or the number of JP1 events, a property not available to the AND condition. For details about the correlation events, see *3.3 Issue of correlation events* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*.

Automatic action notification definition file (actnotice.conf)

Format

```
[STATE_WATCH]
EVENT={true | false}
COMMAND=command
[End]
[DELAY_WATCH]
EVENT={true | false}
COMMAND=command
[End]
```

File

`actnotice.conf` (automatic action notification definition file)

`actnotice.conf.model` (model file for the automatic action notification definition file)

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:

Console-path`\conf\action\`

For a logical host:

shared-folder`\jp1cons\conf\action\`

In UNIX

For a physical host:

`/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/action/`

For a logical host:

shared-directory`/jp1cons/conf/action/`

Description

This file defines whether a notification is to be issued when automated action status monitoring or delay monitoring detects an error in an automated action. The notification can be to issue a JP1 event or to execute a notification command. Specify this file by using the language encoding that is used by JP1/IM - Manager.

When you specify in this definition file that notification is to be performed in the event of an automated action error, you will be able to detect an automated action that terminates abnormally in `Fail`, `Error`, or `Fail (Miss)` status by monitoring the automated action status. In such a case, you can specify that a JP1 event is to be issued or that a notification command is to be executed to prompt the operator to take appropriate action for the erroneous automated action. The automated action delay monitoring function enables you to detect an automated action that does not terminate within a specified amount of time (the delay monitoring period) and to issue a JP1 event or execute a notification command to prompt the operator to take appropriate action for the automated action that is in delayed status.

If you have deleted the automatic action notification definition file (`actnotice.conf`), copy the model file for automatic action notification definition file (`actnotice.conf.model`) under the name `actnotice.conf` and change the definitions as necessary.

When the definitions are applied

The settings in the automatic action notification definition file take effect at the following times

- When JP1/IM - Manager starts
- When the file is reloaded by the `jco_spmd_reload` command

Information that is specified

`[STATE_WATCH]`

Defines whether to provide notification about an automated action error that is detected during automated action status monitoring by issuing a JP1 event or executing a notification command.

`EVENT={`<u>`true`</u>` | false}`

Specifies whether a JP1 event (event ID: `2011`) is to be issued when an error is detected during automated action status monitoring.

Specify either `true` or `false`. If you want to issue a JP1 event when an error is detected, specify `true`; otherwise, specify `false`. The default is `true`. When `true` is specified, a JP1 event (event ID: `2016` or `2021`) is also issued in the following cases:

Suppression of notification to the action status monitoring function is released (JP1 event with event ID `2016` is issued).

An erroneous action wraps around in the action information file during action status monitoring (JP1 event with event ID `2021` is issued).

For details about the JP1 events, see *3.2.2 Details of JP1 events*.

`COMMAND=`*command*

Specifies the notification command that is to be executed when an error is detected during automated action status monitoring.

You can execute the following types of commands:

When the host executing the command is Windows:

- Executable file (`.com`, `.exe`)
- Batch file (`.bat`)
- JP1/Script script file (`.spt`)

(An appropriate association must have been set so that an `.spt` file can be executed.)

When the host executing the command is UNIX:

- Executable file (with execution permissions)
- Shell script (with execution permissions)
- If neither of the above applies or there is no definition, the default value `unspecified` is assumed.

The following notes apply to defining a notification command:

- Everything from `COMMAND=` to the linefeed code is defined as a single command.
- The maximum length of a command is 1,023 bytes.

If the character string obtained by expanding variables exceeds 1,023 bytes, the command will not execute.

In such a case, the message `KAVB4409-E` is output to the integrated trace log.

- The maximum length in bytes includes spaces, but does not include the linefeed code.
- If you specify a variable, specify it immediately after `$`. For details about the variables that can be specified, see *Table 2-14 Variables that can be specified in the automatic action notification definition file*.

The notification command specified in `COMMAND` inherits the execution environment of JP1/IM - Manager.

• The notification command is executed with the execution permissions of JP1/IM - Manager (Windows: `SYSTEM` user; UNIX: `root`).

• Specify in `COMMAND` the full path of the notification command.

• Specify for a notification command a command that will always terminate. If you set a batch file (Windows) or a shell script (UNIX), make sure that it will terminate with `exit 0`. If the specified command does not terminate or uses the GUI, processes of the executed notification command will remain unresolved.

• To use `$`, specify `$$`.

`[DELAY_WATCH]`

Defines whether an automated action error that is detected during automated action delay monitoring is to be notified by issuing a JP1 event or by executing a notification command.

`EVENT={`<u>`true`</u>` | false}`

Specifies whether a JP1 event (event ID: `2010`) is to be issued when an error is detected during automated action delay monitoring.

Specify either `true` or `false`. If you wish to issue a JP1 event when an error is detected, specify `true`; otherwise, specify `false`. The default is `true`. When `true` is specified, a JP1 event (event ID: `2015` or `2020`) is also issued in the following cases:

• Suppression of notification to the action delay monitoring function is released (JP1 event with event ID `2015` is issued).

• The erroneous action wraps around in the action information file during action delay monitoring (JP1 event with event ID `2020` is issued).

For details about the JP1 events, see *3.2.2 Details of JP1 events*.

`COMMAND=`*command*

Specifies the notification command that is to be executed when an error is detected during automated action delay monitoring.

You can execute the following types of commands:

When the host executing the command is Windows:

• Executable file (`.com, .exe`)

• Batch file (`.bat`)

• JP1/Script script file (`.spt`)

(An appropriate association must have been set so that an `.spt` file can be executed.)

When the host executing the command is UNIX:

• Executable file (with execution permissions)

• Shell script (with execution permissions)

• If neither of the above applies or there is no definition, the default value `unspecified` is assumed.

The following notes apply to defining the notification command:

• Everything from `COMMAND=` to the linefeed code is defined as a single command.

• The maximum length of a command is 1,023 bytes.

If the character string obtained by expanding variables exceeds 1,023 bytes, the command will not execute.

In such a case, the message `KAVB4409-E` is output to the integrated trace log.

• The maximum length in bytes includes spaces, but does not include the linefeed code.

• If you specify a variable, specify it immediately after `$`. For details about the variables that can be specified, see *Table 2-14 Variables that can be specified in the automatic action notification definition file*.

The notification command specified in `COMMAND` inherits the execution environment of JP1/IM - Manager.

• The notification command is executed with the execution permissions of JP1/IM - Manager (Windows: `SYSTEM` user; UNIX: `root`).

• Specify in `COMMAND` the full path of the notification command.

• Specify for a notification command a command that will always terminate. If you set a batch file (Windows) or a shell script (UNIX), make sure that it will terminate with `exit 0`. If the specified command does not terminate or uses the GUI, processes of the executed notification command will remain unresolved.

• To use `$`, specify `$$`.

Table 2–14: Variables that can be specified in the automatic action notification definition file

Variable name	Description
ACTSEQNO	Serial number of the action that was placed in delayed or error status. When status monitoring is specified and the action in error status wraps around in the action information file, `(----)` is displayed.
EVID	Event ID of the action triggering event that was placed in delayed or error status (*basic-code* (8 hexadecimal characters): *extended-code* (8 hexadecimal characters)). If the action that was placed in delayed or error status wraps around in the action information file, `(----:----)` is displayed.
EVARVTIME	Event arrival time (*YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss*) of the action triggering event that was placed in delayed or error status. If the action that was placed in delayed or error status wraps around in the action information file, `(----/--/-- --:--:--)` is displayed.
ACTSTAT	Action status of the action that was placed in delayed or error status. One of the following character strings indicating the action execution status is displayed: • `running` (running) • `ended` (terminated) • `fail` (not executable) • `error` (execution failed) • `unknown` (status unknown) • `wait` (waiting for transmission) • `send` (transmitting) • `queue` (queuing) • `cancel` (canceled) • `kill` (terminated forcibly) If you cancel the action from JP1/IM - View, the cancellation status is displayed after the above status. While cancellation processing is underway: • `running(canceling)` • `send(canceling)` • `queue(canceling)` • `wait(canceling)` When cancellation processing failed: • `running(miss)` • `send(miss)` • `queue(miss)` • `wait(miss)` • `ended(miss)` • `error(miss)` If the command is re-executed when the Automatic Action Service is restarted or is output to the action re-execution file, the above status is suffixed with `-R` (example: `ended-R`). If the command is re-executed from JP1/IM - View, the above status is suffixed with `-RU` (example: `ended-RU`). If a suppressed action is re-executed from JP1/IM - View, the above status is suffixed with `-RUD` (example: `ended-RUD`).

Variable name	Description
	If a suppressed action is re-executed from JP1/IM - View and then re-executed again due to a restart (including system switching) of the Automatic Action Service during re-execution processing, or is output to the action re-execution file, the above status is suffixed with `-RD` (example: `ended-RD`).
	If a suppressed action is placed in `fail` status (not executable), the above status is suffixed with `-D` (example: `fail-D`).
	If delay monitoring is used and a delayed action wraps around in the action information file, `(----)` is displayed.
	If status monitoring is used and the action placed in error status wraps around in the action information file, one of the following character strings is displayed: • `fail` (not executable) • `error` (execution failed)
ACTSTARTTIME	Action start time of the action that was placed in delayed status (*YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss*).
	This time is displayed only when delay monitoring is used.
	If status monitoring is used, `(----/--/-- --:--:--)` is displayed.
	If delay monitoring is used and the delayed action wraps around in the action information file, `(----/--/-- --:--:--)` is displayed.
ACTENDTIME	Action end time of the action that was placed in error status (*YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss*).
	This time is displayed only when status monitoring is used.
	If delay monitoring is used, `(----/--/-- --:--:--)` is displayed.
	If status monitoring is used and the action that was placed in error status wraps around in the action information file, `(----/--/-- --:--:--)` is displayed.
ACTHOST	Execution host name for the action that was placed in delayed or error status.
	If delay monitoring is used and the delayed action wraps around in the action information file, `(----)` is displayed.
	If status monitoring is used and the action issued by an action definition in which *execution-host-name* is not specified is placed in `Fail` status, `(----)` is displayed.
ACTUSR	JP1 user name executing the action that was placed in delayed or error status.
	This is the user name registered at the execution host.
	If delay monitoring is used and the delayed action wraps around in the action information file, `(----)` is displayed.
	If status monitoring is used and the action issued by an action definition in which *execution-host-name* is not specified is placed in `Fail` status, `(----)` is displayed.

Example definition

This example issues a JP1 event and executes the notification command `statenotice01.exe` (for status monitoring) or `delaynotice01.exe` (for delay monitoring) when an error is detected during status monitoring or delay monitoring of automated actions:

```
[STATE_WATCH]
EVENT=true
COMMAND=C:\Command\statenotice01.exe
[End]
[DELAY_WATCH]
EVENT=true
COMMAND=C:\Command\delaynotice01.exe
[End]
```

File that defines which items are displayed for event conditions (attr_list.conf)

Format

```
# comment-line
attribute-name
attribute-name
attribute-name
    .
    .
    .
attribute-name
```

File

`attr_list.conf` (file that defines which items are displayed for event conditions)

`attr_list.conf.model` (model file for the file that defines which items are displayed for event conditions

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:

Console-path`\conf\action\attr_list`

For a logical host:

shared-folder`\jp1cons\conf\action\attr_list`

In UNIX

For a physical host:

`/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/action/attr_list`

For a logical host:

shared-directory`/jp1cons/conf/action/attr_list`

Description

This file defines the items to be displayed in the **Attribute name** field in the Action Parameter Detailed Definitions window. The Action Parameter Detailed Definitions window displays the items in the **Attribute name** field in the order they are specified in this file.

When the definitions are applied

The file that defines which items are displayed for event conditions is loaded when Central Console is started or when the `jco_spmd_reload` command is executed. When JP1/IM - View displays the Action Parameter Definitions window, it acquires the contents of the file that defines the items and which was loaded by Central Console, and then applies the file's contents to the Action Parameter Detailed Definitions window.

Information that is specified

attribute-name

Specifies an item to be displayed in the **Attribute name** field of the Action Parameter Detailed Definitions window. Specify the attribute name of each item that is to be displayed with one item per line. You can specify from 0 to 256 items.

An attribute name is case sensitive. Any space or tab character immediately preceding or following the attribute name will be ignored.

The table below lists the attribute names that can be specified.

If you specify SEPARATOR, a horizontal line, such as ------------------, is displayed in the **Attribute name** field of the Action Parameter Detailed Definitions window. You can use SEPARATOR to separate the items that are used often from the items that are used infrequently.

If you specify only SEPARATOR, only a horizontal line is displayed in the **Attribute name** field. In such a case, no event condition can be set by selecting the separator line and then adding an event condition.

Table 2–15: List of items that can be displayed

No.	Display item	Attribute name
1	Source host	B.SOURCESERVER
2	Event level	E.SEVERITY
3	Object type	E.OBJECT_TYPE
4	Object name	E.OBJECT_NAME
5	Root object type	E.ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE
6	Root object name	E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME
7	Occurrence	E.OCCURRENCE
8	User name	E.USER_NAME
9	Message	B.MESSAGE
10	Product name	E.PRODUCT_NAME
11	Event ID	B.ID
12	Start time	E.START_TIME
13	End time	E.END_TIME
14	Registered time	B.TIME
15	Arrived time	B.ARRIVEDTIME
16	Program-specific extended attribute	OTHER_EXTENDED_ATTRIBUTE
17	Reason for registration	B.REASON
18	Source process ID	B.PROCESSID
19	Source user name	B.USERNAME
20	Source user ID	B.USERID
21	Source group name	B.GROUPNAME
22	Source group ID	B.GROUPID
23	Source IP address	B.SOURCEIPADDR

No.	Display item	Attribute name
24	Object ID	E.OBJECT_ID
25	Result code	E.RESULT_CODE
26	Event source host name	E.JP1_SOURCEHOST
27	Basic event information	B.BASIC
28	Detailed event information	B.DETAIL
29	--------------------	SEPARATOR

Note:
   If an attribute name has already been specified, subsequent specifications of the same name are ignored.
   If the event display item definition file could not be read and the number of valid display items is zero, items 1 through 25 are displayed.

#*comment-line*

   A line beginning with a hash mark (#) is treated as a comment.

Example definition

```
B.SOURCESERVER
E.SEVERITY
E.OBJECT_TYPE
E.OBJECT_NAME
E.ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE
E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME
E.OCCURRENCE
E.USER_NAME
B.MESSAGE
E.PRODUCT_NAME
B.ID
E.START_TIME
E.END_TIME
B.TIME
B.ARRIVEDTIME
OTHER_EXTENDED_ATTRIBUTE
B.REASON
B.PROCESSID
B.USERNAME
B.USERID
B.GROUPNAME
B.GROUPID
B.SOURCEIPADDR
E.OBJECT_ID
E.RESULT_CODE
E.JP1_SOURCEHOST
```

Configuration file for converting information (event_info_replace.conf)

Format

```
character-before-conversion=character-string-after-conversion
character-before-conversion=character-string-after-conversion
        :
character-before-conversion=character-string-after-conversion
```

File

event_info_replace.conf

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:

Console-path\conf\action

For a logical host:

shared-folder\jp1cons\conf\action

In UNIX

For a physical host:

/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/action

For a logical host:

shared-directory/jp1cons/conf/action

File permissions

The following permissions are needed to use the configuration file for converting information:

In Windows

The Administrators group and SYSTEM users must be able to reference the file.

In UNIX

Users with the root permissions must be able to reference the file.

Description

This file specifies the conversion rules for the functionality used to inherit events for automated actions and command execution. The automated action and command execution event inheritance function can convert specific ASCII characters contained in the inherited event information to another character string according to the conversion rules defined in the configuration file for converting information.

The configuration file for converting information is not created when JP1/IM - Manager is installed. To use this configuration file, use a text editor to create and edit event_info_replace.conf.

When the definitions are applied

For an automated action:

The contents of the configuration file for converting information take effect when JP1/IM - Manager starts, when the **Apply** button is clicked on the Action Parameter Definitions window of JP1/IM - View, and when the `jcachange` command is executed to reload the definition.

For command execution:

The contents of the configuration file for converting information take effect when the Execute Command window opens.

Information that is specified

character-before-conversion=character-string-after-conversion

Define in the configuration file for converting information conversion rules for the event inheritance information conversion function. Each rule consists of a *character-before-conversion* and a *character-string-after-conversion*. You can specify from 0 to 34 conversion rules.

Lines consisting of only spaces, tabs, or linefeed codes in the event inheritance information conversion settings file are ignored. Specify one conversion rule per line. Separate the character before conversion from the character string after conversion with an equal sign (=).

A defined line that is not in the format *character-before-conversion=character-string-after-conversion* is ignored and processing continues. If no character string after conversion is specified, the function assumes that the specified character before conversion is to be deleted from the event inheritance information.

There can be only one conversion rule for the same character before conversion. If more than one conversion rule is specified for the same character before conversion, the first conversion rule specified takes effect and the subsequent conversion rules for that character are ignored.

If the event inheritance information contains a control character (`0x00` to `0x1F` or `0x7F` to `0x9F`), the control character is converted to a space (`0x20`).

If either of the following applies, the conversion rules are ignored and processing continues:

- A character that cannot be specified as a character before conversion is specified.

- Two or more characters are specified as a character before conversion.

character-before-conversion

As a character before conversion, you can specify an ASCII character (`0x00` to `0x7F`) indicated by *Y* in the applicable *character-before-conversion* column of the table below.

The table below lists the ASCII characters that can be specified as the character before conversion.

Table 2–16: Characters that can be specified as a character before conversion and a character string after conversion

Character	Hexadecimal value	*character-before-conversion*	*character-string-after-conversion*
Control character	`0x00 to 0x08`	N	N
Tab	`0x09`	Y	Y
Control character	`0x0a to 0x1f`	N	N
Space	`0x20`	Y	Y
!	`0x21`	Y	Y

Character	Hexadecimal value	*character-before-conversion*	*character-string-after-conversion*
`"`	`0x22`	Y	Y
`#`	`0x23`	Y	Y
`$`	`0x24`	Y	Y
`%`	`0x25`	Y	Y
`&`	`0x26`	Y	Y
`'`	`0x27`	Y	Y
`(`	`0x28`	Y	Y
`)`	`0x29`	Y	Y
`*`	`0x2a`	Y	Y
`+`	`0x2b`	Y	Y
`-`	`0x2c`	Y	Y
`.`	`0x2d`	Y	Y
`/`	`0x2e`	Y	Y
`:`	`0x2f`	Y	Y
`;`	`0x3b`	N	Y
`<`	`0x3c`	Y	Y
`=`	`0x3d`	Y	Y
`>`	`0x3e`	Y	Y
`?`	`0x3f`	Y	Y
`@`	`0x40`	Y	Y
`[`	`0x5b`	Y	Y
`\`	`0x5c`	Y	Y
`]`	`0x5d`	N	Y
`^`	`0x5e`	Y	Y
`_`	`0x60`	Y	Y
`{`	`0x7b`	Y	Y
`|`	`0x7c`	Y	Y
`}`	`0x7d`	Y	Y
`~`	`0x7e`	Y	Y

Legend:

Y: Can be specified

N: Cannot be specified

character-string-after-conversion

As a character string after conversion, you can specify 0 to 2 ASCII characters (`0x00` to `0x7F`) indicated by *Y* in the applicable *character-string-after-conversion* column of the above table.

Example definition

The following shows examples of converting **"**, **'**, and * to _:

```
"=_
'=_
*=_
```

When the value for a message (`B.MESSAGE`) receives a JP1 event, `The Web server goes down. Details:
"NetworkΔError"`, the value for the entire message text (variable: `EVMSG`) will be `The Web server goes down.
Details: _NetworkΔError_`.

Extended startup process definition file (jp1co_service.conf)

Format

```
process-name|startup-options|whether-restartable|restart-count|retry-
interval|restart-count-reset-time|
```

File

jp1co_service.conf (extended startup process definition file)

jp1co_service.conf.model (model file for the extended startup process definition file)

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:
Console-path\conf\

For a logical host:
shared-folder\jp1cons\conf\

In UNIX

For a physical host:
/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/

For a logical host:
shared-directory/jp1cons/conf/

Description

This file defines process information for the functions that constitute JP1/IM - Manager.

JP1/IM - Manager uses the process management function to control restart in the event of abnormal termination of a process. The process management function controls processes according to the definition in the extended startup process definition file.

Do not specify in this file any unneeded characters, such as spaces. Edit numeric values for only those parameters on which editing is permitted.

Customize only the applicable parameters as appropriate to your operations. Normally, there is no need to change the settings for other parameters because appropriate values have already been set in them as the default values for each process.

In the case of a cluster configuration, if the extended startup process definition file is not found in the conf folder for the logical host when the a process management process is started at the logical host, the extended startup process definition file for the physical host is copied.

When the definitions are applied

The contents of the definition file take effect when JP1/IM - Manager starts or when the jco_spmd_reload command is executed to reload the definition. A change in the *startup-options* parameter takes effect only when JP1/IM - Manager starts.

Information that is specified

process-name

    Specifies the name of a process that is to be started and terminated by the process management function of JP1/IM - Manager.

    JP1/IM - Manager's process name is already specified, and must not be edited.

    The name specified here must be a process name displayed by the `jco_spmd_status` command.

startup-options

    Specifies startup options for the process.

    The `evtcon` process of JP1/IM - Manager requires startup options.

    The `-Xmx` parameter of the `evtcon` process sets the size of the heap area that is used by the `evtcon` process of JP1/IM - Manager. A value of 512 megabytes is set as the initial value for the heap area size.

    The size of the heap area used by the `evtcon` process might exceed the initial value, depending on user settings. If the estimated heap area size that is required exceeds 512 megabytes, you must change the `-Xmx` parameter's value. For details about how to estimate the heap area size, see the Release Notes for JP1/IM - Manager.

    Notes about startup options

        • If you change the heap area size for the `evtcon` process of JP1/IM - Manager, check by performing appropriate tests that the change will not cause problems. Even if the value is within the permissible range for the heap area size, a memory shortage might occur and JP1/IM - Manager might terminate or information might not be updated in the Event Console window, resulting in unstable operation. If this occurs, revise as necessary the **Event buffer** and **Num. of events to acquire in 1 search** settings by referencing the formula for estimating the heap area size.

        • The maximum memory size cited in the Release Notes for JP1/IM - Manager is a logical value. It might not be possible to allocate the set heap area depending on the OS, the environment in use, and the applications that run concurrently. If the heap area cannot be allocated or the set value is less than the initial value (512 megabytes), problems might occur, such as a JP1/IM - Manager startup error.

    The following example changes the heap area size from 512 to 1,024 megabytes in Windows:

    Example:

    Before the heap area size is changed to 1,024 megabytes (from an initial size of 512 megabytes):

```
evtcon|-Xmx512m|0|3|3|3600|
```

    After the heap area size has been changed to 1,024 megabytes:

```
evtcon|-Xmx1024m|0|3|3|3600|
```

whether-restartable

    Specifies whether the process is to be restarted if it terminates abnormally.

    Specify `0` to not restart the process and `1` to restart the process.

    The default is 0.

restart-count

    Specifies the number of times process restart is to be attempted.

    The permitted value range is from 0 to 99. The default is 3.

    Note that if `0` is specified in the *whether-restartable* field, this field is ignored even if a value is specified.

retry-interval

    Specifies in seconds the interval between process restart attempts.

    The permitted value range is from 0 to 3,600. The default is 3.

    Note that if `0` is specified in the *whether-restartable* field, this field is ignored even if a value is specified.

restart-count-reset-time

Specifies in seconds the amount of time that is to elapse before the restart count will be reset after the process has restarted.

The permitted value range is from 3,600 to 2,147,483,647 (seconds). The default is 3,600.

The restart count is reset when the specified amount of time has elapsed after the process has restarted. If the process terminates abnormally again after this amount of time has elapsed, the restart count starts again from 1. If the process terminates abnormally again within the specified amount of time after it has restarted, the previous restart count is inherited.

Note that if `0` is specified in the *whether-restartable* field, this field is ignored even if a value is specified.

Example definition

The following shows an example of an extended startup process definition file:

```
evflow||0|3|3|3600|
jcamain||0|3|3|3600|
evtcon|-Xmx512m|0|3|3|3600|
evgen||0|3|3|3600|
jcsmain||0|3|3|3600|
jcfmain||0|3|3|3600|
```

IM parameter definition file (jp1co_param_V7.conf)

Format

```
[logical-host-name\JP1CONSOLEMANAGER]
"SEND_PROCESS_TERMINATED_ABNORMALLY_EVENT"=dword:value
"SEND_PROCESS_RESTART_EVENT"=dword:value
```

File

jp1co_param_V7.conf (IM parameter definition file)

jp1co_param_V7.conf.model (model file for the IM parameter definition file)

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:
Console-path\conf\

For a logical host:
shared-folder\jp1cons\conf\

In UNIX

For a physical host:
/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/

For a logical host:
shared-directory/jp1cons/conf/

Description

This file defines whether a JP1 event is to be issued when JP1/IM - Manager processes fail or when JP1/IM - Manager processes are recovered automatically from abnormal termination. The following lists the JP1/IM - Manager processes and the JP1 events that can be issued.

- JP1/IM - Manager processes
  - Event Console Service (evtcon)
  - Event Base Service (evflow)
  - Automatic Action Service (jcamain)
  - Central Scope Service (jcsmain)
  - Event Generation Service (evgen)
- JP1 events that can be issued
  - JP1 event whose event ID is 3F90: This event can be issued when a process terminates abnormally.
  - JP1 event whose event ID is 3F91: This event can be issued when a timeout occurs during process startup.
  - JP1 event whose event ID is 3F92: This event can be issued when a process that terminated abnormally has successfully completed restart processing.

By issuing a JP1 event when a process recovers automatically from a process error or abnormal termination, you can manage the history of JP1/IM - Manager failures. For this reason, we recommend that you use this definition file to set issuance of such JP1 events.

The required definitions are provided as a model file. To change the settings, copy the model file and then edit the copy.

When the definitions are applied

The contents of the file take effect when JP1/IM - Manager is restarted by execution of the `jbssetcnf` command with this definition file specified in an argument.

Information that is specified

[*logical-host-name*\JP1CONSOLEMANAGER]

Specifies the key name for the JP1/IM - Manager environment settings.

For *logical-host-name*, specify `JP1_DEFAULT` for the physical host and *logical-host-name* for a logical host.

`"SEND_PROCESS_TERMINATED_ABNORMALLY_EVENT"=dword:`*value*

When `1` is set in *value*, a JP1 event is issued in the following cases:

- A process terminates abnormally (JP1 event whose event ID is `3F90` is issued).

- A timeout occurs during startup processing without a startup notification (JP1 event whose event ID is `3F91` is issued).

The default is `0`, in which case no JP1 event is issued.

For details about the JP1 events, see *3.2.2 Details of JP1 events*.

`"SEND_PROCESS_RESTART_EVENT"=dword:`*value*

When `1` is set in *value*, a JP1 event is issued in the following case:

- Restart processing of a process that terminated abnormally is completed successfully (JP1 event whose event ID is `3F92` is issued).

The default is `0`, in which case no JP1 event is issued.

For details about the JP1 events, see *3.2.2 Details of JP1 events*.

Example definition

```
[JP1_DEFAULT\JP1CONSOLEMANAGER]
"SEND_PROCESS_TERMINATED_ABNORMALLY_EVENT"=dword:0
"SEND_PROCESS_RESTART_EVENT"=dword:0
```

Make sure that the end of the file is at the beginning of the last line.

System profile (.system)

Format

```
DESC_VERSION=15
      :
[ServerDefine]
InvalidateTime = 1440
EventCount = event-buffer-count
Debug = true
[End]
      :
[RetryInfo]
RetryCount = retry-count
RetryInterval = retry-interval
[End]
```

File

`.system` (system profile)

`.system.model` (model file for the system profile)

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:

Console-path`\conf\console\profile\`

For a logical host:

shared-folder`\jp1cons\conf\console\profile\`

In UNIX

For a physical host:

`/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/console/profile/`

For a logical host:

shared-directory`/jp1cons/conf/console/profile/`

Description

This file defines the basic operation of the event console.

There is a system profile for each manager (JP1/IM - Manager). The file defines information about the system environment for the event console (such as the number of event buffers and a retry count for connecting to the event service during event search). The information defined in this profile affects all instances of JP1/IM - View that are connected to the manager to which this profile is applicable.

When the definitions are applied

The definition takes effect when JP1/IM - Manager starts or when the **Apply** button is clicked in the System Environment Settings window.

Information that is specified

EventCount = *event-buffer-count*

> Specifies the maximum number of events that can be buffered at the manager when events are extracted from the event service.
>
> The permitted value range is from 10 to 2,000. The default is 2,000.

RetryCount = *retry-count*

> Specifies the maximum number of times automatic connection establishment can be retried after connection with the event service has failed or the connection has been lost during event search.
>
> The permitted value range is from 0 to 100. The default is 3.

RetryInterval = *retry-interval*

> Specifies in milliseconds the retry interval between attempts to establish connection after connection with the event service has failed or the connection has been lost during event search.
>
> The permitted value range is from 1 to 86,400,000. The default is 10,000.

Notes

- Specify the settings in the System Environment Settings window, unless otherwise necessary.

- Be attentive to the values that you set because the contents of the system profile affect all event console operations. Do not change any attribute or attribute value that is not explained here. If such an attribute or attribute value is changed, the event console might not function correctly.

- You must terminate JP1/IM - View before you edit the system profile.

- There is one system profile for each manager. Therefore, if you have changed the manager for logging in, you must change the system profile at the connection destinations.

- When you intend to edit the contents of the .system file, we recommend that you make a backup before editing the file.

- If the system profile contains an error, such as an attribute value that is outside the permitted range of values, the event console might not function correctly.

Example definition

```
DESC_VERSION=15
     :
[End]
[ServerDefine]
InvalidateTime = 1440
EventCount = 500
Debug = true
[End]
     :
[RetryInfo]
RetryCount = 3
RetryInterval = 10000
[End]
[LocaleInformation]
Language=English
[End]
```

User profile (defaultUser | profile_user-name)

Format

```
DESC_VERSION=file-version
[DisplayItemContainer]#
    :
[DisplayItemInformation]
ValidTab=All
Visible=whether-visible
AttrName=JP1-event-attribute-name
AttrOrder=sort-order
ColumnSize=column-width
[End]
[End]
    :
```

#: You can edit only placeholders in italic placed in a section that is enclosed with `[DisplayItemInformation]` and `[End]` and that includes `ValidTab=All`.

File

`defaultUser` (default user profile)

`defaultUser.model` (model file for the default user profile)

`profile_user-name` (user profile for an individual JP1 user)

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:
Console-path\conf\console\profile\

For a logical host:
shared-folder\jp1cons\conf\console\profile\

In UNIX

For a physical host:
/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/console/profile/

For a logical host:
shared-directory/jp1cons/conf/console/profile/

Description

This file defines environment information about how the Event Console window is displayed for each user.

At the manager, there is a user profile for each user. A user profile defines a user environment for the event console (principally, environment information about the window display). A user profile can be created for each user under the name `profile_user-name` (using the JP1 user's user name). There is also a default profile, `defaultUser`, that can be used as the default profile for any user. If you edit the `defaultUser` profile, the new contents become the default profile for user profiles that are created in the future.

You can define `profile_user-name` in the Preferences window. If there are any errors in the user profile, the Event Console window might not display correctly. For this reason, we recommend that you use the Preferences window of JP1/IM - View to define user profiles.

When the definitions are applied

The definition takes effect the next time you log in to JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console).

Information that is specified

`DESC_VERSION=`*file-version*

Specifies the version of the user profile being created. The items that can be specified in `[DisplayItemInformation]` to `[End]` depend on the value specified for the file version. For program version 11-00 or later, specify `15` as the file version. If the file version specified is `11` or earlier, do not attempt to change the file version.

The following operations update all instances of `profile_user-name` to the most recent file version:

- Saving the Preferences window from JP1/IM - View
- Saving the column width of the items that are displayed in the list of events on a page in the Event Console window during logout from JP1/IM - View

To set `defaultUser` (default user profile) to file version 12, overwrite `defaultUser` with `defaultUser.model` (model file for the default user profile), and then edit the file.

`[DisplayItemInformation]` to `[End]`

Specify the attributes of JP1 events that are to be displayed in the Event Console window.

`[DisplayItemInformation]` through `[End]` constitute a single definition block. The contents of this definition block take effect on all three pages of the Event Console window. To add a definition block, insert it between `[DisplayItemContainer]` and `[End]`.

The parameters that can be specified in `[DisplayItemInformation]` through `[End]` are described below.

You must not edit the parameters in `[DisplayItemInformation]` through `[End]` for a definition block in which `AttrOrder=0` is specified, because such definition blocks are used by the system.

`ValidTab = All`

This is a fixed character string that must not be changed.

`Visible = `*whether-visible*

Specifies whether the information for the attribute specified in `AttrName` is to be displayed. If `true` is specified in *whether-visible*, information about the attribute specified in `AttrName` is displayed. If `false` is specified, information about the attribute specified in `AttrName` is not displayed. When `false` is specified, the corresponding item is displayed in **Available items** in the Preferences window. If you specify `false`, you must specify `-1` in `AttrOrder`.

`AttrName = `*attribute-name-to-be-displayed*

Specifies the attribute name of the JP1 event. Information about the attribute specified here is displayed in the Event Console window.

The following table lists the attributes that can be set.

Table 2–17: List of attributes that can be set in attribute-name-to-be-displayed

No.	Specifiable attribute name	Attribute	DESC_VERSION			
			1-10[#1]	11	12-14	15
1	IM.EVENT_TYPE	Type	Y	Y	Y	Y

No.	Specifiable attribute name	Attribute	DESC_VERSION			
			1-10[#1]	11	12-14	15
2	B.SEQNO	Serial number	Y	Y	Y	Y
3	B.IDBASE	Event ID	Y	Y	Y	Y
4	B.PROCESSID	Source process ID	Y	Y	Y	Y
5	B.TIME	Registered time	Y	Y	Y	Y
6	B.ARRIVEDTIME	Arrived time	Y	Y	Y	Y
7	B.USERID	Source user ID	Y	Y	Y	Y
8	B.GROUPID	Source group ID	Y	Y	Y	Y
9	B.USERNAME	Source user name	Y	Y	Y	Y
10	B.GROUPNAME	Source group name	Y	Y	Y	Y
11	B.SOURCESERVER	Source host	Y	Y	Y	Y
12	B.SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number	Y	Y	Y	Y
13	B.MESSAGE	Message	Y	Y	Y	Y
14	E.SEVERITY	Event level	Y	Y	Y	Y
15	E.USER_NAME	User name	Y	Y	Y	Y
16	E.PRODUCT_NAME	Product name	Y	Y	Y	Y
17	E.OBJECT_TYPE	Object type	Y	Y	Y	Y
18	E.OBJECT_NAME	Object name	Y	Y	Y	Y
19	E.OBJECT_ID	Object ID	Y	Y	Y	Y
20	E.ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE	Root object type	Y	Y	Y	Y
21	E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME	Root object name	Y	Y	Y	Y
22	E.OCCURRENCE	Occurrence	Y	Y	Y	Y
23	E.START_TIME	Start time	Y	Y	Y	Y
24	E.END_TIME	End time	Y	Y	Y	Y
25	E.@JP1IM_ACTCONTROL	Action	N	Y	Y	Y
26	E.@JP1IM_ACTTYPE	Action type	N	Y	Y	Y
27	E.@JP1IM_ORIGINAL_SEVERITY	Original severity level	N	Y	Y	Y
28	E.@JP1IM_CHANGE_SEVERITY	New severity level	N	Y	Y	Y
29	E.@JP1IM_DISPLAY_MESSAGE	Changed display message	N	N	N	Y
30	E.@JP1IM_CHANGE_MESSAGE	New display message	N	N	N	Y
31	E.@JP1IM_CHANGE_MESSAGE_NAME	Display message change definition	N	N	N	Y
32	E.@JP1IM_MEMO	Memo	N	Y	Y	Y
33	E.JP1_SOURCEHOST	Event source host name	N	N	Y	Y

2. Definition Files

No.	Specifiable attribute name	Attribute	DESC_VERSION			
			1-10[#1]	11	12-14	15
34	E.ACTION_TARGET[#2]	Action	Y	N	N	N
35	IM.ACTION_TYPE[#2]	Action type	Y	N	N	N
36	E.*	Program-specific extended attribute	N	N	N	Y

Legend:

Y: Can be specified

N: Cannot be specified

#1

There are no differences in the items that can be specified for file versions 1 through 10.

#2

These items are compatible with version 8. If DESC_VERSION is 10 or earlier (definition for version 8 or earlier), these attributes are converted as follows:

E.ACTION_TARGET $\rightarrow$ E.@JP1IM_ACTCONTROL

IM.ACTION_TYPE $\rightarrow$ E.@JP1IM_ACTTYPE

AttrOrder = *sort-order*

Specifies the display column location relative to the left margin. If you specify 1, the attribute is displayed as the first (leftmost) item in the list of events. Do not specify the same value for more than one item.

Do not specify 0 because it is used by the system.

If there are any errors in the user profile, the Event Console window might not display correctly. For this reason, we recommend that you use the Preferences window of JP1/IM - View to define user profiles.

ColumnSize = *column-width*

Specifies the column width. The permitted value range is from 1 to 1,000.

Notes

- Specify each user profile carefully because the contents of this file affect overall event console operation. Do not change any attribute or attribute value that is not explained here. If such an attribute or attribute value is changed, the event console might not function correctly.

- Because a user profile might be overwritten during JP1/IM - View operation or termination processing, make sure that you terminate JP1/IM - View before editing a user profile.

- There is one user profile for each manager. Therefore, if you have changed the manager for logging in, you must change the profile at the connection destinations.

- When you intend to edit the contents of the defaultUser file, you must make a backup before editing the file.

- Using JP1/Base's user management to delete a user does not delete the user profile for that user.

- If you use JP1/Base's user management to rename a user, the user's existing user profile is not inherited.

- If a user profile contains an error, such as an attribute value outside the permitted range of values, the event console might not function correctly.

Communication environment definition file (console.conf.update)

Format

```
[logical-host-name\JP1CONSOLEMANAGER\EVCONS]
"COM_SO_TIMEOUT"=dword:hexadecimal-value

[logical-host-name\JP1CONSOLE_CMD]
"COM_SO_TIMEOUT"=dword:hexadecimal-value
"COM_RETRY_COUNT"=dword:hexadecimal-value
"COM_RETRY_INTERVAL"=dword:hexadecimal-value
"COM_RMI_TIMEOUT"=dword:hexadecimal-value
```

File

`console.conf.update` (model file for the communication environment definition file)

Storage directory

In Windows

   Console-path`\default\`

In UNIX

   `/etc/opt/jp1cons/default/`

Description

This file defines communication processing (timeout period) among JP1/IM - Manager, the viewer, and the `jcochstat` command.

When a low-speed line is used in the network for communication between the viewer and JP1/IM - Manager or when the viewer's workload is high, timeouts might occur during the viewer's communication processing, resulting in communication errors. You can prevent such communication errors by modifying the timeout period.

When the `jcochstat` command is used from another manager to change the action status of a JP1 event at the local host, a communication error might occur due to a timeout during communication processing. Modifying the timeout period and the connection retry count might resolve the problem, preventing a recurrence of the communication error.

If you are using JP1/IM - View (event console), you must also change the communication environment definition file for JP1/IM - View (event console) (`view.conf.update`).

If you are using a Web-based version, you must also change the Web-based operation definition file (`console_xx.html`).

The required definition is provided as a model file. To change the settings, copy the model file and then edit the copy.

When the definitions are applied

The definition takes effect after JP1/IM - Manager is restarted by executing the `jbssetcnf` command.

Information that is specified

[*logical-host-name*`\JP1CONSOLEMANAGER\EVCONS`]

   Specifies the key name for Event Console Service environment settings.

For *logical-host-name*, specify `JP1_DEFAULT` for the physical host and *logical-host-name* for a logical host.

`"COM_SO_TIMEOUT"=dword:`*hexadecimal-value*

Specifies as a hexadecimal value the timeout period in milliseconds. The default value is `dword:0000EA60` (60,000 milliseconds).

The range of values that can be specified is from `0x00000001` to `0x0036EE80` (3,600,000 milliseconds).

The specified value must not exceed the value specified for `COM_RMI_TIMEOUT` (default: `0000EA60`) in the `console.conf.update` communication environment definition file and the `view.conf.update` communication environment definition file.

`[`*logical-host-name*`\JP1CONSOLE_CMD]`

Specifies the key name for the `jcochstat` command environment settings.

For *logical-host-name*, specify `JP1_DEFAULT` for the physical host and *logical-host-name* for a logical host.

`"COM_SO_TIMEOUT"=dword:`*hexadecimal-value*

Specifies as a hexadecimal value the timeout period in milliseconds. The default value is `dword:0000EA60` (60,000 milliseconds).

The range of values that can be specified is from `0x00000001` to `0x0036EE80` (3,600,000 milliseconds).

The specified value must not exceed the value specified for `COM_RMI_TIMEOUT` (default: `0000EA60`) in the communication environment definition file (`view.conf.update`).

`"COM_RETRY_COUNT"=dword:`*hexadecimal-value*

Specifies as a hexadecimal value the retry count to be applied in the event of a communication error. The default is `dword:00000003` (3 times).

The range of values that can be specified is from `0x00000001` to `0x7fffffff` (2,147,483,647 times).

`"COM_RETRY_INTERVAL"=dword:`*hexadecimal-value*

Specifies as a hexadecimal value the wait time in milliseconds between retry attempts. The default is `dword:00000BB8` (3,000 milliseconds).

The range of values that can be specified is from `0x00000001` to `0x7fffffff` (2,147,483,647 milliseconds).

`"COM_RMI_TIMEOUT"=dword:`*hexadecimal-value*

Specifies as a hexadecimal value the timeout period in milliseconds for the event action status to change. The permitted value range is from `0000EA60` to `0036EE80` (from 60,000 to 3,600,000 milliseconds). The default is `dword:0000EA60` (60,000 milliseconds).

If the `KAVB1205-E` message is displayed frequently, set a longer timeout period.

Example definition

```
[JP1_DEFAULT\JP1CONSOLEMANAGER\EVCONS]
 "COM_SO_TIMEOUT"=dword:000009C4

[JP1_DEFAULT\JP1CONSOLE_CMD]
 "COM_SO_TIMEOUT"=dword:0000EA60
 "COM_RETRY_COUNT"=dword:00000003
 "COM_RETRY_INTERVAL"=dword:00000BB8
```

Make sure that the end of the file is at the beginning of the last line.

Health check definition file (jcohc.conf)

Format

```
[HEALTHCHECK]
ENABLE={true | false}
FAILOVER={true | false}
EVENT={true | false}
COMMAND=command
NO_RESPONSE_TIME=no-response-time
ERROR_THRESHOLD=no-response-count-treated-as-error
BASE_NO_RESPONSE_TIME=no-response-time
BASE_ERROR_THRESHOLD=no-response-count-treated-as-error
[End]
```

File

`jcohc.conf` (health check definition file)

`jcohc.conf.model`(model file for the health check definition file)

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:
Console-path`\conf\health\`

For a logical host:
shared-folder`\jp1cons\conf\health\`

In UNIX

For a physical host:
`/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/health/`

For a logical host:
shared-directory`/jp1cons/conf/health/`

Description

This file defines whether the health check function is to be enabled. If you enable the health check function, you can also define whether errors are to be notified by issuing a JP1 event or by executing a notification command.

You must specify this definition file by using the character encoding supported by JP1/IM - Manager.

If you have deleted the health check definition file (`jcohc.conf`), copy the model file for the health check definition file (`jcohc.conf.model`) under the name `jcohc.conf` and then edit the definition in the copy, if necessary.

The health check function cannot monitor Central Scope Service (`jcsmain`).

When you enable the health check function by using this definition file, you gain the capability to check whether each process of JP1/IM - Manager and the event service of JP1/Base on the local host is running normally.

The health check function can detect errors in the following processes:

- Event Console Service (`evtcon`)
- Automatic Action Service (`jcamain`)
- Event Base Service (`evflow`)
- Event Generation Service (`evgen`)
- Event service (`jevservice`)

If any of these processes hang up[#] or terminate abnormally, the health check function can issue a JP1 event or execute a specified notification command to prompt the operator to recover the process.

\#
    A process hang-up is a status in which a process can no longer accept processing requests due to deadlock or looping.

When the definitions are applied

The settings in the health check definition file take effect at the following times:

- When JP1/IM - Manager is started.
- When the file is reloaded by the `jco_spmd_reload` command.

Information that is specified

`ENABLE={true | false}`

    Specifies whether the health check function is to be enabled.

    Specify either `true` or `false`. To enable the health check function, specify `true`; to disable the function, specify `false`. The default is `false`.

    When the health check function has been enabled and it detects an error, a message (`KAVB8060-E` or `KAVB8062-E`) is output to the integrated trace and the Windows event log (`syslog`) reporting whether the `EVENT` setting in the health check definition file is `true` or `false`.

`FAILOVER={true | false}`

    Specifies whether a JP1/IM - Manager operation is to be performed when an error is detected by the health check function when you are operating in a cluster system. Specify `true` if the operation is to be performed, or specify `false` if the operation is not to be performed. The default is `false`. If you do not use a cluster system, do not change the default setting.

- In Windows

    When `true` is specified, JP1/IM - Manager is terminated when an error is detected. When the health check function detects an error, it notifies the cluster system of the error in JP1/IM - Manager by stopping JP1/IM - Manager. If you set the cluster system to fail over when a JP1/IM - Manager error occurs, failover can take place when an error is detected.

- In UNIX

    When `true` is specified, the JP1/IM - Manager process in which the error was detected is terminated. When the health check function detects an error, it notifies a cluster system of the error in JP1/IM - Manager by stopping JP1/IM - Manager. If you set the cluster system so that, on detection of an error, it is stopped forcibly by the `jco_killall.cluster` command and then failed over, failover can take place when an error is detected.

`EVENT={true | false}`

    Specifies whether JP1 events (event ID: `2012` and `2013`) are to be issued when an error is detected by the health check function.

    Specify either `true` or `false`. If JP1 events are to be issued, specify `true`; otherwise, specify `false`.

The default is `true`. When `true` is specified, a JP1 event (event ID: `2014`) is also issued in the following case:

- The health check function detects abnormal recovery.

For details about JP1 events, see *3.2.2 Details of JP1 events*.

`COMMAND=`*command*

Specifies the notification command that is to be executed when an error is detected by the health check function. You can execute the following types of commands:

When the host executing the command is Windows:

- Executable file (`.com`, `.exe`)

- Batch file (`.bat`)

- JP1/Script script file (`.spt`)

  (An appropriate association must have been set so that an `.spt` file can be executed.)

When the host executing the command is UNIX:

- Executable file (with execution permissions)

- Shell script (with execution permissions)

The following notes apply to defining a notification command:

- Everything from `COMMAND=` to the linefeed code is defined as a single command.

- The maximum length of a command is 1,023 bytes. This length includes spaces, but does not include the linefeed code. If the length exceeds 1,023 bytes, the default value is assumed. If you specify variables and the character string obtained by expanding variables exceeds 1,023 bytes, the command will not execute. In such a case, the message `KAVB8072-E` is output to the integrated trace log.

- If you specify a variable, specify it immediately after `$`. The following table lists and describes the variables that can be specified.

Table 2–18: Variables that can be specified in notification commands

Variable name	Description
HCHOST	Name of host resulting in the error
HCFUNC	Name of function resulting in the error (`evflow`, `jcamain`, `evtcon`, `evgen`, or `jevservice`)
HCPNAME	Name of process resulting in the error (`evflow`, `jcamain`, `evtcon`, `evgen`, or `jevservice`)

HCPID	• For `evflow`, `jcamain`, `evtcon`, or `evgen`
	  ID of process resulting in the error
	• For `jevservice`
	  -1

HCDATE	Date the error occurred ($YYYY/MM/DD$)
HCTIME	Time the error occurred ($hh:mm:ss$)

- For the notification command, specify a command that will always terminate. If you set a batch file (Windows) or shell script (UNIX), make sure that it will terminate with `exit 0`. If the specified command does not terminate or uses the GUI, processes of the executed notification command will remain unresolved.

- The notification command specified in `COMMAND` inherits the execution environment of JP1/IM - Manager.

- The notification command is executed with the execution permissions of JP1/IM - Manager (Windows: `SYSTEM` user; UNIX: `root`).

- Specify in `COMMAND` the full path of the notification command.

Use the `jcohctest` command to test thoroughly whether the set notification command functions successfully. For details about the `jcohctest` command, see *jcohctest* in *1. Commands*.

- The default is `COMMAND=`, in which case no notification command is executed.

- To use `$`, specify `$$`.

- In Windows, if you execute a command in the `%WINDIR%\System32` folder, the WOW64 redirect functionality redirects execution to the same command in the `%WINDIR%\SysWow64` folder. If there is no applicable command in the destination folder, command execution might fail. Make sure that the applicable command is in the `%WINDIR%\System32` folder when you specify it for execution.

`NO_RESPONSE_TIME=`*no-response-time*

Specifies in seconds the amount of time to wait for a response to be sent from the JP1/IM - Manager process. The permitted value range is from 60 to 3,600 seconds. The default is 60 seconds.

If the value that is specified is outside the permitted value range or the definition is omitted, the default value (60 seconds) is assumed.

Note that this parameter is not included in the health check definition file (`jcohc.conf`) that is deployed when JP1/IM - Manager is installed. If you want to change the default value, you must add the parameter.

`ERROR_THRESHOLD=`*no-response-count-treated-as-error*

Specifies the number of times to wait for the set no-response time to elapse before assuming that an error has occurred in the JP1/IM - Manager process. The permitted value range is from 1 to 60 times. The default is 3 times.

If the value that is specified is outside the permitted value range or the definition is omitted, the default value (3 times) is assumed.

`BASE_NO_RESPONSE_TIME=`*no-response-time*

Specifies in seconds the interval for checking the JP1/Base event service for the set no-response time on Manager. The permitted value range is from 60 to 3,600 seconds. The default is 300 seconds.

If the value that is specified is outside the permitted value range or the definition is omitted, the default value (300 seconds) is assumed.

`BASE_ERROR_THRESHOLD=`*no-response-count-treated-as-error*

Specifies the number of times to wait for the set no-response time to elapse before assuming that an error has occurred in the JP1/Base event service on Manager. The permitted value range is from 1 to 60 times. The default is 2.

If the value that is specified is outside the permitted value range or the definition is omitted, the default value (2 times) is assumed.

Example definition

Issue a JP1 event and execute the `jcohc01.exe` notification command when an error is detected by the health check function:

```
[HEALTHCHECK]
ENABLE=true
FAILOVER=false
EVENT=true
COMMAND=C:\Command\jcohc01.exe
NO_RESPONSE_TIME=60
ERROR_THRESHOLD=3
BASE_NO_RESPONSE_TIME=300
```

```
BASE_ERROR_THRESHOLD=2
[End]
```

2. Definition Files

Web-based operation definition file (console_xx.html)

Format

```
<html>

<head>
<title>JP1/Integrated Management - View</title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1">
</head>

<body bgcolor="#FFFFFF" text="#000000" link="#000000" vlink="#000000"
alink="#000000" >
    :
<param name="LANGUAGE" value="ENGLISH">
<param name="PORT" value="port-number">
<param name="SO_TIMEOUT" value="socket-timeout-value">
<param name="TRACE_LEVEL" value="30">
<param name="DEBUG" value="NO">
<param name="RMI_TIMEOUT" value="server-processing-timeout-value">
<param name="SCREEN_TITLE_LOGININFO" value="ON">
</applet>
</font>
</body>

</html>
```

File

`console_ja.html` (web-based operation definition file (Japanese))

`console_ja.html.model` (model file for the web-based operation definition file for plug-in free mode (Japanese))

`console_ja.html.model.plugin` (model file for the web-based operation definition file for compatibility mode (Japanese))

`console.html` (web-based operation definition file (English))

`console.html.model` (model file for the web-based operation definition file for plug-in free mode (English))

`console.html.model.plugin` (model file for the web-based operation definition file for compatibility mode (English))

`console_zh.html` (web-based operation definition file (Chinese))

`console_zh.html.model` (model file for the web-based operation definition file for plug-in free mode (Chinese))

`console_zh.html.model.plugin` (model file for the Web-based operation definition file for compatibility mode (Chinese))

Storage directory

Storage directory of the web-based operation definition file and the model file for the web-based operation definition file for plug-in free mode

In Windows

Console-path`\www\`

In UNIX

`/opt/jp1cons/www/`

Storage directory of the model file for the web-based operation definition file for compatibility mode

In Windows

Console-path`\www\plugin\`

In UNIX

`/opt/jp1cons/www/plugin/`

Description

This file is used when the Web-based JP1/IM - View is started. The file is also used when you want to switch between plug-in free mode and compatibility mode of the web-based version of JP1/IM - View.

When you use compatibility mode, you can specify the operations of the web-based version JP1/IM - View (such as the communication timeout value and the port number to be used) by editing this file.

When a low-speed line is used in the network for communication between the viewer and JP1/IM - Manager or when the viewer's workload is high, timeouts may occur during the viewer's communication processing, resulting in communication errors. You can prevent such communication errors by changing the timeout period.

If you have changed the port number (`20115`) used by JP1/IM - Manager, you must also change the port number that is used to connect to JP1/IM - Manager.

Do not change the values of the parameters that are not explained here.

When you use plug-in free mode, you need to specify the operations of the web-based version of JP1/IM - View (such as the communication timeout value and the port number to be used) in the web-based startup definition file (`console_`*xx*`.jnlp`) instead of the web-based operation definition file (`console_`*xx*`.html`).

The following describes how to use the model files to switch between plug-in free mode and compatibility mode:

1. Back up the web-based operation definition file.

2. Copy the model file for the mode that you want to use to the storage directory for the web-based operation definition file.

3. Change the name of the model file to the name of the web-based operation definition file.

4. Specify the operations of the web-based version of JP1/IM - View.

To switch to compatibility mode:

Specify the communication timeout value and the port number to be used in the web-based operation definition file (`console_`*xx*`.html`).

To switch to plug-in free mode:

Specify the communication timeout value, the port number to be used, and the URL of the web-based version of JP1/IM in the web-based startup definition file (`console_`*xx*`.jnlp`).

When the definitions are applied

The definition takes effect the next time you log in to JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console).

Information that is specified

`<param name="PORT" value="`*port-number*`">`

> Specifies the port number for the event console (`jp1imevtcon`) when the default port number (`20115`) has been changed. The default value is `20115`.

`<param name="SO_TIMEOUT" value="`*socket-timeout-value*`">`

> Specifies the amount of time in milliseconds to wait for the arrival of reception data (socket timeout value). The default is 2,500 milliseconds.

> We recommend that you specify a larger value in an environment where a low-speed line is used or event traffic is heavy.

> The range of values that can be specified is from `0x00000001` to `0x0036EE80` (3,600,000 milliseconds).

> The specified value must not exceed the value specified for `RMI_TIMEOUT` (default: `0000EA60`) in the Web-based operation definition file (`console_`*xx*`.html`).

`<param name="RMI_TIMEOUT" value="`*server-processing-timeout-value*`">`

> Specifies in milliseconds the timeout value (server processing timeout value) for login, logout, automatic refresh, event status change, event search, user environment setting, severe event setting, automated action setting, filter setting, and command execution operations.

> The permitted value range is from 60,000 to 3,600,000 milliseconds; the default is 60,000 milliseconds.

`<param name="SCREEN_TITLE_LOGININFO" value="ON">`

> You can prevent the name of the logged-in JP1 user from being displayed in the title of the Event Console window and the List of Action Results window. The `ON` specification displays the logged-in JP1 user name. The `OFF` specification hides the logged-in JP1 user name. The default is `ON`.

Example definition

```
<!-- Copyright(C)2003,Hitachi,LTD. -->

<html>

<head>
<title>JP1/Integrated Management - View</title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1">
</head>

<body bgcolor="#FFFFFF" text="#000000" link="#000000" vlink="#000000"
alink="#000000" >
<table border="0" cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0" width="700"
align="center">
<tr>
<td><img src="image/login/splash.gif" width="700" height="324"></td>
</tr>
</table>

<font size="3">
<applet code="JP/co/Hitachi/soft/jp1/im/console/client/start/
JCoViewApplet.class" archive="jcoview.jar,hntrlib2j.jar" width="0"
height="0">
<param name="LANGUAGE" value="ENGLISH">
```

```
<param name="PORT" value="20115">
<param name="SO_TIMEOUT" value="2500">
<param name="TRACE_LEVEL" value="30">
<param name="DEBUG" value="NO">
<param name="RMI_TIMEOUT" value="60000">
<param name="SCREEN_TITLE_LOGININFO" value="OFF">
</applet>
</font>
</body>

</html>
```

Web-based startup definition file (console_xx.jnlp)

Format

```
<jnlp
  spec="7.0+"
  codebase="http://connection-target-host-name/JP1IM/"
  href="console_ja.jnlp">

  <information>
    <title>JP1/Integrated Management - View/</title>
    <vendor>Hitachi, Ltd.</vendor>
  </information>

  <application-desc main-
class="JP.co.Hitachi.soft.jp1.im.console.client.start.JCoViewApplet">
      <argument>LANGUAGE=JAPANESE</argument>
      <argument>PORT=port-number</argument>
      <argument>SO_TIMEOUT=socket-timeout-value</argument>
      <argument>TRACE_LEVEL=30</argument>
      <argument>DEBUG=NO</argument>
      <argument>RMI_TIMEOUT=server-processing-timeout-value</argument>
      <argument>SCREEN_TITLE_LOGININFO=ON</argument>
  </application-desc>

...

</jnlp>
```

File

`console_ja.jnlp` (web-based startup definition file (Japanese))

`console_ja.jnlp.model` (model file for the web-based startup definition file (Japanese))

`console.jnlp` (web-based startup definition file (English))

`console.jnlp.model` (model file for the web-based startup definition file (English))

`console_zh.jnlp` (web-based startup definition file (Chinese))

`console_zh.jnlp.model` (model file for the web-based startup definition file (Chinese))

Storage directory

In Windows

   Console-path`\www\`

In UNIX

   `/opt/jp1cons/www/`

Description

This definition file specifies the startup settings and operations (such as the communication timeout value and the port number to be used) of the web-based version of JP1/IM - View when it is used in plug-in free mode.

When the definitions are applied

The definitions take effect when the web-based version of JP1/IM - View starts in plug-in free mode.

Information that is specified

codebase="http://*connection-target-host-name*/JP1IM/"

　Specifies the URL of the web-based version of JP1/IM - View. This setting is required.

PORT=*port-number*

　Specifies the port number for the event console (jp1imevtcon) when the default port number (20115) has been changed. The default value is 20115.

SO_TIMEOUT=*socket-timeout-value*

　Specifies the amount of time in milliseconds to wait for the arrival of reception data (socket timeout value). The default is 2,500 milliseconds.

　We recommend that you specify a larger value in an environment where a low-speed line is used or event traffic is heavy.

　The range of values that can be specified is from 0x00000001 to 0x0036EE80 (3,600,000 milliseconds).

　Make sure that the specified value does not exceed the value of RMI_TIMEOUT (default: 0000EA60) specified in the Web-based startup definition file (console_*xx*.jnlp).

RMI_TIMEOUT=*server-processing-timeout-value*

　Specifies in milliseconds the timeout value (server processing timeout value) for login, logout, automatic refresh, event status change, event search, user environment setting, severe event setting, automated action setting, filter setting, and command execution operations.

　The permitted value range is from 60,000 to 3,600,000 milliseconds; the default is 60,000 milliseconds.

SCREEN_TITLE_LOGININFO=ON

　You can prevent the name of the logged-in JP1 user from being displayed in the title of the Event Console window and the List of Action Results window. The ON specification displays the logged-in JP1 user name. The OFF specification hides the logged-in JP1 user name. The default is ON.

Example definition

```
<jnlp
  spec="7.0+"
  codebase="http://im-server/JP1IM"
  href="console_apl.jnlp">

  <information>
    <title>JP1/Integrated Management - View/</title>
    <vendor>Hitachi, Ltd.</vendor>
  </information>

  <application-desc main-
class="JP.co.Hitachi.soft.jp1.im.console.client.start.JCoViewApplet">
      <argument>LANGUAGE=JAPANESE</argument>
      <argument>PORT=20115</argument>
      <argument>SO_TIMEOUT=2500</argument>
      <argument>TRACE_LEVEL=30</argument>
      <argument>DEBUG=NO</argument>
      <argument>RMI_TIMEOUT=60000</argument>
      <argument>SCREEN_TITLE_LOGININFO=ON</argument>
  </application-desc>
```

```
  <resources>
    <j2se version="1.7+"/>
    <jar href="jcoview.jar"/>
    <jar href="hntrlib2j.jar"/>
  </resources>

</jnlp>
```

Event guide information file (jco_guide.txt)

Format

```
DESC_VERSION=file-version

[EV_GUIDE_event-guide-number]
EV_USER=JP1-user-name
EV_COMP=attribute-name:attribute-value
EV_GUIDE=event-guide-message
[END]
[EV_GUIDE_event-guide-number]
EV_COMP=attribute-name:attribute-value
EV_COMP=attribute-name:attribute-value
EV_FILE=event-guide-message-file-name
[END]
    :
```

File

`sample_jco_guide_ja.txt` (sample file of the event guide information file (Japanese))

`sample_jco_guide_en.txt` (sample file of the event guide information file (English))

`sample_jco_guide_ja.txt.model` (model file for the event guide information sample file (Japanese))

`sample_jco_guide_en.txt.model` (model file for the event guide information sample file (English))

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:
Console-path`\conf\guide\`

For a logical host:
shared-folder`\jp1cons\conf\guide\`

In UNIX

For a physical host:
`/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/guide/`

For a logical host:
shared-directory`/jp1cons/conf/guide/`

Description

This file defines event guide information for JP1 events. The information specified in this file is displayed in the Event Details window of JP1/IM - View.

The maximum size of an event guide information file is 1 megabyte.

Use the language encoding supported by JP1/IM - Manager to specify the event guide information file.

You must create an event guide information file under the name `jco_guide.txt`. Copy the `sample_jco_guide_ja.txt` or `sample_jco_guide_en.txt`, depending on the language code used by JP1/IM - Manager, and then rename the file `jco_guide.txt` before you use it. Store the event guide information file in the same directory that stores the sample file. Note that the event guide information file cannot have a user-selected name, unlike the file specified in the `EV_FILE` parameter (event guide message file).

If an issued JP1 event matches multiple event guide information items, the first item specified in the event guide information file is effective.

When # is specified, any text following # is treated as a comment. Note that a comment cannot be specified after the start tag, attribute information, or the end tag. An error results if a comment is specified following the start tag or the end tag. A comment that is specified following an attribute value is treated as part of the attribute value.

To use \, specify \\. If \ is used in a character combination other than \n or \$, a log is output and the line containing \ is ignored.

The event guide information file and event guide message file are not checked for HTML syntax errors.

When the definitions are applied

Once the event guide information file has been edited, the definitions in the file take effect when JP1/IM - Manager is restarted or when the `jco_spmd_reload` command is executed. If there is no display area for event guide information in the Event Details window when you log in to JP1/IM - View, apply the definitions and then re-log in to JP1/IM - View. The display area should appear.

After you have edited the event guide message file, you can display the new information by reloading the Event Details window.

Information that is specified

`DESC_VERSION=`*file-version*

Specifies the file version of the event guide information file. The specifiable values are 1 and 2. When 2 is specified, you can specify the `EV_USER` parameter.

`[EV_GUIDE_`*event-guide-number*`]`

This is the start tag for event guide information. The information from the `[EV_GUIDE_`*event-guide-number*`]` to the `[END]` tag constitutes a single definition block. Between this parameter and `[END]`, specify a comparison condition for determining the JP1 events that are to be displayed in the Event Details window and the message to be displayed. For *event-guide-number*, specify a decimal number in the range from 1 to 9999.

When there are multiple definition blocks, the event guide numbers need not be in numerical order. However, an error results if the same event guide number is specified more than once, in which case the definition block with the duplicated event guide number is ignored. Note that `[EV_GUIDE_1]` and `[EV_GUIDE_0001]` are different.

Specify a unique character string in each `EV_GUIDE_`*event-guide-number*. If an invalid character string is specified, a log is output and the corresponding specification is ignored.

If an attribute specified for `EV_GUIDE_`*event-guide-number* is not permitted, the corresponding specification is ignored.

`EV_USER=`*JP1-user-name*

Specifies the JP1 user name to be displayed in the event guide message. You can specify 1 to 31 bytes of characters. Only one-byte alphanumeric characters can be used. Alphabetic characters are not case sensitive. If you specify this parameter, specify 2 for `DESC_VERSION`. You can specify this parameter only once. If the parameter is omitted, all JP1 users are assumed as applicable users.

This parameter can be specified only when the version of JP1/IM - Manager is 09-50 or later. You can specify a maximum of 100 JP1 user names by separating them with one or more spaces.

Example:

```
EV_USER=jp1user1 jp1user2 jp1user3
```

`EV_COMP=`*attribute-name*`:`*attribute-value*

Specify this parameter for each attribute that is to be used for comparison with JP1 events. When multiple attributes are specified, they are assumed to be connected by the AND condition. For example, if the `EV_COMP` parameter is specified twice, the event guide message is displayed in the Event Details window only when both of the conditions are satisfied.

If you specify an event ID for the attribute name in an `EV_COMP` parameter, you can specify either `B.ID` or `B.IDBASE`. In `B.ID`, specify the 16-digit attribute value in the format *basic-part*`:`*extended-part*. In `B.IDBASE`, specify the 8-digit basic part.

Example:

- `EV_COMP=B.ID:00004107:00000000`

- `EV_COMP=B.IDBASE:00004107`

You can specify a maximum of 100 `EV_COMP` conditions. For an example of using more than one `EV_COMP` condition, see the example definition below.

Note that a business group name cannot be used for the event-issuing server name (`B.SOURCESERVER`), the target event server name (`B.DESTSERVER`), and the event source host name (`E.JP1_SOURCEHOST`). If you specify a business group name, it is treated as a host name.

attribute-name

Specifies one of the following as the attribute:

• JP1 event basic attribute: If you specify this attribute, use the format `B.`*attribute-name*.

• JP1 event extended attribute: If you specify this attribute, use the format `E.`*attribute-name*.

Note that the reason for registration (`B.REASON`) and code set (`B.CODESET`) cannot be specified.

If you specify the registration time (`B.TIME`) or the arrival time (`B.ARRIVEDTIME`) for *attribute-name*, the total number of milliseconds after UTC January 1, 1970 at 00:00:00 is compared.

Example: Specify a JP1 event of which the arrival time is 10:20:00.000 (total number of milliseconds: 1371000000000) on June 12, 2013

```
EV_COMP=B.TIME:1371000000000
```

attribute-value

Specifies as a regular expression the value of the attribute specified in *attribute-name*. For the regular expression, use an extended regular expression. For details about regular expressions, see *Appendix G. Regular Expressions* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*.

By default, the specified regular expression is compared with the entire attribute value of the JP1 event. The condition is satisfied only if they match exactly.

To accept a partial match, execute the `jbssetcnf` command specifying a file that contains the common definition information shown below in an argument and then restart JP1/IM - Manager to apply the definition. When you create the definition file, make sure that the end of the file is at the beginning of the last line.

For a physical host

```
[JP1_DEFAULT\JP1CONSOLEMANAGER]
"GUIDE_EV_COMP"="find"
```

For a logical host

```
[logical-host-name\JP1CONSOLEMANAGER]
"GUIDE_EV_COMP"="find"
```

To reset the definition to a complete match (default), specify `match` for the value of the `GUIDE_EV_COMP` common definition information.

If the common definition information is missing or the specified value is invalid, the system assumes `match` for a complete match.

Note that the common definition information is not set at the time of installation.

When you specify an IPv6 address for a source IP address (`B.SOURCEIPADDR`) and the target IP address (`B.DESTIPADDR`), use lowercase alphabetic characters as in the following example:

`0011:2233:4455:6677:8899:aabb:ccdd:eeff`

Also note that abbreviated IP addresses such as the following cannot be specified:

`2012:7:8::a:b`

When you specify the registered time (`B.TIME`) or the arrived time (`B.ARRIVEDTIME`), specify the number of seconds in milliseconds starting from UTC 1970-01-01 00:00:00.

EV_GUIDE=*event-guide-message*

Specifies a character string that is to be displayed as the event guide information. The specified character string is displayed in the event guide information area in the Event Details window (in **Guide** under **Message**).

Note that you can specify this parameter only once between [EV_GUIDE_*event-guide-number*] and [END].

If you specify EV_GUIDE=*event-guide-message* and EV_FILE=*event-guide-message-file-name* together, the specification of EV_FILE=*event-guide-message-file-name* takes precedence.

To use \ in the message, specify \\. To use $, specify \$. To use a linefeed code in the message, specify \n.

You can use HTML tags and specify variables for JP1 event attributes in *event-guide-message*.

- Specifying HTML tags

  If you use HTML tags, you can display the event guide message in HTML format in the Event Details window (for details about the HTML tags that can be specified, see *Table 2-22 HTML tags that can be used in the event guide message file*, in the description of `EV_FILE`.

- Specifying variables for JP1 event attributes

  If you specify $B.*attribute-name*Δ or $E.*attribute-name*Δ in the message, the attribute value corresponding to the JP1 event attribute name is expanded in the message (Δ indicates a space). Note that the reason for registration (`B.REASON`) and code set (`B.CODESET`) cannot be specified. If there is no corresponding attribute, the attribute is replaced with blanks.

  The table below lists the attribute names that can be specified in messages. For details about the attributes of JP1 events, see *3.1 Attributes of JP1 events*.

Table 2–19: List of attribute names that can be specified in messages

JP1 event attribute		Specification in message
Basic attributes	Serial number	`B.SEQNO`
	Event ID	Specify either of the following: 1. `B.ID` 2. `B.IDBASE`
	Source process ID	`B.PROCESSID`
	Registered time	`B.TIME`
	Arrived time	`B.ARRIVEDTIME`
	Source user ID	`B.USERID`
	Source group ID	`B.GROUPID`
	Source user name	`B.USERNAME`

JP1 event attribute		Specification in message
	Source group name	B.GROUPNAME
	Event-issuing server name	B.SOURCESERVER
	Target event server name	B.DESTSERVER
	Source serial number	B.SOURCESEQNO
	Message	B.MESSAGE
Extended attributes	Event level	E.SEVERITY
	User name	E.USER_NAME
	Product name	E.PRODUCT_NAME
	Object type	E.OBJECT_TYPE
	Object name	E.OBJECT_NAME
	Root object type	E.ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE
	Root object name	E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME
	Object ID	E.OBJECT_ID
	Occurrence	E.OCCURRENCE
	Start time	E.START_TIME
	End time	E.END_TIME
	Result code	E.RESULT_CODE
	Event source host name	E.JP1_SOURCEHOST
	Other extended attribute	E.*xxxxxx*[#]

#:
 You can also specify JP1 product-specific extended attributes. For example, the product-specific extended attribute for the JP1/AJS job execution host is E.C0. For details about the product-specific extended attributes, consult the documentation for the products that issue JP1 events.

 You can specify for an event guide message a maximum of 196,608 characters. If more than 196,608 characters are specified, the portion in excess of 196,608 characters will not be displayed in the Event Details window.

 The event guide message can display a Web page of related products without unreadable text by specifying replacement characters listed in the table below.

Table 2–20: Replacement characters that can be specified

Specification format	Description
$B.*attribute-name*Δ $E.*attribute-name*Δ	Expand the attribute value as is. When guide information is in HTML format, use HTML encoding. Specify the attribute value in this format to display the JP1 event attribute value as part of the text to be displayed in an event guide message. Example: $B.MESSAGEΔ
$B.*attribute-name*$URLENCΔ $E.*attribute-name*$URLENCΔ	Handle the attribute value as a UTF-8 string for URL encoding and expand it. Use this format to pass the JP1 event attribute value as a UTF-8 string to be used as the argument (URL parameter) of the Web page application. Example: <a href="http://host/page?msg=$B.MESSAGE$URLENCΔ">
$B.*attribute-name*$ENCΔ $E.*attribute-name*$ENCΔ	Perform Base64 encoding for the attribute value as a UTF-8 string and expand it. Use this format to display the Base64-encoded JP1 event attribute value as a UTF-8 string as part of the text to be displayed in an event guide message.

Specification format	Description
	However, to pass the value as an argument (URL parameter) of a Web page application, use the variables $B.*attribute-name*$ENC$URLENCΔ, $E.*attribute-name*$ENC$URLENCΔ Example: $B.MESSAGE$ENCΔ
$B.*attribute-name*$ENC$URLENCΔ $E.*attribute-name*$ENC$URLENCΔ	Perform Base64 encoding for the attribute value as a UTF-8 string, and then perform URL-encoding to expand it. Use this format to pass the Base64 value of the JP1 event attribute value as an argument (URL parameter) of the Web page application. Example: `<a href="http://host/page?msg=$B.MESSAGE$ENC $URLENCΔ">`

Note:

When you specify $URLENC or $ENC, you must specify 2 as the value for DESC_VERSION.

EV_FILE=*event-guide-message-file-name*

Specifies the full path name of a file that contains the text for the event guide message that is to be displayed in the Event Details window. To use \ as part of the file name, write it as \\. To use $, write it as \$. You can specify this parameter only once between [EV_GUIDE_*event-guide-number*] and [END]. If nothing is specified for *event-guide-message-file-name*, the file names in the following table are assumed.

Table 2–21: Event guide message file name

OS	Event guide message file name
Windows	*Console-path*\conf\guide\EV_GUIDE_*event-guide-number*.txt
	shared-folder\jp1cons\conf\guide\EV_GUIDE_*event-guide-number*.txt
UNIX	/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/guide/EV_GUIDE_*event-guide-number*.txt
	shared-directory/jp1cons/conf/guide/EV_GUIDE_*event-guide-number*.txt

Express the file name using from 1 to 1,024 characters, including the path. If the specified file name exceeds 1,024 characters, an error results when JP1/IM - Manager starts or when the event guide message file is called from JP1/IM - View.

You can specify any file name and extension for the event guide message file. We recommend that you select a file name that is easy to manage; for the extension, use .txt if the event guide message is in TXT format and .html or .htm if the event guide message is in HTML format.

Example: jco_guidemes001_AJS2.txt or jco_guidemes001_AJS2.htm

Event guide message file

Specify in the event guide message file in TXT or HTML format the information that you want to be displayed in the Event Details window. The information that you can specify in the event guide information file is the same as for EV_GUIDE. In other words, you can use HTML tags and variables for the attributes of JP1 events. To use a backslash sign (\) in a message, write it as\\. To use the dollar sign ($), write it as\$. To insert a linefeed in a message, write it as\n.

However, EV_GUIDE can be used only to specify a one-line message, whereas with the event guide message file you can use linefeed codes for a formatted message.

You can store the created event guide message file in any folder.

The maximum size of an event guide message file is 1 megabyte. If the file size exceeds 1 megabyte, an error occurs when the event guide message file is loaded into the Event Details window of JP1/IM - View.

The table below lists and describes the HTML tags and attributes that can be used when you create an event guide message file in HTML format. If any other HTML tags are used, the operational results cannot be guaranteed.

Table 2–22: HTML tags that can be used in the event guide message file

Tag	Attribute	Description
HTML	--	Declares that this is an HTML text. This tag is mandatory.
HEAD	--	Declares the header for the HTML text. This tag is mandatory.
BODY	--	Declares the body of the HTML text. This tag is mandatory.
A[#1]	HREF="*URL*"	Specifies a linkage-target URL.[#2, #3] You can specify URLs beginning with `http://` or `https://`. Operation with other URLs is unpredictable. The link specified here is displayed in the Event Details window (HTML format). Clicking the link starts a Web browser and accesses the specified URL. You can encode a maximum of 2,083 characters.
H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6	--	Specifies headers.
FONT	SIZE="*font-size*"	Specifies the font size. The permitted values are from 1 to 7.
	COLOR="*font-color*"	Specifies the font color. You can specify the following 16 colors: `black`, `silver`, `gray`, `white`, `maroon`, `red`, `purple`, `fuchsia`, `green`, `lime`, `olive`, `yellow`, `navy`, `blue`, `teal`, `aqua` If you specify any other font color, the operation is not guaranteed.
B	--	Specifies boldface type.
I	--	Specifies italics type.
HR	--	Specifies a horizontal rule.
BR	--	Specifies a forced linefeed.

Legend:

    --: None

#1: The interpretation of the URL in the A tag and the screen to be displayed are dependent on the WWW browser and other aspects of the environment.

#2: The following is a coding example of a URL used to link with JP1/Navigation Platform.

    Example:

```
http://hostA:8080/ucnpBase/portal/screen/Home/action/PLoginUser?
contentId=f24077e7-0136-1000-8000-00000ad20b6f-0
```

For details about linking with JP1/Navigation Platform, see the descriptions of the URL for calling Navigation Platform from JP1 products in the JP1/Navigation Platform manuals.

#3: For details about the URL for linking with JP1/AJS, see the JP1/AJS manuals.

[END]

Specifies the end tag for the event guide information. This item is not case sensitive.

Example definition

```
# JP1/IM-CC Guide Information File.

DESC_VERSION=1
[EV_GUIDE_001]
EV_COMP=B.ID:00004107:00000000
EV_COMP=E.SEVERITY:Error
EV_GUIDE=The job terminated abnormally.\nCheck whether an error has
```

```
occurred on the $E.C0 host.
[END]
```

System color definition file (systemColor.conf)

Format

```
DESC_VERSION=file-version

#comment-line
[DEFAULT.BackgroundColor=color]
[DEFAULT.TextColor=color]

[SEVERITY.event-level.BackgroundColor=color]
[SEVERITY.event-level.TextColor=color]
:
```

File

systemColor.conf (system color definition file)

systemColor.conf.model (model file for the system color definition file)

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:

Console-path\conf\console\profile

For a logical host:

shared-folder\jp1cons\conf\console\profile

In UNIX

For a physical host:

/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/console/profile

For a logical host:

shared-directory/jp1cons/conf/console/profile

Description

This file defines the color settings used on the **Monitor Events** page, **Severe Events** page, and **Search Events** page of the Event Console window.

Execution permission

In Windows

The Administrators group and SYSTEM users must be able to reference the file.

In UNIX

Users with the root permissions must be able to reference the file.

When the definitions are applied

When you select the **Display** check box in the **Coloring** section of the Preferences window, the events in an event list are colored according to the settings specified in the system color definition file.

JP1/IM - View colors the events according to the settings in the system color definition file specified when the user logs in.

If a user changes the settings in the system color definition file during the login process, the new settings take effect when the user restarts JP1/IM - View.

Information that is specified

DESC_VERSION=*file-version*

Indicates the system color definition file format version. The value to be specified is 1. If this value is omitted or another numeric value is specified, 1 is assumed.

#*comment-line*

A line beginning with a hash mark (#) is treated as a comment.

[DEFAULT.BackgroundColor=*color*]

Specifies the default background color. If the background color for the event level is not specified, or is specified for a JP1 event that does not match the specification of the background color, the background color specified for this parameter is applied. This parameter can be omitted. The background color is specified by the name of the color or by RGB values. The following table shows the correspondence between color name and RGB values.

Color name	RGB value
black	0,0,0
blue	0,0,255
cyan	0,255,255
darkGray	64,64,64
gray	128,128,128
green	0,255,0
lightGray	192,192,192
magenta	255,0,255
orange	255,200,0
pink	255,175,175
red	255,0,0
white	255,255,255
yellow	255,255,0

The color names are not case sensitive.

The range of RGB values that can be specified is from 0 to 255. The default value is white (255,255,255). RGB values are separated by a comma (,).

[DEFAULT.TextColor=*color*]

Specifies the text color of an event level if a color is not specified. This parameter can be omitted. The color name, the RGB values, and the range of RGB values are the same as DEFAULT.BackgroundColor=*color*. The color names are not case sensitive.

The default value is black (0,0,0).

[SEVERITY.*event-level*.BackgroundColor=*color*]

Specifies the background color of an event level. This parameter can be omitted. The color name, the RGB values, and the range of RGB values are the same as `DEFAULT.BackgroundColor=`*color*. The color names are not case sensitive.

The event levels that can be specified are `Emergency`, `Alert`, `Critical`, `Error`, `Warning`, `Notice`, `Information`, and `Debug`. The event levels are case sensitive.

[SEVERITY.*event-level*.TextColor=*color*]

Specifies the text color of the event level. This parameter can be omitted. The color name, the RGB values, and the range of RGB values are the same as `DEFAULT.BackgroundColor=`*color*. The color names are not case sensitive.

The event levels that can be specified are `Emergency`, `Alert`, `Critical`, `Error`, `Warning`, `Notice`, `Information`, and `Debug`. The event levels are case sensitive.

Example definition

```
DESC_VERSION=1

DEFAULT.TextColor=black
DEFAULT.BackgroundColor=white

SEVERITY.Emergency.TextColor=white
SEVERITY.Emergency.BackgroundColor=red

SEVERITY.Alert.TextColor=white
SEVERITY.Alert.BackgroundColor=red

SEVERITY.Critical.TextColor=white
SEVERITY.Critical.BackgroundColor=red

SEVERITY.Error.TextColor=white
SEVERITY.Error.BackgroundColor=255,128,0

SEVERITY.Warning.TextColor=black
SEVERITY.Warning.BackgroundColor=yellow
```

Definition file for extended event attributes

Format

```
@encode character-encoding
@file type="definition-file-type", version="definition-format-version";
@product name="product-name";
@define-block type="event-attr-def";
block lang = "language-type", platform="platform-type"
attr name="attribute-name", title="display-item-name"[, type="attribute-
display-type"];
...
@define-block-end;
@define-block type="event-attr-group-def";
block platform="platform-type"
group name="group-name", attrs="list-of-attribute-names";
...
@define-block-end;
@define-block type="event-attr-order-def";
block platform="platform-type"
order id="event-ID-definition-character-string", attrs="list-of-attribute-
names";
...
@define-block-end;
```

File

The extension of a definition file for extended event attributes must be `.conf` (in lowercase).

`default.conf` (default definition file for extended event attributes)

`hitachi_xxxx.conf` (definition file for extended event attributes for a linked product)

company-name_product-name`_attr.conf` (user-defined definition file for extended event attributes)

company-name can be changed to *series-name_product-name*. We recommend that you use the value specified for `PRODUCT_NAME` at the time of JP1 event issuance as the file name, with the forward slash (/) replaced by the underscore (_). Because, `hitachi` is used for the default file name, use a name other than `hitachi` for *company-name*.

Storage directory

In Windows

    For a physical host:

        Console-path`\conf\console\attribute\`

    For a logical host:

        shared-folder`\JP1Cons\conf\console\attribute\`

In UNIX

    For a physical host:

        `/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/console/attribute/`

    For a logical host:

        shared-directory`/jp1cons/conf/console/attribute/`

Description

A definition file for extended event attributes defines the order for sorting the event attributes and the attribute names that are to be displayed in the Event Details window.

The following table describes the four types of definition files for extended event attributes.

Table 2–23: Types of definition files for extended event attributes

No.	Type	Description
1	Default file	Definition of detailed event information about the basic attributes common to all events and the common information of extended attributes
2	Extended file	Definition of program-specific extended attributes
3	File provided by a linked product	Definition of program-specific information about the extended attributes of a linked product that issues JP1 events
4	User-defined file	User-specific information about user-defined extended attributes

The two file types listed under No. 1 and No. 3 above are stored in the definition file storage directory of JP1/IM. These two types of files are system standard definition files created when JP1/IM - Manager is installed, and they cannot be added to, changed, or deleted by the user.

To add new user- or program-specific information about extended attributes of JP1 events, you can create a definition file of type No. 2 or No. 4 above and store it in the storage directory.

For details about file type No. 2, see *Definition file for extended event attributes (extended file)* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.

Creation timing

The following shows when the different types of definition files for extended event attributes are created.

No.	File type	When created
1	`default.conf`	When JP1/IM - Manager is installed
2	`hitachi_`*xxxx*`.conf`	When JP1/IM - Manager is installed
3	*company-name_product-name*`_attr.conf`	When the user adds the file

When the definitions are applied

The definitions in the definition file for extended event attributes take effect after either of the following occurs:

- JP1/IM - Manager is restarted.
- The command `jco_spmd_reload` is executed.

Information that is specified

A definition file for extended event attributes defines the order for sorting event attributes and the attribute names that are to be displayed in the Event Details window.

There are three types of definition files for extended event attributes:

- File for definition of detailed event information about the basic attributes common to all events and the common information for extended attributes (file included with the product: `default.conf`)

- File for definition of program-specific information about the extended attributes of a linked product that issues JP1 events (file included with the product: `hitachi_xxxx.conf`)
- File for definition of user-specific information about user-defined extended attributes (created by the user)

The definition files for extended event attributes that are created when JP1/IM - Manager is installed are system standard definition files, and they cannot be added to, changed, or deleted by the user.

To add new user-specific information about extended attributes of JP1 events, you can create a definition file according to the naming rules described in *Table 2-2 Naming rules for definition files* and then store the file in the same definition file storage directory.

You should note the following about creating such a definition file:

- In JP1/IM - Manager for Linux, use UTF-8 encoding. In JP1/IM - Manager for OSs other than Linux, use Shift-JIS or EUC encoding.
- If you mistakenly define the basic attributes or common information for the extended attributes in the definition file, the following is displayed if attributes (attribute name, item name, and attribute display type) are duplicated.
  - If only the attribute name or item name is duplicated: The attribute names and item names defined in each definition file are displayed.
  - If all attributes are duplicated: Specifications of the default file (`default.conf`) for the definition files for extended event attributes are ignored.

JP1/IM provides the `jcoattrfcheck` command for checking the contents of a definition file for extended event attributes. For details about this command, see *jcoattrfcheck* in *Chapter 1. Commands*.

You can specify the statements and blocks described in the table below in a definition file for extended event attributes.

Table 2–24: Statements and blocks that can be specified in a definition file for extended event attributes

Statement or block	Description
`@encode` statement	Specifies the character encoding used in the definition file
`@file` statement	Declares the definition file type and version
`@product` statement	Declares product information in the definition
Definition block for extended event attributes	Defines the display of event attributes
Definition block for attribute groups	Defines event attribute groups
Definition block for the attribute display order	Defines ID the order in which attributes are displayed in the Event Details window

Information that is specified (specification of character encoding)

`@encode`

Specifies the character encoding that is to be used in the definition file for extended event attributes. The `@encode` statement can be omitted.

To create an additional file for definition file for extended event attributes, use an @encode statement to specify the character set for the definition file.

Item names are expressed in characters that can be represented in the character encoding specified in the `@encode` statement. In addition, the definition file for extended event attributes is stored in the character encoding specified in the `@encode` statement.

In the following circumstances, item names displayed in JP1/IM - View might be garbled:

- If the item name uses characters that cannot be represented in the character encoding specified in the `@encode` statement

- If the character encoding specified in the `@encode` statement does not match the character encoding in which the file was saved

If no @encode statement exists or if there is an error in the specified character set name that follows the @encode statement, the character set is determined automatically. However, depending on the content of the definition file, the character encoding might not be determined correctly.

The following character encodings can be specified:

- C

- EUCJIS

- SJIS

- UTF-8

- GB18030

Note

If you use UTF-8 as the encoding to save a definition file, save the file without attaching a BOM (byte order mark).

An error is output in the following cases:

- A character encoding other than C, EUCJIS, SJIS, UTF-8 or GB18030 is specified

- The definition file does not begin with `@encode`.

- `@encode` is not followed by a character encoding value.

Note

If you use a definition file for extended event attributes provided by another product, make sure that the character encoding specified in the `@encode` statement matches the character encoding used in the definition file. In addition, if you plan to transfer definition files, do not convert their character encoding.

Information that is specified (rules for generating in-file statements)

`@file`*statement*

Declares that this is a definition file for extended event attributes and that the version of the definition specification format is 0300. This statement is mandatory.

This statement must be on the first line of the file, or on the line following the `@encode` statement. If the statement is not specified on the first line, the integrity of operations cannot be guaranteed.

Syntax

```
@file type="extended-attributes-definition", version="0300";
```

`@product`*statement*

Defines product information for the statements defined in the file.

When you specify this statement, note the following:

- The specified value must match the `PRODUCT_NAME` JP1 event extended attribute. If this specification is omitted, the integrity of operations cannot be guaranteed.

- Prohibited characters and formatting irregularities are not checked during parsing; instead, the specified character string is used as is.

Syntax

```
@product name="product-name";
```

`name="product-name"`

The product name is a string of alphanumeric characters separated by a forward slash. It must be specified in one of the following formats:

- */company-name/series-name/product-name*

- */company-name/product-name*

Example definition

The following shows an example of definition information header statements:

```
@file type="extended-attributes-definition", version="0300";
@product name="/HITACHI/JP1/CentralConsole";
@define-block type="event-attr-def";
block lang="English", platform="NT";
attr name="E.SAMPLE_TIME", title="Sample time";
attr name="E.SAMPLE_HOST", title="Sample host";
attr name="E.SAMPLE_USER", title="Sample user";
@define-block-end;
```

Information that is specified (rules for generating blocks in the definition file for extended event attributes)

This subsection describes the blocks that can be specified in a definition file for extended event attributes. If an invalid statement is specified in a block, an error is output but only the statement with the error is ignored.

Definition block for extended event attributes

In the Event Details window, associate the event attribute name with its display item name (for all Japanese, English, and Chinese names). You can specify this block more than once in the definition file unless the blocks have the same key attribute (the value specified in the `block` statement discussed below).

When specifying multiple languages, if you specify an attribute name in an `attr` statement (described below) for any one language, you must specify that attribute name in an `attr` statement for every specified language.

Types of statements that can be specified

You can specify the following statements in this block:

- `block` statement
- `attr` statement

Definition block for attribute groups

This block groups event attributes that are defined in the definition blocks for extended event attributes. If you group multiple event attributes, you can avoid defining `order` statements repeatedly in the definition blocks for the attribute display order.

This block is optional.

Types of statements that can be specified

You can specify the following statements in this block:

- `block` statement
- `group` statement

Definition block for the attribute display order

Defines the order in which event attributes and attribute names are to be displayed when the details of each event are displayed.

Types of statements that can be specified

You can specify the following statements in this block:

- `block` statement
- `order` statement

Information that is specified (rules for generating statements in a definition block for extended event attributes)

`block` statement

Defines block attributes. You can specify this statement only once at the beginning of a block.

Syntax

`block lang=`*language-type*`, platform=`*platform-type*`;`

`lang=`*language-type*

Declares the language used for the definition block for extended event attributes. You can specify one of the following languages:

- `Japanese`

Indicates that this is a definition for a Japanese language environment.

- `English`

Indicates that this is a definition for an English language environment.

- `Chinese`

Indicates that this is a definition for a Chinese language environment.

`platform=`*platform-type*

Specifies the platform to which the definition in the block is to be applied. You can specify the following values:

- `base`

The definition is applicable to all platforms.

If `base` is specified for the `platform` parameter, you must specify a comma (`,`) followed by `extended="false"`.

- *user-defined*

The definition is applicable to a user-defined platform. You must specify for *user-defined* a character string of alphanumeric characters. Note that this character string is not checked for errors.

The platform name specified in the `platform` parameter is compared with the `PLATFORM` JP1 event extended attribute; if they match, the specified information is subject to detailed information processing. If the platform name specified here is not found in the `PLATFORM` JP1 event extended attribute, the specified information is not processed. Note that if the `PLATFORM` extended attribute is not set at the time of JP1 event issuance, the system assumes that `base` is specified and executes file parsing.

Example definition

See the example definition for the `attr` statement below.

`attr` statement

Specifies an item name that is to be displayed in the attribute name column in the Event Details window and the type of the attribute value. You can specify this statement more than once in a block.

Note that this statement can be used to define only user-specific extended attribute information; the basic attributes and the common information of extended attributes are excluded. If the specified information is not user-specific extended attribute information, processing continues without outputting an error, but the specified information is displayed together with the provided standard definition information. For details about the standard definitions included with the product, see *Example definition* below.

Syntax

```
attr name=attribute-name, title=display-item-name[,type="elapsed_time/
date_format:CLIENT"];
```

name=*attribute-name*

Specifies the name of an attribute.

The following table lists the attributes that can be displayed.

No.	Specification format	Meaning of attribute
1	`"B.SEQNO"`	Serial number
2	`"B.IDBASE"`	Event ID
3	`"B.PROCESSID"`	Source process ID
4	`"B.TIME"`	Registered time
5	`"B.ARRIVEDTIME"`	Arrived time
6	`"B.USERID"`	Source user ID
7	`"B.GROUPID"`	Source group ID
8	`"B.USERNAME"`	Source user name
9	`"B.GROUPNAME"`	Source group name
10	`"B.SOURCESERVER"`	Source host
11	`"B.DESTSERVER"`	Target event server name
12	`"B.SOURCESEQNO"`	Source serial number
13	`"B.MESSAGE"`	Message
14	`"B.SOURCEIPADDR"`	Source IP address
15	`"E.`*extended-attribute-name*`"`	Extended attribute

title=*display-item-name*

Specifies the character string that is to be displayed in the attribute name column in the Event Details window; the language specified in the `block` statement will be used.

type="elapsed_time/date_format:CLIENT"

Specifies the type and display format of the attribute value. The attribute value `elapsed_time` is a decimal character string indicating the elapsed time in seconds since UTC 1970-01-01 00:00:00. The display format `date_format:CLIENT` means that the value is to be displayed in the time format by using the time specified in the local time zone of the target viewer.

Example definition

This subsection presents an example of user-specific extended attribute information for JP1 events. This is an example of a definition block for extended event attributes that displays four extended attributes (user-specific information) listed in the following table for the platform `W2K`.

Table 2–25: Example definition of a definition block for extended event attributes

Name displayed in the window	Extended attribute name (user-specific information)
`SAMPLE common attribute 1`	`COMMON_ATTR1`
`SAMPLE common attribute 2`	`COMMON_ATTR2`
`SAMPLE start attribute 1`	`START_ATTR1`

Name displayed in the window	Extended attribute name (user-specific information)
`SAMPLE start attribute 2`	`START_ATTR2`

```
@define-block type="event-attr-def";
block lang="English", platform="w2k";
attr name="E.COMMON_ATTR1",    title="SAMPLE common attribute 1";
attr name="E.COMMON_ATTR2",    title="SAMPLE common attribute 2";
attr name="E.START_ATTR1",     title="SAMPLE start attribute 1";
attr name="E.START_ATTR2",     title="SAMPLE start attribute 2";
@define-block-end;
```

Information that is specified (rules for generating statements in a definition block for attribute groups)

`block` statement

Defines block attributes. You can specify this statement only once at the beginning of a block.

When you define this statement, note the following:

- This block cannot contain the `lang` parameter.

Syntax

    `block platform=`*platform-type*`;`

`platform=`*platform-type*

Specifies the platform to which the definition in the block is to be applied. You can specify the following values:

Specifiable value	Description
`"base"`	Use the value to enable the definition for all platforms. If `base` is specified for the `platform` parameter, you must specify a comma (`,`) followed by `extended="false"`.
`"`*user-defined*`"`	The definition is enabled for a user-defined platform. You must specify for *user-defined* a one-byte alphanumeric character string. Note that this character string is not checked for errors.

The platform name specified in the `platform` parameter is compared with the `PLATFORM` JP1 event extended attribute; if they match, the specified information is subject to detailed information processing. If the platform name specified here is not found in the `PLATFORM` JP1 event extended attribute, the specified information is not processed. Note that if the `PLATFORM` extended attribute is not set at the time of JP1 event issuance, the system assumes that `base` is specified and executes file parsing.

Example definition

See the example definition for the `group` statement below.

`group` statement

Groups attributes by assigning a name to a list of attributes that are to be displayed in the Event Details window. You can specify this statement more than once in a block.

Syntax

    `group name=`*group-name*`, attrs=`*list-of-attribute-names*`;`

`name=`*group-name*

Specifies a name for the list of attribute names. Express the name using from 1 to 32 alphanumeric characters. This name is not case sensitive. You can use this name in the `order` block in the definition file.

`attrs=`*list-of-attribute-names*

Specifies a list of one or more attributes that are to be grouped. When multiple attributes are listed in this parameter, they are displayed in the Event Details window in the order specified here. The specification format is as follows:

- To specify only one attribute: `attrs="E.A0"`

- To specify multiple attributes: `attrs="E.A0|E.A1"`

Note that you can specify only user-specific extended attribute information. If you have specified a basic attribute or a common information item for an extended attribute, the specified attribute value is displayed more than once in the Event Details window.

Example definition

This example shows the definitions of basic attributes and user-specific information for JP1 event extended attributes. These definitions are provided as standard in the definition file for extended event attributes.

```
@define-block type="event-attr-group-def";
block platform="base", extended="false";
group name="BASE", attrs="B.GROUPID|B.GROUPNAME|B.IDBASE|B.PROCESSID|
B.SEQNO|B.SOURCEIPADDR|
B.SOURCESEQNO|B.SOURCESERVER|B.TIME|B.USERID|B.USERNAME|B.ARRIVEDTIME";
group name="COMMON", attrs="E.SEVERITY|E.USER_NAME|E.PRODUCT_NAME|
E.OBJECT_TYPE|E.OBJECT_NAME|
E.ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE|E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME|E.OBJECT_ID|E.OCCURRENCE|
E.START_TIME|E.END_TIME|E.RESULT_CODE";
@define-block-end;
```

Information that is specified (rules for generating statements in a definition block for the attributes display order)

`block` statement

Defines the block attribute that depends on the definition block for the attribute display order. You can specify this statement only once at the beginning of a block.

When you define this statement, note the following:

- This block cannot contain the `lang` parameter.

Syntax

    `block platform=`*platform-type*`;`

`platform=`*platform-type*

Specifies the platform to which the definition in the block is to be applied. You can specify the following values:

Table 2–26: Specifiable platforms

Specifiable value	Description
`"base"`	Use the value to enable the definition for all platforms. If `base` is specified for the `platform` parameter, you must specify a comma (`,`) followed by `extended="false"`.
`"`*user-defined*`"`	The definition is enabled for a user-defined platform. You must specify for *user-defined* a one-byte alphanumeric character string. Note that this character string is not checked for errors.

The platform name specified in the `platform` parameter is compared with the `PLATFORM` JP1 event extended attribute; if they match, the specified information is subject to detailed information processing. If the platform name specified here is not found in the `PLATFORM` JP1 event extended attribute, the specified information is

not processed. Note that if the `PLATFORM` extended attribute is not set at the time of JP1 event issuance, the system assumes that `base` is specified and executes file parsing.

Example definition

See the example definition for the `order` statement below.

`order` statement

Defines by ID the attributes to be displayed in the Event Details window and their sort order. You can specify this statement more than once in a block.

Syntax

`order id=`*event-ID-definition-character-string*`, attrs=`*list-of-attribute-names*`;`

`id=`*event-ID-definition-character-string*

Specifies one event ID for which attributes are to be displayed in the order specified in the `attrs` parameter.

The specification format is as follows:

`id="200"`

Express an event ID using from 1 to 8 hexadecimal characters. If a specified event ID consists of fewer than 8 characters, there is no need to add leading zeros to pad it out to 8 characters. The alphabetic characters in the hexadecimal character string (`a` to `f`) are not case sensitive.

A range of IDs cannot be specified.

`attrs=`*list-of-attribute-names*

Specifies a list of the attributes, the groups, or both that are to be displayed. When multiple items are specified in this parameter, they are displayed in the Event Details window in the order specified here.

The specification format is as follows:

• To specify only one item: `attrs="E.A0"`

• To specify multiple items: `attrs="E.A0|E.A1|GROUP1"`

As is the case with the `group` statement, you can specify only user-specific extended attributes. If you have specified a basic attribute or common extended attribute, the specified attribute value will be displayed more than once in the Event Details window.

Example definition

This example definition displays the `BASE` and `COMMON` groups for event ID `00001000`:

```
@define-block type="event-attr-order-def";
block platform="base", extended="false";
order id="00001000", attrs="BASE|COMMON"
@define-block-end;
```

Example definition of a definition file for extended event attributes

```
@encode UTF-8
@file type="extended-attributes-definition", version="0300";
@product name="/HITACHI/JP1/SAMPLE";
@define-block type="event-attr-def";
block platform="base", lang="English", extended="false";
attr name="E.SAMPLE_CLUSTER_NAME", title="Cluster name";
attr name="E.SAMPLE_PRINT_SERVER_NAME", title="Print server name";
attr name="E.SAMPLE_PRINTER_NAME", title="Printer name";
attr name="E.SAMPLE_PORT_NAME", title="Port name";
@define-block-end;
@define-block type="event-attr-group-def";
block platform="base", extended="false";
```

```
group name="_PRINTER_INFO",
attrs="E.SAMPLE_PRINT_SERVER_NAME|E.SAMPLE_PRINTER_NAME";
group name="_CLUSTER_INFO", attrs="E.SAMPLE_CLUSTER_NAME|
E.SAMPLE_PORT_NAME";
@define-block-end;
@define-block type="event-attr-order-def";
block platform="base", extended="false";
order id="00003100",attrs="_PRINTER_INFO";
order id="00003101",attrs="_CLUSTER_INFO";
order id="00003102", attrs="_PRINTER_INFO|_CLUSTER_INFO";


@define-block-end;
```

Definition file for extended event attributes that is included with the product

Shown below are the definitions of the basic attributes and the common information for extended attributes for JP1 events. These definitions are included with the product as the definition file for extended event attributes.

```
@define-block type="event-attr-def";
block lang="English", platform="base", extended="false";
attr name="B.SEQNO",            title="Serial number";
attr name="B.IDBASE",           title="Event ID";
attr name="B.PROCESSID",        title="Source process ID";
attr name="B.TIME",             title="Registered time",
type="elapsed_time_in_milli/date_format:CLIENT";
attr name="B.ARRIVEDTIME",      title="Arrival time", type="elapsed_time/
date_format:CLIENT";
attr name="B.USERID",           title="Source user ID";
attr name="B.GROUPID",          title="Source group ID";
attr name="B.USERNAME",         title="Source user name";
attr name="B.GROUPNAME",        title="Source group name";
attr name="E.JP1_SOURCEHOST",   title="Event source host name";
attr name="B.SOURCESERVER",     title="Event-issuing server name";
attr name="B.SOURCEIPADDR",     title="Source IP address";
attr name="B.SOURCESEQNO",      title="Source serial number";
attr name="E.SEVERITY",         title="Event level";
attr name="E.USER_NAME",        title="User name";
attr name="E.PRODUCT_NAME",     title="Product name";
attr name="E.OBJECT_TYPE",      title="Object type";
attr name="E.OBJECT_NAME",      title="Object name";
attr name="E.ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE", title="Root object type";
attr name="E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME", title="Root object name";
attr name="E.OBJECT_ID",        title="Object ID";
attr name="E.OCCURRENCE",       title="Occurrence";
attr name="E.START_TIME",       title="Start time", type="elapsed_time/
date_format:CLIENT";
attr name="E.END_TIME",         title="End time",type="elapsed_time/
date_format:CLIENT";
attr name="E.RESULT_CODE",      title="Result code";
attr name="E.JP1_GENERATE_SOURCE_SEQNO", title="Relation Event serial
number";
attr name="E.JP1_GENERATE_NAME",       title="Correlation event
generation condition name";
attr name="E.@JP1IM_ORIGINAL_SEVERITY", title="Original severity level";
attr name="E.JP1_IMSUPPRESS_ID",   title="Suppressed event ID";
attr name="E.JP1_IMSUPPRESS_NAME", title="Repeated event condition name";
attr name="E.JP1_TRAP_ID",      title="Monitoring ID";
```

```
attr name="E.JP1_TRAP_NAME",     title="Log file trap name";
attr name="E.@JP1IM_CHANGE_MESSAGE_NAME",    title="Display message change
definition";
attr name="E.JP1_IMCOMEXCLUDE_ID",   title="Common exclude conditions group
ID";
attr name="E.JP1_IMCOMEXCLUDE_NAME", title="Common exclude conditions group
name";
attr name="E.JP1_IMCOMEXCLUDE_TARGET", title="Common exclude conditions
group target-for-exclusion";
@define-block-end;
```

2. Definition Files

Definition file for extended event attributes (extended file)

Format

```
[@encode character-encoding]
@file type="extended-attributes-definition", version="0300";
@define-block type="event-attr-def";
attr name="attribute-name", title="item-name";
...
@define-block-end;
```

File

`template_extend_attr_ja.conf` (Japanese extended file)

`template_extend_attr_ja.conf.model` (model file for the Japanese extended file)

`template_extend_attr_en.conf` (English extended file)

`template_extend_attr_en.conf.model` (model file for the English extended file)

`template_extend_attr_zh.conf` (Chinese extended file)

`template_extend_attr_zh.conf.model` (model file for the Chinese extended file)

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:

Console-path`\conf\console\attribute\extend`

For a logical host:

shared-folder`\JP1Cons\conf\console\attribute\extend`

In UNIX

For a physical host:

`/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/console/attribute/extend`

For a logical host:

shared-directory`/jp1cons/conf/console/attribute/extend`

Description

The definition file for extended event attributes (extended file) defines program-specific extended attributes to be displayed as item names on the screen or output as item names in event reports.

Note that the definition file included with JP1/IM-Manager is prefixed with `template_`. Rename the file to `extend_attr_ja.conf` before you use it.

For details about a definition file for extended event attributes that is not an extended file, see *Definition file for extended event attributes* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.

Note that the Web-based JP1/IM - View event list cannot display item names defined in the definition file for extended event attributes (extended file).

Creation timing

The files are created when JP1/IM - Manager is installed.

When the definitions are applied

The definitions in the definition file for extended event attributes (extended file) take effect after either of the following occurs:

- JP1/IM - Manager is restarted.
- The command `jco_spmd_reload` is executed.

Note that you must restart JP1/IM - View if the definition is applied while JP1/IM - View is connected.

Information that is specified

The definition file for extended event attributes (extended file) defines program-specific extended attributes to be displayed as item names on the screen or output as item names in event reports. The extended files are JP1/IM - Manager definition files that are defined for each language used by JP1/IM - Manager.

If you use extended files for multiple languages in JP1/IM - Manager, the same attribute names must be specified in all the extended files. Because the attributes to be displayed in JP1/IM - View are uniquely determined for the entire system, it is not possible to display different attributes for different JP1/IM - Views in each language.

If there is a mismatch in the attribute names specified in the extended files, the warning message KAVB5820-W will be output when you check the extended files using the `jcoattrfcheck` command. In addition, attributes not specified in the extended files might appear in JP1/IM - View. For example, if the attribute E.SYSTEM is specified only in the English extended file, E.SYSTEM will also appear in the Japanese and Chinese JP1/IM - Views. In this case, the item name of E.SYSTEM displayed in the Japanese and Chinese JP1/IM - Views will be identical to the attribute name, namely E.SYSTEM.

JP1/IM provides the `jcoattrfcheck` command for checking the contents of a definition file for extended event attributes (extended file). For details about this command, see *jcoattrfcheck* in *Chapter 1. Commands*.

You can specify the statements and blocks described in the table below in a definition file for extended event attributes (extended file).

Table 2–27: Statements and blocks that can be specified in a definition file for extended event attributes (extended file)

Statement or block	Description
`@encode` statement	Specifies the character encoding used in the definition file
`@file` statement	Declares the definition file type and version
Definition block for extended event attributes	Defines the display of event attributes

Any statement or block that is not listed in the table above is ignored. If a definition file for extended event attributes (extended file) includes an invalid element, the invalid line is ignored while other valid lines work successfully. However, an error is issued if an invalid element is found in a statement that can be read from a definition file for extended event attributes (non-extended file) but cannot be read from a definition file for extended event attributes (extended file), for example, the `block` statement (`block lang="";`). For details about definition files for extended event attributes (non-extended files), see *Definition file for extended event attributes* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.

Information that is specified (specification of character encoding)

@encode

Specifies the character encoding that is to be used in the definition file for extended event attributes (extended file).

Item names will be expressed in characters that can be represented in the character encoding specified in the @encode statement. In addition, the definition file for extended event attributes (extended file) will be saved in the character encoding specified in the @encode statement.

In the following circumstances, item names displayed in JP1/IM - View might be garbled:

- If the item name uses characters that cannot be represented in the character encoding specified in the @encode statement

- If the character encoding specified in the @encode statement does not match the character encoding in which the file was saved

If no @encode statement exists or if there is an error in the specified character set name that follows the @encode statement, the character set is determined automatically. However, depending on the content of the definition file, the character encoding might not be determined correctly.

The following character encodings can be specified.

Table 2–28: Definition file character encodings that can be specified

No.	Character encoding of file	Can be specified?	
		OS other than Linux	Linux
1	C	Y	Y
2	EUCJIS	Y	N
3	SJIS	Y	Y[#]
4	UTF-8	Y	Y
5	GB18030	Y	Y

Legend:

Y: Can be specified

N: Cannot be specified

\#

Can be specified only in SUSE Linux.

Note:

If you use UTF-8 as the encoding to save a definition file, save the file without attaching a BOM (byte order mark).

An error is output in the following cases:

- A character encoding other than C, EUCJIS, SJIS, UTF-8, or GB18030 is specified

- The definition file does not begin with @encode

- @encode is not followed by a character encoding value

Information that is specified (rules for generating in-file statements)

@file *statement*

Declares that this is a definition file for extended event attributes (extended file) and that the version of the definition specification format is 0300. This statement is required.

This statement must be on the first line of the file. If the statement is not specified on the first line, the integrity of operations cannot be guaranteed.

Syntax

```
@file type="extended-attributes-definition", version="0300";
```

Information that is specified (rules for generating blocks in the definition file for extended event attributes)

This subsection describes the blocks that can be specified in a definition file for extended event attributes (extended file). If an invalid statement is specified in a block, an error is output but only the statement with the error is ignored.

Definition block for extended event attributes

This block associates the event attribute name with its display item name. You can specify this block only once within the definition file. If you specify more than one definition block for extended event attributes, no error or warning is output, but the second and subsequent blocks are ignored.

Types of statements that can be specified

You can specify the following statements in this block:

`attr` statement

Information that is specified (rules for generating statements in a definition block for extended event attributes)

`attr` statement

Specifies the name of a program-specific extended attribute and the item name corresponding to that attribute, which is to be displayed on the screen or in event reports. You can specify this statement up to 100 times in a block. If you specify more than 100 `attr` statements, message `KAVB5803-W` will be output when you check the definition file with the `jcoattrfcheck` command.

Syntax

```
attr name=attribute-name, title=item-name;
```

name=*attribute-name*

Specifies the name of the extended attribute. The format is as follows:

`"E.`*extended-attribute-name*`"`

For the attribute name, you can specify a name with a maximum length of 32 bytes that begins with an uppercase letter and consists of uppercase letters, numeric characters, and the underscore (_).

If you specify an extended attribute name that exceeds 32 bytes, message `KAVB5803-W` will be output when you check the definition file with the `jcoattrfcheck` command or execute the `jcoevtreport` command. In addition, message `KAVB5822-W` will be output when the definition file for extended event attributes (extended file) is loaded when JP1/IM - Manager starts or the `jco_spmd_reload` command is executed.

Only a program-specific extended attribute can be specified. However, you cannot specify attributes that overlap with the extended attributes specified in the standard definition file for extended event attributes (`default.conf`), such as the event source host name (`E.JP1_SOURCEHOST`) or the log file trap name (`E.JP1_TRAP_NAME`). If you specify extended attributes that overlap with the standard definition file for extended event attributes (`default.conf`), the item names specified in the standard file will be applied.

If you specify extended attributes that overlap with the standard definition file for extended event attributes (`default.conf`), message `KAVB5802-W`[#] will be output after the definition file for extended event attributes (extended file) is loaded when you execute the `jcoevtreport` or `jcoattrfcheck` command. The `jcoevtreport` command proceeds by ignoring overlapping attributes specified in the definition file for extended event attributes (extended file). In addition, message `KAVB5822-W` will be output after the definition

file for extended event attributes (extended file) is loaded when you restart JP1/IM - Manager or execute the `jco_spmd_reload` command. JP1/IM - Manager proceeds by ignoring overlapping attributes specified in the definition file for extended event attributes (extended file).

If you specify a basic attribute (`B.`*attribute-name*) or an IM attribute (`E.@`*attribute-name*), or some other attribute that is not an extended attribute (`E.`*attribute-name*), message `KAVB5821-W`[#] will be output after the definition file for extended event attributes (extended file) is loaded when you execute the `jcoevtreport` or `jcoattrfcheck` command. In addition, message `KAVB5822-W` will be output after the definition file for extended event attributes (extended file) is loaded when you restart JP1/IM - Manager or execute the `jco_spmd_reload` command.

#: When the `jcoevtreport` command generates reports successfully or when the `jcoattrfcheck` command checks the definition file completely, the return value of the commands is `0` (normal end), regardless of whether message `KAVB5802-W` or `KAVB5821-W` was output.

If you use extended files for multiple languages in JP1/IM - Manager, all the attribute names specified in the definition files for extended event attributes (extended files) must match. Otherwise, message `KAVB5820-W` will be output after the definition file for extended event attributes (extended file) is loaded when you execute the `jcoevtreport` or `jcoattrfcheck` command. In addition, message `KAVB5822-W` will be output after the definition file for extended event attributes (extended file) is loaded when you restart JP1/IM - Manager or execute the `jco_spmd_reload` command.

title=*item-name*

Defines the item name of the program-specific extended attribute. *item-name* is expressed in characters that can be represented in the character encoding specified in the `@encode` statement. *item-name* might appear garbled in JP1/IM - View if it uses characters that cannot be represented in the character encoding specified in the `@encode` statement.

In addition, *item-name* might appear garbled in CSV files if it uses characters that cannot be represented in the character encoding of the report output by the `jcoevtreport` command.

Specify a character string that will serve as the program-specific extended attribute's item name for display on the screen and output in event reports. Half-width kana characters and the comma (`,`) cannot be used in this parameter. If half-width kana characters and the comma (`,`) are specified in the character string, they will not be output correctly.

The maximum length of *item-name* is 255 bytes. If you specify more than 255 bytes for *item-name*, message `KAVB5803-W` will be output when you check the definition file with the `jcoattrfcheck` command or execute the `jcoevtreport` command. In addition, message `KAVB5822-W` will be output after the definition file for extended event attributes (extended file) is loaded when you restart JP1/IM - Manager or execute the `jco_spmd_reload` command.

Note:

If you specify program-specific extended attributes in the definition file for extended event attributes (extended file) that overlap with the attributes in the standard definition file for extended event attributes (`default.conf`), the program-specific extended attribute item names specified in the standard definition file for extended event attributes (`default.conf`) will be displayed in the list of events in the Event Console window and will be output in the CSV header that is output with event reports.

Example definition

The following shows an example of a definition file for extended event attributes (extended file):

```
@encode UTF-8
@file type="extended-attributes-definition", version="0300";
@define-block type="event-attr-def";
attr name="E.SYSTEM",    title="System name";
```

```
attr name="E.ROLE",      title="Server role";
@define-block-end;
```

Common-exclusion-conditions extended definition file

Format

```
DESC_VERSION=file-version
# comment-line
def conditions-group-name
    [cmt comment]
    id conditions-group-ID
    [valid {true | false}]
    [ex-target Exclusion target]
    [date start-date-end-date]
    [rtime start-time-end-time]
    [week day-of-week]
    cnd
        event-condition
    end-cnd
end-def

def conditions-group-name-2
...
end-def
    :
```

File

Use any file.

Storage directory

In Windows
    Any folder
In UNIX
    Any directory

Description

This file defines the event conditions or the applicable period of the extended-mode common exclusion-conditions.

Use the language encoding that is used by JP1/IM - Manager to specify this file.

In the following cases, the backup file for the common-exclusion-conditions extended definition file is output as common_exclude_filter_backup.conf.

- An error is still found in a regular expression after the operation mode of common exclusion-conditions is switched from the basic mode to the extended mode by the jcochcefmode command.

- When the operation mode is changed from the extended mode to the basic mode.

For details about the jcochcefmode command and the backup file for the common-exclusion-conditions extended definition file, see *jcochcefmode* in *Chapter 1. Commands*.

Note that if the event acquisition filter (for compatibility) is used, common exclusion-conditions cannot be used. If the event acquisition filter (for compatibility) is used, use the `jcochafmode` command to switch to event acquisition filters. For details about the `jcochafmode` command, see *jcochafmode (UNIX only)* in *Chapter 1. Commands*.

The maximum size of the common-exclusion-conditions extended definition file is 15 megabytes in Shift JIS code.

Note that the maximum size is the total of the common-exclusion-conditions extended definition file and the additional common exclusion conditions. Therefore, if you write definitions so that the common-exclusion-conditions extended definition file is 15 megabytes in JIS code, you cannot add the additional common exclusion definition conditions.

When the definitions are applied

The definitions take effect when the `-ef` option of the `jcochfilter` command is specified. For details about the `jcochfilter` command, see *jcochfilter* in *Chapter 1. Commands*.

Information that is specified

`DESC_VERSION=`*file-version*

Indicates the version of the extended definition file for the common exclusion-conditions. `1` or `2` can be specified. If this parameter is omitted, `1` is assumed.

`#` *comment-line*

A line beginning with a hash mark (`#`) is treated as a comment.

`def` to `end-def` (definition block)

These are the start and end parameters of the definition for the extended-mode common exclusion-conditions. The block from `def` to `end-def` can be omitted. After `def`, specify the name of the extended-mode common exclusion-conditions group. If you specify "`def`Δ*conditions-group-name-1*Δ*conditions-group-name-2*Δ", "Δ*conditions-group-name-1*Δ*conditions-group-name-2*Δ" will be the definition name (Δ indicates a space).

Specify *conditions-group-name* so that it is unique within the common-exclusion-conditions extended definition file. You can specify a character string of 1 to 50 bytes in Shift JIS. The characters you can specify are characters other than control characters (`0x00` to `0x1F`, `0x7F` to `0x9F`).

A maximum of 2,500 definition blocks can be written.

Note that the maximum number is the total of the number of definition blocks written in the common-exclusion-conditions extended definition file and the number of additional common exclusion condition groups. Therefore, if you write 2,500 definition blocks in the common-exclusion-conditions extended definition file, you cannot create an additional common exclusion condition group.

`cmt` *comment*

Provides an explanation of the extended-mode common exclusion-conditions. This parameter can be omitted. Specify a character string of 1 to 1,024 bytes in Shift JIS code for the comment. Specifiable characters are other than control characters (`0x00` to `0x1F`, `0x7F` to `0x9F`).

`id` *conditions-group-ID*

Specifies the conditions group ID of the extended-mode common exclusion-conditions. You can specify a value from 0 to the maximum number of definitions minus 1. This parameter cannot be omitted.

The IDs you can specify for the `id` parameter is from 0 to 2,499.

`valid {`<u>`true`</u>` | false}`

Specifies whether to enable the extended-mode common exclusion-conditions.

This parameter is not case sensitive. If this parameter is omitted, `true` is assumed.

`ex-target` *Exclusion target*

Specifies the target of the exclusion. Specify the character string `action` in the *exclusion-target* to exclude JP1 events that satisfy a common exclusion-condition from automated-action execution. The character string is not case sensitive. If this parameter is omitted, JP1 events that satisfy a common exclusion-condition are excluded from the target to be collected. Only one occurrence of this parameter is allowed for each definition block. Note that this parameter is available only when the version of the common exclusion-conditions extended definition file is 2.

`date` *start-date–end-date*

Specifies the period during which the extended-mode common exclusion-conditions apply. This parameter can be omitted. Specify this parameter in the following format:

`date`Δ*YYYYMMDD-YYYYMMDD*

Legend: Δ: A space

The specifiable period is from `1970/01/01` to `2038/01/19`.

If this parameter is omitted, the extended-mode common exclusion-conditions always apply.

If the start date is omitted, the extended-mode common exclusion-conditions apply from the time they are defined until the end date. To omit the start date, specify only the end date in the following format:

`date`Δ`-YYYYMMDD`

Legend: Δ: A space

If the end date is omitted, the conditions apply continuously from the start date. To omit the end date, specify only the start date using one of the following formats:

`date`Δ`YYYYMMDD`

`date`Δ`YYYYMMDD-`

Legend: Δ: A space

For details about the applicable period, see 3.2.7 *Common exclusion-conditions* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*.

`rtime` *start-time–end-time*

Specifies the time during which the extended-mode common exclusion-conditions apply. This parameter can be omitted. Specify this parameter in the following format:

`rtime`Δ*HHMM–HHMM*

Legend: Δ: A space

If this parameter is omitted, 9:00 is assumed as the start time, and the end time will be 24 hours after that time. The start time cannot be omitted. If the end time is omitted, the conditions apply for 24 hours from the start time.

To omit the end time, specify only the start time using one of the following formats:

`rtime`Δ`HHMM`

`rtime`Δ`HHMM-`

Legend: Δ: A space

The time you can specify for the start time and the end time is from 00:00 to 23:59.

If you specify an end time earlier than the start time, the end time is treated as the time of the following day. Alternatively, if the same time is specified for the start time and the end time, the end time is treated as the time of the following day.

The following table lists the omission patterns of the parameter end time.

Table 2–29: Omission patterns of the end time for the rtime parameter

No.	Omission pattern	Description
1	`rtime`Δ*start-time*	Applied within 24 hours from the start time
2	`rtime`Δ*start-time-*	

No.	Omission pattern	Description
3	rtimeΔ*start-time-end-time*	Applied from the start date to the end date.

Legend:

    Δ: Single-byte space

Specify the start time and the end time in the *HHMM* format. Specify the hour for *HH*, and the minute for *MM*.

The application period includes the start time but not the end time. For example, if you specify Monday, and set the start time to 21:00 and the end time to 03:00, the application period is from 21:00:00 on Monday through 02:59:59 on Tuesday (the following day).

For details about the applicable period, see 3.2.7 *Common exclusion-conditions* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*.

week *day-of-week*

Specifies a day of the week on which the extended-mode common exclusion-conditions apply. This parameter can be omitted. To specify two or more days of the week, separate the days by a comma (,). Use the following format:

weekΔ0,1,2,3,4,5,6

Legend: Δ: A space

Days of the week correspond to the following numeric values:

- Sunday: 0

- Monday: 1

- Tuesday: 2

- Wednesday: 3

- Thursday: 4

- Friday: 5

- Saturday: 6

If the day of the week is omitted, all days of the week are assumed.

For details about the applicable period, see 3.2.7 *Common exclusion-conditions* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*.

cnd to end-cnd (event condition block)

These parameters mark the start and end of the block that specifies the event conditions of the extended-mode common exclusion-conditions. An event condition block must be specified in a definition block. It cannot be omitted. A tab or a space before or after the cnd and end-cnd parameters is ignored.

You cannot specify multiple event condition blocks for one definition block.

event-condition

Specifies the conditions for excluding JP1 events by means of the extended-mode common exclusion-conditions. You can specify from 0 to 256 event conditions for the event condition block. The event conditions are connected with the AND condition. The following shows how JP1 event conditions are specified:

*attribute-name*Δ*comparison-keyword*Δ*operand*

Legend: Δ: A space

Note that a line that contains only spaces and tabs is ignored, and processing continues.

attribute-name

Specifies the name of the attribute you want to compare. To specify a basic attribute, prefix the name with B.. To specify an extended attribute (common information) or an extended attribute (program-specific information), prefix the name with E.. The attribute name is case sensitive.

The following table lists and describes the combinations of attribute names and comparison keywords and the operands that can be specified.

Table 2–30: Combinations of attribute names and comparison keywords and the operands that can be specified

No.	Item	Attribute name	Comparison keyword	Operand
1	Event ID	B.ID	• Match • Do not match	Specifies the event ID of a JP1 event. • A maximum of 100 event IDs can be specified. • Specify the event IDs in hexadecimal notation. • Event IDs are not case sensitive. • The permitted range is from 0 to 7FFFFFFF.
2	Reason for registration	B.REASON	• Match • Do not match	Specifies the reason for registration of a JP1 event. • A maximum of 100 reasons can be specified. • The permitted range is from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647.
3	Source process ID	B.PROCESSID	• Match • Do not match	Specifies the source process ID of the JP1 event source application. • A maximum of 100 source process IDs can be specified. • The permitted range is from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647.
4	Registered time	B.TIME	• Time range	Specifies the time that a JP1 event was registered in the event database on the source host. • Specify the time of an environment in which JP1/IM - Manager is running. • Specify the start date and time and the end date and time of the range or the period. • Comparison is possible when *start-date-and-time-of-the range≤time≤end-date-and-time-of-the range* is true.
5	Arrived time	B.ARRIVEDTIME	• Time range	Specifies the time that the JP1 event was registered in the event database on the manager host. • Specify the time of an environment in which JP1/IM - Manager is running. • Specify the start date and time and the end date and time of the range or the period.
6	Source user ID	B.USERID	• Match • Do not match	Specifies the user ID of the JP1 event source process. • A maximum of 100 source user IDs can be specified.

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No.	Item	Attribute name	Comparison keyword	Operand
				• The permitted range is from `-2,147,483,648` to `2,147,483,647`.
7	Source group ID	`B.GROUPID`	• `Match` • `Do not match`	Specifies the group ID of the JP1 event source process. • A maximum of 100 source group IDs can be specified. • The permitted range is from `-2,147,483,648` to `2,147,483,647`.
8	Source user name	`B.USERNAME`	• `First characters` • `Match` • `Do not match` • `Is contained` • `Is not contained` • `Regular expression`	Specifies the user name of the JP1 event source process. • A maximum of 100 source user names can be specified. However, if a regular expression is specified, only one source user name is allowed. • The source user name is case sensitive
9	Source group name	`B.GROUPNAME`	• `First characters` • `Match` • `Do not match` • `Is contained` • `Is not contained` • `Regular expression`	Specifies the group name of the JP1 event source process. • A maximum of 100 source group names can be specified. However, if a regular expression is specified, only one source group name is allowed. • The source group name is case sensitive.
10	Source IP address	`B.SOURCEIPADDR`	• `First characters` • `Match` • `Do not match` • `Is contained` • `Is not contained` • `Regular expression`	Specifies the IP address of the event-issuing server for a JP1 event. • A maximum of 100 source IP addresses can be specified. However, if a regular expression is specified, only one source IP address is allowed. • Specify four-digit values in hexadecimal for an IPv6 address as shown below by using `0` to `9` and `a` to `f`. `a` to `f` must be lowercase. Example: `0011:2233:4455:6677:8899:aabb:ccdd:eeff` Uppercase letters, an IPv4-mapped address, an IPv4 compatible address, and an abbreviated IPv6 address cannot be specified.
11	Event-issuing server name (source host)[#]	`B.SOURCESERVER`	• `First characters` • `Match` • `Do not match` • `Is contained`	Specifies the source host (event server name) of a JP1 event. • A maximum of 100 event-issuing server names can be specified. However, if a regular expression

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No.	Item	Attribute name	Comparison keyword	Operand
			• Is not contained • Regular expression	is specified, only one event-issuing server name is allowed. • The event-issuing server name is case sensitive.
12	Message	B.MESSAGE	• First characters • Match • Do not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	Sets the message of a JP1 event. • A maximum of 100 messages can be specified. However, if a regular expression is specified, only one message can be specified. • The message is case sensitive.
13	Event level (if the severity changing function is enabled, specifies the event level before the change)	E.SEVERITY	• defined • notdefined • Match	Specifies whether an event level exists and the JP1 event type. • When the comparison keyword is Match, two or more of the following event levels can be specified: Emergency, Alert, Critical, Error", Warning, Notice, Information, and Debug.
14	User name	E.USER_NAME	• First characters • Match • Do not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	Specifies the name of the user who issued a JP1 event. • A maximum of 100 user names can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one user name is allowed. • The user name is case sensitive.
15	Product name	E.PRODUCT_NAME	• First characters • Match • Do not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	Specifies the name of the program that issued a JP1 event. • A maximum of 100 product names can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one product name is allowed. • The produce name is case sensitive.
16	Object type	E.OBJECT_TYPE	• First characters • Match • Do not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	Specifies the type of a JP1 event object. • A maximum of 100 object types can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one object type is allowed. • The object type is case sensitive.
17	Object name	E.OBJECT_NAME	• First characters	Specifies the name of a JP1 event object.

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No.	Item	Attribute name	Comparison keyword	Operand
			• Match • Do not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	• A maximum of 100 object names can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one object name is allowed. • The object name is case sensitive.
18	Root object type	E.ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE	• First characters • Match • Do not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	Specifies the root object type of a JP1 event. • A maximum of 100 root object types can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one root object type is allowed. • The root object type is case sensitive.
19	Root object name	E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME	• First characters • Match • Do not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	Specifies the root object name of a JP1 event. • A maximum of 100 root object names can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one root object name is allowed. • The root object name is case sensitive.
20	Object ID	E.OBJECT_ID	• First characters • Match • Do not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	Specifies the object type of a JP1 event. • A maximum of 100 object IDs can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one object ID is allowed. • The object ID is case sensitive.
21	Occurrence	E.OCCURRENCE	• First characters • Match • Do not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	Specifies the occurrence of a JP1 event. • A maximum of 100 occurrences can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one occurrence is allowed. • The occurrence is case sensitive.
22	Start time	E.START_TIME	• Time range • First characters • Match • Do not match • Is contained	Specifies the time to start or restart execution of a JP1 event. • When the comparison keyword is Time range: - Specify the start date and time and the end date and time of the range or the period.

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No.	Item	Attribute name	Comparison keyword	Operand
			• Is not contained • Regular expression	- Comparison is possible when *start-date-and-time-of-the range≤time≤end-date-and-time-of-the range* is true. - When the attribute to be compared is a decimal value, the attribute is compared as the total number of seconds. • When the comparison keyword is not Time range: - A maximum of 100 start times can be specified. However, if a regular expression is specified, only one start time name is allowed. - Compare using a comparison keyword for which an operand is specified as a character string.
23	End time	E.END_TIME	• Time range • First characters • Match • Do not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	Specifies the time for ending execution of a JP1 event. • When the comparison keyword is Time range: - Specify the start date and time and the end date and time of the range or the period. - Comparison is possible when *start-date-and-time-of-the range≤time≤end-date-and-time-of-the range* is true. - When the attribute to be compared is a decimal value, the attribute is compared as the total number of seconds. • When the comparison keyword is not Time range: - A maximum of 100 end times can be specified. However, if a regular expression is specified, only one end time is allowed. - Compare using a comparison keyword for which an operand is specified as a character string.
24	Return code	E.RESULT_CODE	• First characters • Match • Do not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	Specifies the return code of a JP1 event. • A maximum of 100 return codes can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one return code is allowed. • The return code is case sensitive.
25	Event source host name[#]	E.JP1_SOURCEHOST	• First characters • Match • Do not match	Specifies the host name of the event source host for a JP1 event. • A maximum of 100 event source host names can be specified. However, if a regular expression

No.	Item	Attribute name	Comparison keyword	Operand
			• Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	is specified, only one event source host name is allowed. • The event source host name is case sensitive.
26	Extended attribute	E.*xxxxxxx*	• First characters • Match • Do not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	Specifies the attribute name of the extended attribute for a JP1 event. • For the attribute name, you can specify a name with a maximum length of 32 bytes that begins with an uppercase letter and consists of uppercase letters, numeric characters, and the underscore (_). • A maximum of 100 extended attributes can be specified. However, if a regular expression is specified, only one extended attribute is allowed. • The extended attribute is case sensitive.

#

> If the integrated monitoring database and the IM Configuration Management database are enabled, and the comparison keyword is Match or Do not match, you can specify a business group name in a path format.
>
> If the integrated monitoring database and the IM Configuration Management database are disabled, and a comparison keyword other than Match and Do not match is selected, a business group name specified in a path format is treated as a host name.
>
> If the -ignorecasehost option of the jcoimdef command is set to ON, and a comparison keyword other than Regular expression is selected, the character string is no longer case sensitive.

comparison-keyword

Specifies BEGIN (begins with), IN (matches), NOTIN (does not match), SUBSTR (includes), NOTSUBSTR (does not include), or REGEX (regular expression), TRANGE (time range), DEFINED (defined), or NOTDEFINED (not defined) as the comparison keyword. The comparison keyword is case sensitive.

To use the TRANGE (time range) comparison keyword, specify it as shown in the following table.

Table 2–31: Format for specifying TRANGE

Comparison method		Format	Specifiable range
Specifying date and time		*start-date-and-time*Δ*end-date-and-time*	*start-date-and-time*≤*attribute-value*≤*end-date-and-time*
Specifying a period	*xx* minutes ago	*base-time*Δ − *period* (minutes) MIN	*base-time - period* (minutes) ≤*attribute-value*≤*base-time*
	xx minutes later	*base-time*Δ + *period* (minutes) MIN	*base-time*≤*attribute-value*≤*base-time + period* (minutes)
	xx hours ago	*base-time*Δ − *period* (hours) HOUR	*base-time - period* (hours) ≤*attribute-value*≤*base-time*
	xx hours later	*base-time*Δ + *period* (hours) HOUR	*base-time*≤*attribute-value*≤*base-time + period* (hours)

Comparison method		Format	Specifiable range
	xx days ago	*base-time*Δ − *period* (days) `DAY`	*base-time - period* (days) ≤*attribute-value*≤*base-time*
	xx days later	*base-time*Δ + *period* (days) `DAY`	*base-time*≤*attribute-value*≤*base-time + period* (days)

Legend:

Δ: A space

Specify the start date and time and the end date and time in *YYYYMMDDhhmmss* format. The period (minutes, hours, and days) must be specified as a numeric value. `MIN`, `HOUR`, and `DAY` are case sensitive.

Operand

Specifies a character string as the value to be compared with the attribute value specified by the comparison keyword. The operand is case sensitive.

If you specify two or more operands, separate them by one or more consecutive spaces or tabs. The OR condition is applied to the specified operands. Note that if a regular expression is specified, only one operand is allowed.

If you want to specify a space, a tab, an end-of-line code (CR or LF), or % as part of an operand, use the format shown in the table below. Note also that during maximum value checking for the definition format, each of these values is treated as a single character.

There is no limit on the maximum length of the operand. However, for Shift-JIS, the maximum number of event conditions (attribute name, comparison keyword, and operand) in `cnd` to `end-cnd` (event condition block) is 65,536 bytes.

No.	Value to be specified	How to specify
1	Tab (0x09)	`%09`
2	Space (0x20)	`%20`
3	% (0x25)	`%25`
4	Linefeed LF (0x0a)	`%0a`
5	Linefeed CR (0x0d)	`%0d`

Note:

- Relationship between the values of `date`, `rtime`, and `week`

  When `date`, `rtime`, and `week` are set, the common exclusion-condition is enabled on every week day of `week` during a period of days specified in `date` from the start time to the end time specified in `rtime`.

  When the end time of `rtime` indicates a time on the next day, the common exclusion-condition remains enabled until the end time on the next day.

  For details about the applicable period, see 3.2.7(4) *Applicable period of a common exclusion-condition* in the *JP1/ Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*.

Example definition

When the following conditions exist, the example definition excludes events during the period from 2010/10/01 to 2010/10/31 on Mondays through Saturdays from 10:00 to 12:00:

- The event ID matches `1`.

- The event level is `Emergency` or `Alert`.

- The registered host is specified with a regular expression as follows:

- `host[0-9][0-9]`

```
DESC_VERSION=1
# comment
def common-exclusion-conditions-group-1
    cmt expiration: 2010/10/31
    id 1
    valid true
    date 20101001-20101031
    week 1,2,3,4,5,6
    rtime 1000-1200
    cnd
        B.ID IN 00000001
        E.SEVERITY IN Emergency Alert
        B.SOURCESERVER REGEX host[0-9][0-9]
    end-cnd
end-def
```

The definition example below excludes events from automated-action execution from 23:00 to next day 02:00 on every Monday through Saturday during the period between April 1, 2017 and May 1, 2017 when the following conditions are true:

- The event ID is 2.

- The severity is `Emergency` or `Alert`.

- The source host matches the following regular expression:
    - `host[0-9][0-9]`

```
DESC_VERSION=2
# comment
def common-exclusion-conditions-group-1
    cmt expiration: 2017/05/01
    id 1
    valid true
    ex-target action
    date 20170401-20170501
    week 1,2,3,4,5,6
    rtime 2300-0200
    cnd
        B.ID IN 00000002
        E.SEVERITY IN Emergency Alert
        B.SOURCESERVER REGEX host[0-9][0-9]
    end-cnd
end-def
```

Common-exclusion-conditions display item definition file (common_exclude_filter_attr_list.conf)

Format

```
# comment-line
attribute-name
attribute-name
attribute-name
  .
  .
  .
attribute-name
```

File

`common_exclude_filter_attr_list.conf` (common-exclusion-conditions display item definition file)

`common_exclude_filter_attr_list.conf.model` (model file for the common-exclusion-conditions display item definition file)

Storage directory

In Windows

> For a physical host:
>> *Console-path*`\conf\console\filter\attr_list`

> For a logical host:
>> *shared-folder*`\jp1cons\conf\console\filter\attr_list`

In UNIX

> For a physical host:
>> `/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/console/filter/attr_list`

> For a logical host:
>> *shared-directory*`/jp1cons/conf/console/filter/attr_list`

Description

This definition file specifies the items that are to be displayed in the **Attribute name** display area of the Common Exclusion-Conditions Settings (Extended) window. The display items specified in the common-exclusion-conditions display item definition file are displayed in the **Attribute name** display area of the Common Exclusion-Conditions Settings (Extended) window in the order they are specified.

When the definitions are applied

The definitions take effect when Central Console is started or when the definitions are reloaded by executing the `jco_spmd_reload` command.

Information that is specified

#comment-line

> A line beginning with a hash mark (#) is treated as a comment.

attribute-name

The items to be displayed in the **Attribute name** display area of the Common Exclusion-Conditions Settings (Extended) window are specified in the common-exclusion-conditions display item definition file. Write one attribute name corresponding to a display item on each line. A maximum of 0 to 256 display items can be specified.

The attribute name is case sensitive. Space and tab characters specified at the beginning or the end of the attribute name are ignored.

If you specify `SEPARATOR`, a horizontal line, such as `------------------`, is displayed in the **Attribute name** display area of the Common Exclusion-Conditions Settings (Extended) window. You can use `SEPARATOR` to separate frequently used items from those used less frequently.

However, if you specify only `SEPARATOR`, only `------------------` is displayed in the **Attribute name** display area. If you then select `------------------`, you will be unable to set the attribute name.

The following table lists the specifiable attribute names.

Table 2–32: List of display items

No.	Display item	Attribute name
1	Event source host name[#]	`E.JP1_SOURCEHOST`
2	Registered host name	`B.SOURCESERVER`
3	Event level	`E.SEVERITY`
4	Object type	`E.OBJECT_TYPE`
5	Object name	`E.OBJECT_NAME`
6	Root object type	`E.ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE`
7	Root object name	`E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME`
8	Occurrence	`E.OCCURRENCE`
9	User name	`E.USER_NAME`
10	Message	`B.MESSAGE`
11	Product name	`E.PRODUCT_NAME`
12	Event ID	`B.ID`
13	Start time	`E.START_TIME`
14	End time	`E.END_TIME`
15	Registered time	`B.TIME`
16	Arrived time	`B.ARRIVEDTIME`
17	Extended attribute	`OTHER_EXTENDED_ATTRIBUTE`
18	Reason for registration	`B.REASON`
19	Source process ID	`B.PROCESSID`
20	Source user name	`B.USERNAME`
21	Source user ID	`B.USERID`
22	Source group name	`B.GROUPNAME`
23	Source group ID	`B.GROUPID`
24	Source IP address	`B.SOURCEIPADDR`
25	Object ID	`E.OBJECT_ID`

No.	Display item	Attribute name
26	Return code	E.RESULT_CODE
27	--------------------	SEPARATOR

Note:

If the same attribute name is specified twice, both specifications are ignored.

Also, if the common-exclusion-conditions display item definition file cannot be read, and the number of valid display items is 0, items 1 to 26 are displayed.

#

If the event source host mapping function is not enabled, the item is not displayed in the Common Exclusion Condition Settings (Extended) window.

Common-exclusion-conditions auto-input definition file (common_exclude_filter_auto_list.conf)

Format

```
# comment
[DEFAULT_NAME common-exclusion-conditions-group-name]
attribute-name
attribute-name
    .
    .
attribute-name
attribute-name
```

File

`common_exclude_filter_auto_list.conf`

`common_exclude_filter_auto_list.conf.model` (model file for the common-exclusion-conditions auto-input definition file)

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:

Console-path`\conf\console\filter\auto_list`

For a logical host:

shared-folder`\jp1cons\conf\console\filter\auto_list`

In UNIX

For a physical host:

`/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/console/filter/auto_list`

For a logical host:

shared-directory`/jp1cons/conf/console/filter/auto_list`

Description

This file defines the JP1 event attributes that are set automatically when the Common Exclusion-Conditions Settings (Extended) window opens. The window opens when a JP1 event is selected from the list of events in the Event Console window, and then **View - Exclude by Common Exclusion-Conditions** is chosen. You can also define a default name for the additional common exclusion conditions group.

When the definitions are applied

The definitions take effect when Central Console is started or when the definitions are re-read by executing the `jco_spmd_reload` command.

Information that is specified

DEFAULT_NAME *common-exclusion-conditions-group-name*

Specifies the identifier that defines the common exclusion conditions group name. The identifier must be on the first line in the file (the first line in the file that is not a null line or a comment line).

The common exclusion conditions group name specified for this parameter is displayed as the initial value when the Common Exclusion-Conditions Settings (Extended) window opens. The window opens when a JP1 event from the list of event in the Event Console window, and then **View - Exclude by Common Exclusion-Conditions** is chosen.

For the name, specify a character string with a maximum of 40 bytes. You can specify any character that is not a control character (0x00 to 0x1F, 0x7F to 0x9F). If a name with more than 40 bytes is specified, characters from the 41st are dropped, and the first 40 bytes of the character string are used as the common exclusion-conditions group name. If this parameter is omitted, Add common exclusion conditions group is assumed as the common exclusion-conditions group name.

#*comment-line*

A line beginning with a hash mark (#) is treated as a comment.

attribute-name

For the common-exclusion-conditions auto-input definition file, specify the attribute of a JP1 event that is to be set as an event condition when the Common Exclusion-Conditions Settings (Extended) window opens. The Common Exclusion-Conditions Settings (Extended) window opens when a JP1 event from the list of JP1 events in the Event Console window is selected, and then **View - Exclude by Common Exclusion-Conditions** is chosen. The condition for the attribute name specified for this parameter is displayed as the initial value when the Common Exclusion-Conditions Settings (Extended) window opens. The window opens when a JP1 event from the list of JP1 events in the Event Console window is selected, and then **View - Exclude by Common Exclusion-Conditions** is chosen.

For the definition items, write on each line one attribute name of a JP1 event that will be set.

The attribute name is case sensitive. Any space or tab character at the beginning or at the end of the attribute name is ignored.

If the same attribute name is specified twice, it is ignored, and the KAVB1160-W message is output to the integrated trace log file.

The order of JP1 events to be displayed automatically in the **Event conditions** section of the Common Exclusion-Conditions Settings (Extended) window is determined by the order in which the attributes are written in the common-exclusion-conditions display item definition file (common_exclude_filter_attr_list.conf).

The following table lists the attribute names that can be specified.

Table 2–33: List of display items

No.	Display item	Attribute name
1	Event source host name	E.JP1_SOURCEHOST
2	Registered host name	B.SOURCESERVER
3	Event level	E.SEVERITY
4	Object type	E.OBJECT_TYPE
5	Object name	E.OBJECT_NAME
6	Root object type	E.ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE
7	Root object name	E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME
8	Occurrence	E.OCCURRENCE
9	User name	E.USER_NAME

No.	Display item	Attribute name
10	Message	B.MESSAGE
11	Product name	E.PRODUCT_NAME
12	Event ID	B.ID
13	Reason for registration	B.REASON
14	Source process ID	B.PROCESSID
15	Source user name	B.USERNAME
16	Source user ID	B.USERID
17	Source group name	B.GROUPNAME
18	Source group ID	B.GROUPID
19	Source IP address	B.SOURCEIPADDR
20	Object ID	E.OBJECT_ID
21	Return code	E.RESULT_CODE

Note:

If the same attribute name is specified twice, both specifications are ignored.

Also, if the common-exclusion-conditions auto-input definition file cannot be read, and the number of valid display items is 0, items 1 to 3 and items 10 to 12 are displayed.

Display item definition file for the repeated event condition (event_storm_attr_list.conf)

Format

```
# comment
attribute-name
attribute-name
   .
attribute-name
```

File

`event_storm_attr_list.conf` (Display item definition file for the repeated event condition)

`event_storm_attr_list.conf.model` (model file for the display item definition file for the repeated event condition)

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:

Console-path`\conf\console\event_storm\attr_list`

For a logical host:

shared-folder`\jp1cons\conf\console\event_storm\attr_list`

In UNIX

For a physical host:

`/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/console/event_storm/attr_list`

For a logical host:

shared-directory`/jp1cons/conf/console/event_storm/attr_list`

Description

Specifies the items to be displayed in the **Attribute name** display area of the Repeated Event Condition Settings window. The items are displayed in this area in the order in which they are specified in the file.

When the definitions are applied

The contents of the definition file take effect when Central Console is started and when the definitions are read again by executing the `jco_spmd_reload` command.

Information that is specified

#comment-line

A line beginning with a hash mark (#) is treated as a comment.

attribute-name

In the display item definition file for the repeated event condition, specify an item to be displayed in the **Attribute name** display area of the Repeated Event Condition Settings window. Specify the attribute names of the items you want to be displayed by specifying one item per line. You can specify from 0 to 256 items.

An attribute name is case sensitive. Any space or tab characters immediately preceding or following the attribute name will be ignored.

If you specify SEPARATOR, a horizontal line like ------------------ is displayed in the **Attribute name** display area of the Repeated Event Condition Settings window. You can use SEPARATOR to separate items used frequently from those used infrequently.

However, if you specify only SEPARATOR, only ------------------ is displayed in the **Attribute name** display area. If you then select ------------------, you will be unable to set the attribute name.

The following table lists the attribute names that can be specified.

Table 2–34: List of display items

No.	Display item	Attribute name
1	Event source host name[#]	E.JP1_SOURCEHOST
2	Registered host name	B.SOURCESERVER
3	Event level	E.SEVERITY
4	Object type	E.OBJECT_TYPE
5	Object name	E.OBJECT_NAME
6	Root object type	E.ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE
7	Root object name	E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME
8	Occurrence	E.OCCURRENCE
9	User name	E.USER_NAME
10	Message	B.MESSAGE
11	Product name	E.PRODUCT_NAME
12	Event ID	B.ID
13	Start time	E.START_TIME
14	End time	E.END_TIME
15	Registered time	B.TIME
16	Arrived time	B.ARRIVEDTIME
17	Program-specific extended attribute	OTHER_EXTENDED_ATTRIBUTE
18	Reason for registration	B.REASON
19	Source process ID	B.PROCESSID
20	Source user name	B.USERNAME
21	Source user ID	B.USERID
22	Source group name	B.GROUPNAME
23	Source group ID	B.GROUPID
24	Source IP address	B.SOURCEIPADDR
25	Object ID	E.OBJECT_ID
26	Result code	E.RESULT_CODE
27	------------------	SEPARATOR

Note:

If an attribute name is specified twice, both specifications are ignored.

Also, if the display item definition file for the repeated event condition cannot be read, and the number of valid display items is 0, items 1 to 26 are displayed.

\#

If the user mapping function of the event source host is not enabled, this item is not displayed in the Repeated Event Condition Settings window.

Auto-input definition file for the repeated event condition (event_storm_auto_list.conf)

Format

```
# comment
[DEFAULT_NAME repeated-event-condition-name]
attribute-name
attribute-name
  .
  .
attribute-name
attribute-name
```

File

`event_storm_auto_list.conf`

`event_storm_auto_list.conf.model` (model file for the auto-input definition file for the repeated event condition)

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:

Console-path`\conf\console\event_storm\auto_list`

For a logical host:

shared-folder`\jp1cons\conf\console\event_storm\auto_list`

In UNIX

For a physical host:

`/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/console/event_storm/auto_list`

For a logical host:

shared-directory`/jp1cons/conf/console/event_storm/auto_list`

Description

This file defines the JP1 event attributes that are set automatically when the Repeated Event Condition Settings window opens. The window opens when the user selects a JP1 event from the list of events in the Event Console window and then chooses **Display - Suppress by Repeated Event Conditions**. You can also define a default name for the repeated event condition.

When the definitions are applied

The contents of the definition file take effect when Central Console is started and when the definitions are re-loaded by executing the `jco_spmd_reload` command.

Information that is specified

`DEFAULT_NAME` *repeated-event-condition-name*

Indicates the identifier that defines the repeated event condition name. The identifier must be on the first line in the file (more specifically, the first line in the file that is not a null line or a comment line).

The common exclusion conditions group name specified for this parameter is displayed as the initial value when the Repeated Event Condition Settings window opens. The window opens when the user selects a JP1 event from the list of events in the Event Console window and then chooses **Display - Suppress by Repeated Event Conditions**.

For the name, you can specify a character string that does not exceed 40 bytes. You can specify any character that is not a control character (`0x00` to `0x1F`, `0x7F` to `0x9F`). If a name with more than 40 bytes is specified, characters from the 41st are dropped, and the first 40 bytes of the character string are used as the repeated event condition name. If this parameter is omitted, *additional-repetition-event-condition* is assumed as the repeated event condition name.

`#`*comment-line*

A line beginning with a hash mark (`#`) is treated as a comment.

attribute-name

In the auto-input definition file for the repeated event condition, specify a JP1 event attribute to be set as an event condition when the Repeated Event Condition Settings window opens. The window opens when the user selects a JP1 event from the list of events in the Event Console window, and then chooses **Display - Suppress by Repeated Event Conditions**. The condition of the attribute name specified for this parameter is displayed as the initial value when the Repeated Event Condition Settings window opens. The window opens when the user selects a JP1 event from the list of events in the Event Console window, and then chooses **Display - Suppress by Repeated Event Conditions**.

Specify the attribute names of items that are to be set as definition items by specifying one item per line.

An attribute name is case sensitive. Any space or tab characters immediately preceding or following the attribute name will be ignored.

If the same attribute is specified twice, both specifications are ignored, and the `KAVB1896-W` message is output to the integrated trace log file.

The order of JP1 events that are displayed automatically in the **Event conditions** section of the Repeated Event Condition Settings window is determined by the order in which the attribute names are written in the display item definition file for the repeated event condition (`event_storm_attr_list.conf`).

The following table lists the attribute names that can be specified.

Table 2–35: List of display items

No.	Display item	Attribute name
1	Event source host name	`E.JP1_SOURCEHOST`
2	Registered host name	`B.SOURCESERVER`
3	Event level	`E.SEVERITY`
4	Object type	`E.OBJECT_TYPE`
5	Object name	`E.OBJECT_NAME`
6	Root object type	`E.ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE`
7	Root object name	`E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME`
8	Occurrence	`E.OCCURRENCE`
9	User name	`E.USER_NAME`
10	Message	`B.MESSAGE`

No.	Display item	Attribute name
11	Product name	E.PRODUCT_NAME
12	Event ID	B.ID
13	Reason for registration	B.REASON
14	Source process ID	B.PROCESSID
15	Source user name	B.USERNAME
16	Source user ID	B.USERID
17	Source group name	B.GROUPNAME
18	Source group ID	B.GROUPID
19	Source IP address	B.SOURCEIPADDR
20	Object ID	E.OBJECT_ID
21	Result code	E.RESULT_CODE

Note:

If the same attribute name is specified twice, both specifications are ignored.

Also, if the auto-input definition file for the repeated event condition cannot be read, and the number of valid display items is 0, items 1 to 3 and items 10 to 12 are displayed.

Status event definition file (processupdate.conf)

Format

```
[PROCESSUPDATE]
PROCESS_UPDATE_EVENT_OPTION={true | false}
[End]
```

File

`processupdate.conf` (status event definition file)

`processupdate.conf.model` (model file for the status event definition file)

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:

Console-path`\conf\processupdate\`

For a logical host:

shared-folder`\jp1cons\conf\processupdate\`

In UNIX

For a physical host:

`/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/processupdate/`

For a logical host:

shared-directory`/jp1cons/conf/processupdate/`

Description

This file defines whether a JP1 event is to be issued when the action status changes.

When the definitions are applied

The setting specified in the status event definition file takes effect at the following time:

- When JP1/IM - Manager starts

Information that is specified

`PROCESS_UPDATE_EVENT_OPTION={true | false}`

Specifies whether a JP1 event (event ID: `3F11`) is to be issued when the action status changes. The value is not case sensitive.

Specify `true` if a JP1 event is to be issued when the action status changes.

Specify `false` if a JP1 event is not to be issued when the action status changes. The default is `false`.

If this parameter is omitted or an invalid value is specified, `false` is assumed.

For details about JP1 events, see *3.2.2 Details of JP1 events*.

Note

- If you specify that a JP1 event is to be issued, one instance of the JP1 event with ID `3F11` will be issued for each JP1 event for which an action is taken. For example, if you select multiple JP1 events on the **Severe Events** page on the Event Console window and their action status changes, as many JP1 events with ID `3F11` will be issued as there are JP1 events whose action status has changed.

  You should not enable this function when the action status of a large number of JP1 events will be changed by processing in the batch mode.

Correlation event generation system profile (egs_system.conf)

Format

```
VERSION=1

START_OPTION={cold | warm}
```

File

`egs_system.conf` (correlation event generation system profile)

`egs_system.conf.model` (model file for the correlation event generation system profile)

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:

Console-path`\conf\evgen\profile\`

For a logical host:

shared-folder`\jp1cons\conf\evgen\profile\`

In UNIX

For a physical host:

`/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/evgen/profile/`

For a logical host:

shared-directory`/jp1cons/conf/evgen/profile/`

Description

This file defines the start and stop operations for the Event Generation Service.

When the definitions are applied

The settings in the correlation event generation system profile take effect at the following times:

- When JP1/IM - Manager starts
- When the file is reloaded by the `jco_spmd_reload` command

Information that is specified

`VERSION=1`

Specifies the file version. There is no need to edit this parameter. If this parameter is omitted or a numeric value other than 1 is specified, `VERSION=1` is assumed.

`START_OPTION={cold | warm}`

Specifies the startup option for the Event Generation Service.

Specify the value that corresponds to the operation to be performed during start and stop processing. The permitted values are `cold` and `warm`. The default is `warm`. This value is not case sensitive. If the parameter is omitted or an invalid value is specified, `warm` is assumed.

The operations are different depending on whether or not the integrated monitoring database is used.

The table below describes the operation of the Event Generation Service during start and stop processing depending on whether `cold` or `warm` is specified when the integrated monitoring database is not used. Change the value as appropriate to your operations.

Table 2–36: Operation of the Event Generation Service during start and stop processing depending on the start option (when the integrated monitoring database is not used)

Start option	Operation of Event Generation Service	
	Operation during startup processing[#1]	Operation during stop processing
cold	When the start option was set to `cold` during the previous stop processing: JP1 events registered after the Event Generation Service started are subject to generation processing.	All correlation events under generation processing fail and are output to the correlation event generation history file.
	When the start option was set to `warm` during the previous stop processing: All correlation events under generation processing fail and the JP1 events acquired since the Event Generation Service started are subject to generation processing.	
warm	When the start option was set to `cold` during the previous stop processing: JP1 events are subject to generation processing beginning with the one that immediately follows the last JP1 event acquired by the Event Generation Service during the previous stop processing.	Information about the last JP1 event acquired before the service stopped, details of the generation processing, and the correlation event generation definition information are output to internal logs and saved.
	When the start option was set to `warm` during the previous stop processing: The correlation event generation processing performed during the previous stop processing is inherited, and JP1 events are subject to generation processing beginning with the one that immediately follows the last JP1 event acquired by the Event Generation Service during the previous stop processing.[#2]	

#1

When the Event Generation Service starts for the first time, it functions as follows, regardless of the start option value:

• The Event Generation Service acquires JP1 events that are registered after the Event Generation Service starts.

• The Event Generation Service loads the correlation event generation definition and starts processing according to the definition.

Note that the default is that correlation events are not generated because the correlation event generation definition has not been set.

#2

If the correlation event generation definition used when JP1/IM - Manager stopped differs from the definition used the next time JP1/IM - Manager starts, all correlation events under generation processing fail. After the contents are cleared, JP1 events are subject to generation processing again starting with the one that immediately follows the JP1 event acquired during the previous stop processing.

When the integrated monitoring database is used, the correlation event generation function associates the correlation event generation definition with the event acquired by the Event Base Service and then generates the correlation event.

It is possible to choose the position at which the Event Base Service is to start acquiring JP1 events from the JP1/Base event database after startup. Use the `-b` option to the `jcoimdef` command to choose where to start JP1 event acquisition.

The correlation event generation processing varies depending on the combination of the start option and the JP1 event acquisition start position, as shown in the following table.

Table 2–37: Operation of the Event Generation Service during start and stop processing depending on the start option (when the integrated monitoring database is used)

Start option	Value of -b option	Processing
`warm`	`-1` (default value)	The status of the JP1 events under correlation event generation processing is inherited. JP1 event acquisition starts from the next JP1 event after the last JP1 event acquired when the service stopped. If there is no such JP1 event, acquisition starts from the oldest JP1 event among the events registered in the event database.
	`0` to `144`	Message `KAJV2316-W` is output, and the status of the JP1 events under correlation event generation processing is not inherited.
`cold`	`-1` to `144`	All correlation event generation processing stops and the service terminates. The status of the JP1 events under correlation event generation processing is not inherited.

Note that when the integrated monitoring database is used, JP1 events that were once subject to correlation event generation processing are not subject to correlation event generation processing again.

If you run JP1/IM - Manager in a cluster system, change the setting to `warm`.

In the event of failover, products are stopped and started in the following order: stopping JP1/IM - Manager → stopping JP1/Base → starting JP1/Base → starting JP1/IM - Manager. If failover occurs while the parameter is set to `cold`, the system cannot acquire JP1 events that occur during the period of stopping JP1/IM - Manager → stopping JP1/Base and during the period of starting JP1/Base → starting JP1/IM - Manager. Therefore, if you leave the parameter set to `cold`, some JP1 events that are subject to generation processing might be missed.

Correlation event generation definition file

Format

```
VERSION={1 | 2}

#comment-line
[generation-condition-name]
TARGET=filtering-condition-for-the-correlation-target-range
CON=event-condition
TIMEOUT=timeout-period
TYPE=event-correlation-type
SAME_ATTRIBUTE=duplicate-attribute-value-condition
CORRELATION_NUM=maximum-correlation-number
SUCCESS_EVENT=correlation-approval-event
FAIL_EVENT=correlation-failure-event

[generation-condition-name]
TARGET=filtering-condition-for-the-correlation-target-range
CON=event-condition
TIMEOUT=timeout-period
TYPE=event-correlation-type
SAME_ATTRIBUTE=duplicate-attribute-value-condition
CORRELATION_NUM=maximum-correlation-number
SUCCESS_EVENT=correlation-approval-event
FAIL_EVENT=correlation-failure-event
          :
```

File

Use any file. However, the following limitations apply:

- The extension must be `.conf`.
- The file name can consist of only alphanumeric characters and the underscore (_).

Storage directory

In Windows
    Any folder
In UNIX
    Any directory

Description

This file defines JP1 event conditions that result in generation of correlation events and the correlation events that are generated when the JP1 event conditions are satisfied. Use the language encoding that is used by JP1/IM - Manager to specify this file.

When the definitions are applied

The definitions take effect after the correlation event generation definitions are applied by the `jcoegschange` command.

Information that is specified

VERSION={<u>1</u> | 2}

Specifies the version of the correlation event generation definition file.

Specify either 1 or 2.

If you specify 1, none of the parameters listed below can be specified. To specify all the parameters described here, specify 2 in the VERSION parameter.

Table 2–38: Parameters that cannot be specified

Version	Parameter
1	TARGET
	SAME_ATTRIBUTE
	CORRELATION_NUM
2	None

Any zeros that are specified preceding the value are ignored. For example, VERSION=0001 is the same as VERSION=1. If this parameter is omitted, VERSION=1 is assumed.

If the specified value is neither 1 nor 2, a definition error results. Specifying VERSION more than once also results in a definition error.

#*comment-line*

A line beginning with a hash mark (#) is treated as a comment.

[*generation-condition-name*]

This is the start tag for a definition block that defines a correlation event generation condition. The information from the [*generation-condition-name*] tag to the information immediately before the next [*generation-condition-name*] tag constitutes one definition block. This tag cannot be omitted. You can define a maximum of 1,000 correlation event generation conditions. If more than 1,000 correlation event generation conditions are defined, a definition error occurs.

You must enclose the generation condition name in square brackets ([ ]). The generation condition name can consist of from 1 to 32 alphanumeric characters, the hyphen (-). underscore (_), and forward slash (/).

This name is case sensitive. For example, [JP1_HAKKOUZYOUKEN] is treated as being different from [jp1_hakkouzyouken].

Each generation condition name specified in the correlation event generation definition file must be unique. If the same generation condition name is specified more than once, the first name specified in the file is effective. A generation condition name cannot begin with IM_ (whether upper- or lowercase letters are used). If such a name is specified, a definition error occurs.

If you wish to specify a comment immediately following [*generation-condition-name*], use the format [*generation-condition-name*] #*comment-on-generation-condition*.

TARGET=*filtering-condition-for-the-correlation-target-range*

Specifies a filtering condition to narrow the range of JP1 events that are to be subject to generation of correlation events. If this parameter is omitted, all JP1 events that are acquired are subject to correlation event generation processing.

You can specify only one filtering condition for the correlation target range for each correlation event generation condition. If multiple filtering conditions are specified, a definition error results.

The following is the format:

- TARGET=*event-attribute-condition-1*[,*event-attribute-condition-2*...]

Separate multiple event attribute conditions with the comma (`,`). When multiple event attribute conditions are specified, it is assumed that they are connected with the AND condition, in which case the condition is satisfied only when a JP1 event that satisfies all the specified event attribute conditions is issued.

Specify an event attribute condition in the following format:

attribute-name comparison-condition attribute-value

The following table lists and describes the items that can be set for an event attribute condition.

Table 2–39: Items to be set for an event attribute condition

No.	Item	Description
1	*attribute-name*	Specifies a JP1 event basic or extended attribute. Prefix a basic attribute with `B.` and an extended attribute with `E.`. For example, to specify a message, specify `B.MESSAGE`.
		If you specify an extended attribute, express the character string that follows `E.` using from 1 to 32 bytes of characters. The following rules apply:
		• The character string must begin with an uppercase letter.
		• The character string beginning with byte 2 must be expressed using uppercase alphanumeric characters and the underscore (_).
		For details about the specifiable attribute names, see *Table 2-40 List of attribute names that can be specified in the filtering condition for the correlation target range*.
2	*comparison-condition*	Specifies a comparison condition. The supported comparison conditions and their meanings are listed below. If any other comparison condition is used, a definition error results.
		• `==`: `Match`
		• `!=`: `Does not match`
		• `^=`: `First characters`
		• `>=`: `Is contained`
		• `<=`: `Is not contained`
		• `*=`: `Regular expression`
		Note: For details about regular expressions, see *Appendix G. Regular Expressions* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*.
3	*attribute-value*	Specifies the value to be compared. You can specify a character string with a maximum of 2,048 bytes (1,023 bytes for JP1/IM - Manager version 09-10 or earlier) for an attribute value. If the value exceeds 2,048 bytes (1,023 bytes for JP1/IM - Manager version 09-10 or earlier), the definition is not valid.
		When specifying multiple event attribute conditions, you can specify a maximum of 2,305 bytes (1,280 bytes for JP1/IM - Manager version 09-10 or earlier) for the total of the attribute values for all conditions. If the value exceeds 2,305 bytes (1,280 bytes for JP1/IM - Manager version 09-10 or earlier), the definition is not valid.
		For example, if five event attribute conditions are specified, the total of these attributes must be equal to or smaller than 2,305 bytes (1,280 bytes for JP1/IM - Manager version 09-10 or earlier).
		Separate multiple attribute values with the semicolon (`;`). Any number of consecutive semicolons between attribute values is treated as a single semicolon (`;`). For example, `B.ID==A;;;;;B` is treated as `B.ID==A;B`.
		Example: If `E.`*xxx*`==A;B` is specified, the condition is satisfied when `E.`*xxx* matches `A` or `B`.
		To specify a comma (`,`), space, or semicolon (`;`) in an attribute value, enclose it in double-quotation marks (`"`).
		To specify a double-quotation mark (`"`) or a backslash sign (`\`) in an attribute value, prefix it with a backslash sign (`\`).

• If you specify multiple attribute values for a single attribute name, the condition is satisfied as shown in the following examples:

Example 1: If `E.`*xxx*`==A;B` is specified, the condition is satisfied when `E.`*xxx* matches `A` or `B`.

Example 2: If E.*xxx*!=A;B is specified, the condition is satisfied when E.*xxx* matches neither A nor B.

Example 3: If E.*xxx*^=A;B is specified, the condition is satisfied when E.*xxx* begins with A or B.

Example 4: If E.*xxx*>=A;B is specified, the condition is satisfied when E.*xxx* contains either A or B.

Example 5: If E.*xxx*<=A;B is specified, the condition is satisfied when E.*xxx* contains neither A nor B.

Example 6: If E.*xxx**=A;B is specified, the condition is satisfied when E.*xxx* matches the regular expression of either A or B.

- Be careful about specifying the same attribute name more than once in the same attribute condition. The following combinations result in a definition error:
  - A combination that never matches
  - The message (B.MESSAGE) begins with KAVB and does not include KAVB.
  - Redundant combinations
  - The message (B.MESSAGE) begins with KAVB and contains KAVB.

- The system ignores any space (space and ASCII codes from 0x01 to 0x1F) between an attribute name, a comparison condition, and an attribute value, at both ends of an attribute value separated by a semicolon, and at both ends of an event attribute condition.

  Example: The message matches KAJV*xxxx*-IΔExecuted or Error.

  A space is ignored if it is specified at the location of Δ below:

  ΔB.MESSAGEΔ==Δ"KAJV*xxxx*-IΔExecuted";ΔErrorΔ

  The following specifications are the same as the above example:

  B.MESSAGE==KAJV*xxxx*-IΔExecuted;Error

  B.MESSAGE=="KAJV*xxxx*-IΔExecuted";Error

- If you specify the event ID (B.ID) as the attribute name, the comparison condition must be a complete match (==).

The following table lists the attribute names that can be specified in the filtering condition for the correlation target range.

Table 2–40: List of attribute names that can be specified in the filtering condition for the correlation target range

No.	Attribute name	Item
1	B.SOURCESERVER[1]	Event-issuing server name
2	B.DESTSERVER[1]	Target event server name
3	B.MESSAGE	Message
4	B.ID	Event ID
5	B.REASON	Reason for registration
6	B.USERID	Source user ID
7	B.GROUPID	Source group ID
8	B.USERNAME	Source user name
9	B.GROUPNAME	Source group name
10	E.JP1_SOURCEHOST[1]	Event source host name
11	E.*xxxxxxx*[2]	Extended attribute (common information, user-specific information)

#1

> If the integrated monitoring database and the IM Configuration Management database are enabled, the business group name can be specified in a path format.

> If the integrated monitoring database and the IM Configuration Management database are disabled, a business group name specified in a path format is treated as a host name.

> If the `-ignorecasehost` option of the `jcoimdef` command is set to `ON`, and a comparison keyword other than `Regular expression` is selected, the character string is no longer case sensitive.

#2

> You can also specify a JP1 product-specific extended attribute. For example, the program-specific extended attribute for the JP1/AJS job execution host is `E.C0`. For details about the product-specific extended attributes, consult the documentation for the products that issue JP1 events.

CON=*event-condition*

> Defines the targets of correlation event generation processing or a condition for JP1 events that are to be excluded as targets. You can specify multiple event conditions. There must be at least one definition in each correlation event generation condition. You can define a maximum of 10 event conditions. If no event condition is defined or the specified definition is invalid, a definition error results.

> The following is the specification format:

> CON={NOT|[CID:*n*]},*event-attribute-condition-1* [, *event-attribute-condition-2*[, *event-attribute-condition-3* ...]]

> If you specify multiple event attribute conditions, separate them with the comma (`,`). When multiple event attribute conditions are specified, they are assumed to be connected with the AND condition, in which case the condition is satisfied only when a JP1 event that satisfies all the specified event attribute conditions is issued.

> The following table lists and describes the items to be set for the event condition.

Table 2–41: Items to be set for the event condition

No.	Item	Description
1	NOT	Specifies that JP1 events are to be excluded as targets of correlation event generation processing. When you specify NOT as an event condition, that condition is applied first, regardless of the sequence in which the event conditions (CON statements) are defined.
2	CID:*n*	Specifies an ID for the condition. Specify this item to use a variable to pass the correlation source event information to another parameter (SAME_ATTRIBUTE, SUCCESS_EVENT). The permitted values are the integers in the range from 1 to 999. For example, if the correlation source event consists of multiple JP1 events and the $EV*n*_B.MESSAGE variable is specified in the SUCCESS_EVENT parameter, message information for the correlation source event can be passed to the correlation event. If this parameter is omitted, information cannot be passed to another parameter. If the specified value is preceded by zeros or the same CID is specified more than once, a definition error results.

3	*event -attribute-condition*	Specifies the event attribute condition in the following format:
		 Format:
		 attribute-name comparison-condition attribute-value
		 attribute-name
		     Specifies a JP1 event basic or extended attribute.
		     Prefix a basic attribute with `B.` and an extended attribute with `E.`.
		     For example, to specify the message, specify `B.MESSAGE`.
		     If you specify an extended attribute, express the character string that follows `E.` using from 1 to 32 bytes of characters. The following rules apply:
		     The character string must begin with an uppercase letter.
		     The character string beginning in byte 2 must be expressed using uppercase alphanumeric characters and the underscore (_).

No.	Item	Description
		For details about basic and extended attributes, see *3.1 Attributes of JP1 events*. To specify a product-specific extended attribute, consult the documentation for that product.
		If you specify product-specific extended attributes, consult the documentation for the products that issue the JP1 events.
		comparison-condition and *attribute value*
		The rules for specifying the comparison condition and attribute value are the same as for specifying the event attribute condition in `TARGET`.
		See *Table 2-39 Items to be set for an event attribute condition* and the information following the table.

`TIMEOUT=`*timeout-period*

Specifies the timeout period for the correlation event generation condition. The permitted value range is from 1 to 86,400 (seconds). If this parameter is omitted, 60 seconds is assumed.

`TYPE=`*event-correlation-type*

Specifies the event correlation type.

The three event correlation types that can be specified are `sequence`, `combination`, and `threshold`, which are explained below:

- `sequence`

  The correlation event generation condition is satisfied if the JP1 events that satisfy the defined event condition are issued in the order defined.

- `combination`

  The correlation event generation condition is satisfied if a JP1 event that satisfies the combination of defined event conditions is issued regardless of the sequence.

- `threshold:`*n*

  The correlation event generation condition is satisfied if the number of JP1 events that satisfy the defined event condition reaches the threshold. If multiple event conditions are defined, the correlation event generation condition is satisfied if the total number of JP1 events that satisfy any of the defined conditions reaches the threshold.

  The value permitted for the threshold is from 1 to 100 (count). For example, if the threshold is 10, specify as follows:

  `threshold:10`

This parameter is not case sensitive. If the event correlation type is omitted, `combination` is assumed.

`SAME_ATTRIBUTE=`*duplicate-attribute-value-condition*

Specifies the duplicate attribute value condition.

Define this parameter to group the JP1 events (correlation source events) that satisfy the event condition for an attribute value and to generate a correlation event for the group.

You can define a maximum of 3 duplicate attribute value conditions per correlation event generation condition. This parameter is optional.

The following shows the format:

`- SAME_ATTRIBUTE=`*attribute-name*`|{$EV`*n*`_`*attribute-name*`|$EV`*n*`_ENV`*o*`} [,{$EV`*n*`_`*attribute-name*`|$EV`*n*`_ENV`*o*`} ...]`

The following table lists and describes the items to be set for the duplicate attribute value condition.

Table 2–42: Items to be set for the duplicate attribute value condition

No.	Item	Description
1	*attribute-name*	Specifies a JP1 event basic or extended attribute. The attribute value of the correlation source event that corresponds to the attribute name specified here becomes the grouping key. You can specify only one *attribute-name* per *duplicate-attribute-value-condition*. Prefix a basic attribute with B. and an extended attribute with E. If you specify an extended attribute, express the character string that follows E. using from 1 to 32 bytes of characters. The following rules apply: • The character string must begin with an uppercase letter. • The character string beginning in byte 2 must be expressed as uppercase alphanumeric characters and the underscore (_). For details about the specifiable attribute names, see *Table 2-43 List of attribute names that can be specified in the duplicate attribute value condition*.
2	Variable $EVn\_attribute-name$	Specify this parameter if the attribute value to be used as the grouping key belongs to an attribute that varies for each correlation source event. For example, specify this parameter to use attribute A' of correlation source event A and attribute B' of correlation source event B as the grouping key. You can specify a maximum total of 10 $EVn\_attribute-name$ and EVn_ENVo parameters per duplicate attribute value condition. For details, see *(1)(a) Using an attribute value of the correlation source event as the duplicate attribute value condition*.
3	Variable EVn_ENVo	Specify this parameter to use part of the attribute value of a correlation source event as the duplicate attribute value condition. For example, specify this parameter to use part of the message (B.MESSAGE) as the grouping key. You can specify a maximum total of 10 EVn_ENVo and $EVn\_attribute-name$ parameters per duplicate attribute value condition. For details, see *(1)(b) Using part of an attribute value of the correlation source event as the duplicate attribute value condition*.

- The attribute name and the value that is replaced with a variable (an attribute value or part of an attribute value) are case sensitive. Only values that perfect matches are able to be a duplicate attribute value condition.

- If the attribute name and the value that is replaced with a variable (attribute value or part of an attribute value) are not in the correlation source event, they are replaced with the null character (0 byte). This means that the null character is used as the grouping key. If this occurs, the following character string is output to the correlation event generation history file:

```
A JP1 event that matches the correlation event generation condition occurred and
correlation event generation processing started, but the event attribute defined in
that attribute value condition was not found in the JP1 event. (generation-condition-
name (generation-processing-number)  serial-number attribute-name)
```

- If you specify SAME_ATTRIBUTE=*duplicate-attribute-value-condition* more than once, a correlation event is generated for each duplicate attribute value condition.

  For example, to issue a correlation event for each host name (B.SOURCESERVER) and user name (B.USERNAME), define as follows:

  ```
  :
  SAME_ATTRIBUTE=B.SOURCESERVER
  SAME_ATTRIBUTE=B.USERNAME
  :
  ```

- If you specify multiple variables in the duplicate attribute value condition, separate them with the comma (`,`). A correlation event is generated for each attribute value that is replaced with a variable.

- The system ignores any space (space and ASCII codes from `0x01` to `0x1F`) between an attribute name and a variable ($EV*n*_*attribute-name*, $EV*n*_ENV*o*) and at both ends of a duplicate attribute value condition (Δ in the following example):

Example:

ΔSAME_ATTRIBUTEΔ=Δ$EV1_ENV1Δ,Δ$EV2_ENV2Δ

The following table lists the attribute names that can be specified in the duplicate attribute value condition

Table 2–43: List of attribute names that can be specified in the duplicate attribute value condition

No.	Attribute name	Item
1	B.SOURCESERVER	Event-issuing server name
2	B.DESTSERVER	Target event server name
3	B.MESSAGE	Message
4	B.ID	Event ID
5	B.REASON	Reason for registration
6	B.USERID	Source user ID
7	B.GROUPID	Source group ID
8	B.USERNAME	Source user name
9	B.GROUPNAME	Source group name
10	E.*xxxxxxx*[#]	Extended attribute (common information, user-specific information)

#

You can also specify a JP1 product-specific extended attribute. For example, the product-specific extended attribute for the JP1/AJS job execution host is E.C0. For details about the product-specific extended attributes, consult the documentation for the products that issue JP1 events.

CORRELATION_NUM=*maximum-correlation-number*

Specifies the maximum number of JP1 event sets that can be held by the correlation event generation condition. Only one maximum correlation number can be defined for a single correlation event generation condition.

The permitted value range is from 1 to 1,024 (sets). If this parameter is omitted, 10 sets is assumed.

Note:

It is not recommended to specify CORRELATION_NUM for many correlation event generation conditions and a large value for the maximum correlation number.

Doing so will increase the number of JP1 event sets that need to be processed concurrently by the Event Generation Service, and result in an increase in the amount of memory required and a reduction in processing speed.

The maximum number of JP1 event sets that can be issued concurrently by all correlation event generation conditions is 20,000 sets. When 20,000 sets have been issued concurrently, a JP1 event (event ID: 00003F28) is output; until the number of sets drops below 20,000, no more processing is performed even if new JP1 events that satisfy the event conditions are issued.

SUCCESS_EVENT=*correlation-approval-event*

Defines the JP1 event (correlation event) that is to be issued when the correlation event generation condition results in correlation approval. Only one correlation approval event can be defined for a correlation event generation

condition. For details about the conditions that result in correlation approval, see *3.3.6(1) Generation condition satisfied* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*.

If you have defined `FAIL_EVENT=`*correlation-failure-event* in the correlation event generation condition, you can omit this parameter. When this parameter is omitted, no correlation approval event is issued, even when the correlation event generation condition results in correlation approval.

Specify the correlation approval event in the following format:

attribute-name`:`*attribute-value*

The following describes each item.

attribute-name

Specifies a JP1 event basic or extended attribute (correlation source event). Prefix a basic attribute with `B.` and an extended attribute with `E.` If you specify an extended attribute, express the character string that follows `E.` using from 1 to 32 bytes of characters. The following rules apply:

• The character string must begin with an uppercase letter.

• The character string beginning in byte 2 must be expressed as uppercase alphanumeric characters and the underscore (_).

You can specify any value for the following attributes:

• Event ID (`B.ID`)

• Message (`B.MESSAGE`)

• Extended attributes, except for those listed in the table below.

Table 2–44: Extended attributes for which a value cannot be specified

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Common information	Product name	`E.PRODUCT_NAME`	`/HITACHI/JP1/IM/GENERATE_EVENT`
	Object type	`E.OBJECT_TYPE`	`SERVICE`
	Object name	`E.OBJECT_NAME`	`EGS`
	Occurrence	`E.OCCURRENCE`	`SUCCESS`
User-specific information	Relation Event serial number	`E.JP1_GENERATE_SOURCE_SEQNO`	Stores the serial numbers of the correlation source events separated by the space: *serial-number-1*Δ*serial-number-2*Δ*serial-number-3*`...`*serial-number-n* The maximum value of *n* is 100.
	Correlation event generation condition name	`E.JP1_GENERATE_NAME`	Name of correlation event generation condition that is satisfied
	Reserved word	Extended attribute beginning with `E.JP1_`	Extended attribute reserved by JP1/IM - Manager (other than the event source host name (`E.JP1_SOURCEHOST`))

If you want to pass the attribute value of a correlation source event to the correlation event, specify a variable. Specify *correlation-approval-event* in the following format:

attribute-name`:$EV`*n*`_`*attribute-name*

In this case, specify the correlation source event to be inherited by `CID` of the event condition and then specify the value of `CID` in *n*. Specify a variable to the right of the colon.

For details, see *(2)(a) Passing an attribute value of the correlation source event to an attribute value of the correlation event*.

If you want to specify a threshold (`threshold`) as the event correlation type and pass an attribute value of the correlation source event to the correlation event, specify *correlation-approval-event* in the following format:

attribute-name:$EV*n_m_attribute-name*

In this case, specify the correlation source event to be inherited by `CID` and then specify in *n* the value of `CID`. Specify a variable to the right of the colon. Also, specify in *m* the location of the correlation source event whose attribute value is to be passed.

For details, see *(2)(b) Passing an attribute value of the correlation source event to an attribute value of the correlation event (when the event correlation type is threshold)*.

If you wish to pass a portion of an attribute value of the correlation source event to the correlation event, specify the $EV*n_ENVo* variable. Use a regular expression to specify the event condition and enclose the portion of the attribute value to be acquired in parentheses.

Specify *correlation-approval-event* in the following format:

attribute-name:$EV*n_ENVo*

In this case, specify the correlation source event to be passed to `CID` and specify the value of `CID` in *n*. In *o* of ENV*o*, specify the acquisition order.

For details, see *(2)(c) Passing part of an attribute value of the correlation source event to the correlation event*.

For details about basic and extended attributes, see *3.1 Attributes of JP1 events*. If you specify product-specific extended attributes, consult the documentation for the products that issue JP1 events.

- You can specify multiple items in *correlation source event* by separating them with the comma (`,`).

- Make sure that you specify the event ID of a basic attribute (`B.ID`). The permitted range of event IDs is from `0` to `1FFF` and from `7FFF8000` to `7FFFFFFF`. If the event ID is not specified, `0` is set as the event ID.

- The maximum length of a single correlation approval event is 8,192 bytes. The maximum length of `B.MESSAGE` is 1,023 bytes. These maximum lengths include spaces but do not include linefeed codes.

- The system ignores any space (space and ASCII codes from `0x01` to `0x1F`) between an attribute name and an attribute value and at both ends of `SUCCESS_EVENT`=*correlation-approval-event* (the space is represented by Δ in the following example).
  Example:
  ΔSUCCESS_EVENTΔ=ΔB.IDΔ:Δ1Δ

- To use a comma (`,`) or a space in an attribute value, enclose it in double-quotation marks (`"`).

- To specify a double-quotation mark (`"`) or a backslash (`\`), prefix it with a backslash (`\`) so that the value becomes `\"` or `\\`.
  To restore a special character (`^ $ . * + ? | ( ) { } [ ] \`) to its original meaning, prefix it with two backslash signs so that the value becomes `\\`*special-character*.
  For example, to treat `$` as a normal character, specify it as `\\$`. Also, to give `\` its original meaning, specify `\\\`.

- If you omit an attribute value, nothing is set when a correlation event is generated. If you omit the attribute value of an attribute name (`B.ID`), `0` is set.

- To specify a setting following the $EV*n_attribute-name* variable, specify a space (indicated by Δ in the example below) after the variable.
  Example:
  SUCCESS_EVENT=B.MESSAGE:"$EV*n*_B.IDΔ$EV*n*_B.TIMEΔ..."

- If you use a variable and there is no matching attribute name, the variable is replaced with a space. If the variable would be replaced when the correlation event is generated with an attribute value that exceeds the permitted maximum value, the correlation event is not generated.

- Up to 94 extended attributes can be specified.

FAIL_EVENT=*correlation-failure-event*

Defines a JP1 event (correlation event) that is to be issued when the correlation event generation condition results in a correlation failure. You can define only one correlation failure event per correlation event generation condition. For details about the conditions that result in a correlation failure, see *3.3.6(2) Generation condition fails* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*.

If you have specified SUCCESS_EVENT=*correlation-approval-event* in the correlation event generation conditions, you can omit this parameter. When this parameter is omitted, no correlation failure event is issued even if a correlation event generation condition results in a failure.

Specify *correlation-failure-event* in the same format as used for a correlation approval event. For details, see *SUCCESS_EVENT=correlation-approval-event*.

(1) Using a variable in the duplicate attribute value condition (SAME_ATTRIBUTE)

This subsection describes how to use a variable ($EV*n* or $EV*n*_ENV*o*) in the duplicate attribute value condition (SAME_ATTRIBUTE).

(a) Using an attribute value of the correlation source event as the duplicate attribute value condition

To use an attribute value of the correlation source event as the duplicate attribute value condition, use the $EV*n*_*attribute-name* variable. The format is as follows:

- SAME_ATTRIBUTE=$EV*n*_*attribute-name*

For *n*, specify the value that corresponds to the condition ID (CID) of the event condition. A value from 1 to 999 can be specified for the condition ID.

For *attribute-name*, specify the attribute name that is to be used as the grouping key. For details about the specifiable attributes names, see *Table 2-43 List of attribute names that can be specified in the duplicate attribute value condition*.

For example, the following definition associates JP1 events that have attribute values whose host information is different, such as a JP1 event of Windows log trapping (event ID: 00003A71) and a JP1 event issued by JP1/AJS (event ID: 00004107), and generates a correlation event for each host:

```
CON=CID:1,B.ID==3A71,E.A0==host1;host2
CON=CID:2,B.ID==4107,E.C0==host1;host2
        :
SAME_ATTRIBUTE=$EV1_E.A0,$EV2_E.C0
        :
```

(b) Using part of an attribute value of the correlation source event as the duplicate attribute value condition

To use part of the attribute value of a correlation source event as the duplicate attribute value condition, use the $EV*n*_ENV*o* variable. The format is as follows:

- SAME_ATTRIBUTE=$EV*n*_ENV*o*

When you specify $EV*n*_ENV*o*, use a regular expression (*=) to specify the event condition and enclose the part of the attribute value that is to be acquired in parentheses. For *n*, specify the value that corresponds to the condition ID (CID) of the event condition. A value from 1 to 999 can be specified for the condition ID.

In *o* of ENV*o*, specify the acquisition order. The acquisition order is based on the order of the parentheses in the right-hand term of the event condition, counting the pairs of parentheses from left to right. A value from 1 to 9 can be specified for the acquisition order.

The following figure shows the correspondence between the event condition (CON) and the part that is acquired by $EV*n*_ENV*o*.

Figure 2–2: Correspondence between the event condition (CON) and the part that is acquired by $EVn_ENVo
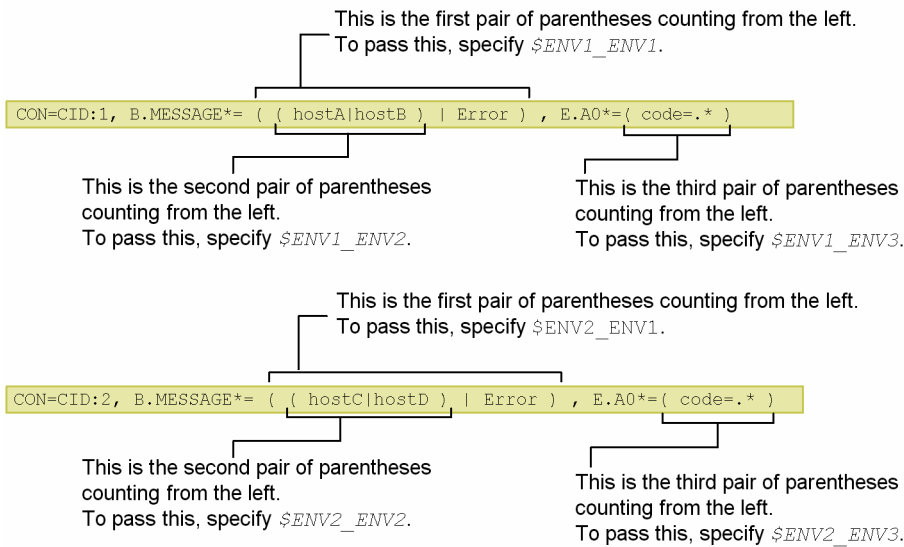
If there are multiple event attribute conditions that specify regular expressions in a single event condition (CON), count the pairs of parentheses from left to right and set in *o* the order of the pair enclosing the attribute value that is to be acquired.

For example, if you want to issue correlation events for each event that has the same host name in the message in the correlation source event, define as follows:

```
CON=CID:1, B.ID==1001, B.MESSAGE*=.*HOST=(.*\\))
TYPE=threshold:5
SAME_ATTRIBUTE=$EV1_ENV1
          :
```

(2) Using a variable in the correlation approval event (SUCCESS_EVENT)

To pass an attribute value of the correlation source event to the correlation event, use a variable in the correlation approval event (SUCCESS_EVENT).

(a) Passing an attribute value of the correlation source event to an attribute value of the correlation event

To pass an attribute value of the correlation source event to an attribute value of the correlation event, use the $EVn_*attribute-name* variable. The format is as follows:

- SUCCESS_EVENT=*attribute-name*:$EVn_*attribute-name*

For *n*, specify the condition ID (CID) that was specified in the event condition. For the right-hand *attribute-name*, specify the attribute that is to be passed from the correlation source event. Note that if the event ID (B.ID) is specified in the left-hand *attribute-name,* an attribute value of the correlation source event cannot be passed.

The following table lists the attribute names that can be specified in the variable.

Table 2–45: List of attribute names that can be specified in the variable

No.	Attribute name	Item	Format
1	B.SEQNO	Serial number	Numeric value
2	B.ID	Event ID	*basic-part*:*extended-part* in hexadecimal notation
3	B.PROCESSID	Source process ID	Numeric value

No.	Attribute name	Item	Format
4	B.TIME	Registered time	$YYYY/MM/DD$ $hh:mm:ss$[#1]
5	B.ARRIVEDTIME	Arrived time	$YYYY/MM/DD$ $hh:mm:ss$[#1]
6	B.REASON	Reason for registration	Character string
7	B.USERID	Source user ID	Numeric value
8	B.GROUPID	Source group ID	Numeric value
9	B.USERNAME	Source user name	Character string
10	B.GROUPNAME	Source group name	Character string
11	B.SOURCESERVER	Event-issuing server name	Character string
12	B.DESTSERVER	Target event server name	Character string
13	B.SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number	Numeric value
14	B.MESSAGE	Message	Character string
15	E.SEVERITY	Event level	Character string
16	E.USER_NAME	User name	Character string
17	E.PRODUCT_NAME	Product name	Character string
18	E.OBJECT_TYPE	Object type	Character string
19	E.OBJECT_NAME	Object name	Character string
20	E.ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE	Root object type	Character string
21	E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME	Root object name	Character string
22	E.OBJECT_ID	Object ID	Character string
23	E.OCCURRENCE	Occurrence	Character string
24	E.START_TIME	Start time	$YYYY/MM/DD$ $hh:mm:ss$[#1]
25	E.END_TIME	End time	$YYYY/MM/DD$ $hh:mm:ss$[#1]
26	E.xxxxxx[#2]	Other extended attribute	Character string

#1

This value is obtained by converting the JP1 event's time in GMT to the time zone of JP1/IM - Manager.

#2

You can also specify a JP1 product-specific extended attribute. For example, the program-specific extended attribute for the JP1/AJS job execution host is E.C0. For details about the product-specific extended attributes, consult the documentation for the products that issue JP1 events.

The following figure shows an example of passing an attribute value from the correlation source event.

Figure 2–3: Example of using a variable to pass an attribute value to the correlation approval event

Contents of JP1 events that are issued (example)
- JP1 event issued by JP1/AJS2

```
SEVERITY = Error
MESSAGE  = An error occurred in job A.
```

- JP1 event issued by JP1/Base

```
SEVERITY = Error
MESSAGE  = hostA has stopped.
```

Definition in the correlation event generation definition file

```
CON=CID:1,E.SEVERITY==Error,E.PRODUCT_NAME>=HITACHI/JP1/AJS2
CON=CID:5,E.SEVERITY==Error,E.PRODUCT_NAME>=HITACHI/JP1/Base

SUCCESS_EVENT=E.SEVERITY: $EV1_E.SEVERITY ,B.MESSAGE: $EV1_B.MESSAGE △ $EV5_B.MESSAGE
```

Italics indicate the attribute values that are passed.

Matching of JP1 events and the correlation event generation definition
- JP1 event issued by JP1/AJS2

```
SEVERITY = Error
MESSAGE  = An error occurred in job A.
```

- JP1 event issued by JP1/Base

```
SEVERITY = Error
MESSAGE  = An application error occurred on hostA.
```

```
CON=CID:1,E.SEVERITY==Error,E.PRODUCT_NAME>=HITACHI/JP1/AJS2
CON=CID:5,E.SEVERITY==Error,E.PRODUCT_NAME>=HITACHI/JP1/Base

SUCCESS_EVENT=E.SEVERITY: $EV1_E.SEVERITY ,B.MESSAGE: $EV1_B.MESSAGE △ $EV5_B.MESSAGE
```
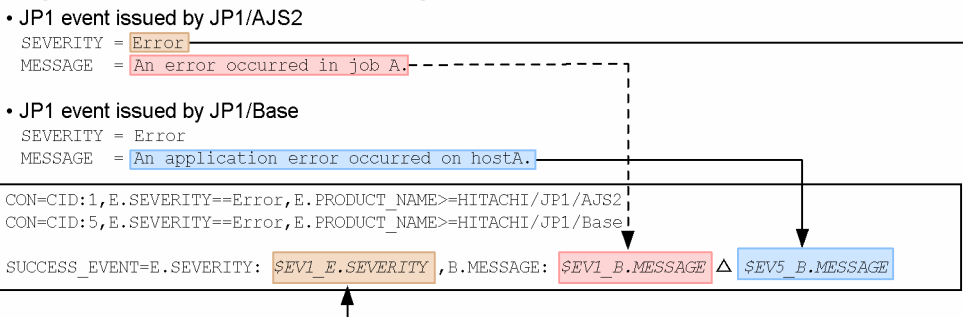
Correlation event that is generated:

```
SEVERITY= Error
MESSAGE= An error occurred in job A. An application error occurred on hostA.
```

Legend:
△ : Single-byte space

In this example, the event levels issued by JP1/AJS and JP1/Base associate the JP1 event for an error, resulting in generation of a correlation event.

This example defines *correlation-approval-event* as follows:

- For the event level, the correlation event passes the event level of the JP1 event issued by JP1/AJS.

- For the message, the correlation event passes the messages for the JP1 events issued by JP1/AJS and JP1/Base.

(b) Passing an attribute value of the correlation source event to an attribute value of the correlation event (when the event correlation type is threshold)

This subsection describes how to define a correlation approval event using a variable when the event correlation type is threshold.

When the event correlation type is threshold, multiple JP1 events can satisfy a single event condition (CON). The following figure shows an example.

Figure 2–4: When the event correlation type is threshold

Example:
Generate a correlation event if a JP1 event containing `Login error` in the message is issued three times.

Issued JP1 events (example)

Issuance order

```
Event 1  Message: Login error user ID (10000000) does not have
                  permissions.
```
...1

```
Event 2  Message: Login error (second time) user ID (10000000) does
                  not have permissions.
```
...2

```
Event 3  Message: Login error (third time) user ID (10000000) is an
                  unauthorized user.
```
...3

Definition in the correlation event generation definition file

```
CON=CID:1,B.MESSAGE*="Login△error"
TYPE=threshold:3
SUCCESS_EVENT=B.ID:A00,△E.SEVERITY:Error,△B.MESSAGE:$EV1_B.MESSAGE
```

Italics indicate the attribute values that are passed.

Because three JP1 events match *$EV1_B.MESSAGE*, the messages that are passed (event 1, event 2, or event 3) must be specified.

Legend:
△ : Single-byte space

As shown in this figure, three JP1 events (`Event 1`, `Event 2`, and `Event 3`) match `$EV1_B.MESSAGE`. Therefore, the message to be passed must be specified.

In this case, specify the correlation approval event in the following format:

- `SUCCESS_EVENT=`*attribute-name*`:$EV`*n*`_`*m*`_`*attribute-name*

For *n*, specify the condition ID (`CID`) that was specified in the event condition as described above. For the right-hand *attribute-name*, specify the attribute that is to be passed from the correlation source event. Note that if the event ID (`B.ID`) is specified in the left-hand *attribute-name*, an attribute value of the correlation source event cannot be passed.

In *m*, specify the order in which the JP1 events (correlation source events) are processed. To pass the attribute value of the third JP1 event that was processed, specify 3 in *m*. If the value of *m* is greater than the value specified in the threshold (`threshold:`*n*), a definition error results.

The following figure shows an example of passing attribute values when the event correlation type is threshold.

Figure 2–5: Example of passing attribute values when the event correlation type is threshold

Example:
Issue a correlation event if a JP1 event containing `Login error` in the message is issued three times.

Issued JP1 events (example)   Issuance order

| Event 1 Message: Login error user ID (10000000) does not have permissions. | ...1 |

| Event 2 Message: Login error (second time) user ID (10000000) does not have permissions. | ...2 |

| Event 3 Message: Login error (third time) user ID (10000000) is an unauthorized user. | ...3 |

Definition in the correlation event generation definition file

```
CON=CID:1,B.MESSAGE*="Login△error"
TYPE=threshold:3
SUCCESS_EVENT=B.ID:A00,△E.SEVERITY:Error,△B.MESSAGE:$EV1_3_B.MESSAGE
```

Italics indicate the attribute values that are passed.

Matching of JP1 events and the correlation event generation definition

Issued JP1 events (example)   Issuance order

| Event 1 Message: Login error user ID (10000000) does not have permissions. | ...1 |

| Event 2 Message: Login error (second time) user ID (10000000) does not have permissions. | ...2 |

| Event 3 Message: Login error (third time) user ID (10000000) is an unauthorized user. | ...3 |

Definition in the correlation event generation definition file

```
CON=CID:1,B.MESSAGE*="Login△error"
TYPE=threshold:3
SUCCESS_EVENT=B.ID:A00,△E.SEVERITY:Error,△B.MESSAGE:$EV1_3_B.MESSAGE
```

Correlation event that is generated
```
ID=A00
SEVERITY= Error
Message=Login error (third time) user ID (10000000) is an unauthorized user.
```

Legend:
△ : Single-byte space

You can omit both *n* and *m* in *attribute-name*:$EV*n*_*m*_*attribute-name*. The following examples describe how attribute values are passed when *n* and *m* are omitted.

Example 1:

If a JP1 event containing `Login error` in the message is issued three times, generate a correlation event that receives the message in the correlation source event.

Definition in the correlation event generation definition file

```
[ex.1]
CON=CID:1,B.MESSAGE*="Login error"
TYPE=threshold:3
SUCCESS_EVENT=B.ID:A00,E.SEVERITY:Error,B.MESSAGE:setting
```

Table 2–46: Conditions to be satisfied and settings (in Example 1)

No.	Condition to be satisfied	Setting
1	Pass to the correlation event the message in the first JP1 event that satisfies the event condition	`$EV1_1_B.MESSAGE` or `$EV_1_B.MESSAGE`
2	Pass the message in the second JP1 event that satisfies the event condition	`$EV1_2_B.MESSAGE` or `$EV_2_B.MESSAGE`

3	Pass the message in the third (last) JP1 event that satisfies the event condition	`$EV1_3_B.MESSAGE,`
		`$EV1_B.MESSAGE,`
		`$EV_3_B.MESSAGE,`
		or `$EV_B.MESSAGE`

Example 2:

If a JP1 event that satisfies either of the conditions listed below is issued 10 times, generate a correlation event that receives the message in the correlation source event.

- Event ID is `100` and the message contains `Warning`.

- Event ID is `200` and the message contains `Warning` or `Error`.

Definition in the correlation event generation definition file:

```
[ex.2]
CON=CID:100,B.ID==100,B.MESSAGE*="Warning"
CON=CID:200,B.ID==200,B.MESSAGE*="Warning";"Error"
TYPE=threshold:10
SUCCESS_EVENT=B.ID:B00,E.SEVERITY:Error,B.MESSAGE:setting
```

Table 2–47: Conditions to be satisfied and settings (in Example 2)

No.	Condition	Setting
1	Pass to the correlation event the message in the first JP1 event that satisfies the event condition (condition ID: `100`)	`$EV100_1_B.MESSAGE`
2	Pass to the correlation event the message in the fifth JP1 event that satisfies the event condition (condition ID: `100`)	`$EV100_5_B.MESSAGE`
3	Pass to the correlation event the message in the 10th JP1 event that satisfies the event condition (condition ID: `100`)	`$EV100_10_B.MESSAGE`
4	Pass to the correlation event the message in the first JP1 event processed, regardless of the event conditions	`$EV_1_B.MESSAGE`
5	Pass to the correlation event the message in the fifth JP1 event processed, regardless of the event conditions	`$EV_5_B.MESSAGE`
6	Pass to the correlation event the message in the 10th (last) JP1 event processed, regardless of the event conditions	`$EV_10_B.MESSAGE` or `$EV_B.MESSAGE`

The following summarizes the processing:

When n is omitted:

If *n* is omitted, only the correlation source event with the order specified in *m* is used for checking the conditions. For example, if 3 is specified in *m*, the attribute value of the third correlation source event processed is passed to the correlation event.

When m is omitted:

If *m* is omitted, the last correlation source event processed is the target, regardless of the order. For example, if the threshold is 10, the attribute value of the 10th correlation source event processed is passed.

If *n* is specified, the attribute value of the last correlation source event processed by the event condition is passed.

When n and m are both omitted:

If *n* and *m* are both omitted, the last correlation source event processed is the target, regardless of the event conditions or the order of processing.

Note that regardless of whether *n* or *m* is specified, if no (source) JP1 event satisfies the conditions, the variable is replaced with the null character (0 bytes).

(c) Passing part of an attribute value of the correlation source event to the correlation event

To pass part of an attribute value of the correlation source event to the correlation event, use the $EV*n*_ENV*o* variable. In this case, use a regular expression (*=) to specify the event condition and enclose the part of the attribute value that is to be acquired in parentheses.

Specify *correlation-approval-event* in the following format:

SUCCESS_EVENT=*attribute-name*:$EV*n*_ENV*o*

Specify the correlation source event to be received by CID and specify the value of CID in *n*. In *o* of ENV*o*, specify the acquisition order. The following figure shows an example of receiving part of an attribute value.

Figure 2–6: Example of receipt by the correlation approval event when the EVn_ENVo variable is used

Example:
Acquire the error code contained in the message in the issued event and set it in the message that is received by the correlation event.

Issued JP1 event (example)

```
Event 1 Event level: Error  Message: KAxx-E Error occurred ErrorCode=1111 2006/11/11/16:10:52
```

```
Event 2 Event level: Critical Message: KAxx-E Fatal error occurred ErrorCode=2000 2006/11/11/16:12:30
```

Definition in the correlation event generation definition file

```
CON=CID:1,E.SEVERITY==Error,B.MESSAGE*=ErrorCode=(....).*$
CON=CID:2,E.SEVERITY==Critical,B.MESSAGE*=ErrorCode=(....).*$
SUCCESS_EVENT=B.ID:C00,△E.SEVERITY:Alert,
△B.MESSAGE: Error code $EV1_ENV1△$Error occurred in△$EV2_ENV1
```

Italics indicate the attribute values that are received.

Matching of JP1 events and the correlation event generation definition

Issued JP1 event (example)

```
Event 1  Event level: Error  Message: KAxx-E Error occurred ErrorCode= 1111 2006/11/11/16:10:52
```

```
Event 2  Event level: Critical  Message: KAxx-E Fatal error occurred ErrorCode= 2000 2006/11/11/16:12:30
```

Definition in the correlation event generation definition file

```
CON=CID:1,E.SEVERITY==Error,B.MESSAGE*=ErrorCode=(....).*$
CON=CID:2,E.SEVERITY==Critical,B.MESSAGE*=ErrorCode=(....).*$
SUCCESS_EVENT=B.ID:C00,△E.SEVERITY:Alert,
△B.MESSAGE: Error code $EV1_ENV1△Error occurred in△$EV2_ENV1
```

Correlation event that is generated

```
ID=C00
SEVERITY= Alert
MESSAGE=Error code 1111 Error occurred in 2000
```

Legend:
    △ : Single-byte space

This example uses parentheses to acquire the right-hand term of `ErrorCode=` from the correlation source event that is specified by the conditions of condition ID (`CID`) =1 and condition ID (`CID`) =2.

If you use the EVn_ENVo variable, when a correlation source event that has an attribute value containing a specific character string is issued, you can generate a correlation event, and then pass the portion of the character string contained in the attribute value to the correlation event.

In this case, specify in *o* of ENV*o* the numeric value that determines the parentheses pair that follows the regular expression (`*=`) specified in the event conditions. In other words, count parentheses pairs from left to right for the attribute value in the correlation source event that follows the regular expression (`*=`) in the event conditions, and then specify in *o* the location that is to be passed.

The part acquired by EVn_ENVo is the same as when EVn_ENVo is specified in the duplicate attribute value condition. For details, see *Figure 2-2 Correspondence between the event condition (CON) and the part that is acquired by EVn_ENVo*.

The example shown below generates a correlation event if a correlation source event with an attribute value that contains a specific character string is issued, and passes part of the character string contained in that attribute value to the correlation event.

Figure 2–7: Example of passing part of a character string contained in an attribute value to the correlation event

Example:
Acquire part of the message in a correlation source event that has multiple sets of parentheses in the attribute value and then pass it to the correlation event.

Issued JP1 event (example)

```
Event   Event level: Error
        Message: KAxx-E Error occurred  host=AGENT_A ErrorCode=1111 2006/11/11/16:10:52
```

Definition in the correlation event generation definition file

```
CON=CID:1,△E.SEVERITY==Error,△B.MESSAGE*=host=(MANAGER_A△
|AGENT_(A|B|C)).*ErrorCode=(....).*$
SUCCESS_EVENT=B.ID:C00,△E.SEVERITY:Alert,
△B.MESSAGE: Error with error code $EV1_ENV3△ occurred at the host $EV1_ENV1△
```

Italics indicate the attribute values that are passed.

Matching JP1 events and the correlation event generation definition

Issued JP1 event (example)

```
Event   Event level: Error
        Message: KAxx-E Error occurred  host=AGENT_A ErrorCode=1111 2006/11/11/16:10:52
```

Definition in the correlation event generation definition file

```
CON=CID:1,△E.SEVERITY==Error,△B.MESSAGE*=host=(MANAGER_A△
|AGENT_(A|B|C)).*ErrorCode=(....).*$
SUCCESS_EVENT=B.ID:C00,△E.SEVERITY:Alert,
△B.MESSAGE: Error with error code $EV1_ENV3△ occurred at the host $EV1_ENV1△
```
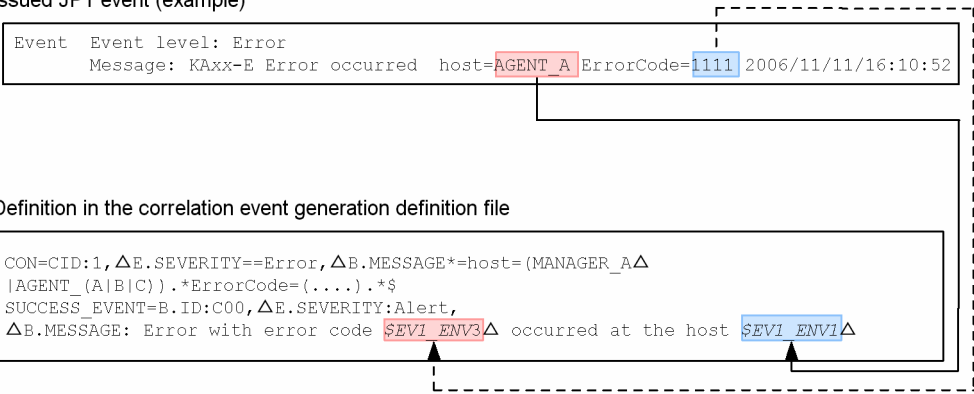
Correlation event that is generated

```
B.ID : C00
E.SEVERITY : Alert
B.MESSAGE : Error with error code 1111 occurred at the host AGENT_A
```

Legend:
△ : Single-byte space

This example specifies the definition in such a manner that whenever a correlation source event that satisfies the conditions listed below is generated, an attribute value is passed from it to the correlation event:

- `host=` is followed by `MANAGER_A`, `AGENT_A`, `AGENT_B`, or `AGENT_C`.

- `ErrorCode=` is followed by a character string of at least 4 characters.[#]

#

- If the character string consists of more than four characters, only the first four characters are passed.
  For example, in the case of `ErrorCode=12345678`, `1234` is passed.

- If the character string consists of fewer than four characters, the necessary number of characters that follow `ErrorCode=` *character-string* are included so that four characters are passed.

    For example, in the case of `ErrorCode=1 2006/11/11,1 20` is passed.

If the character string that follows `ErrorCode=` consists of fewer than 4 characters, no correlation event is generated.

Example definition

Example 1: Generate a correlation event for any JP1 event whose event level is `Error` or higher:

```
VERSION=2

#Generate a correlation event for any a JP1 event
#whose event level is Error or higher
[filter_over_error]
CON=CID:1,B.ID==1,E.SEVERITY==Error;Critical;Alert;Emergency
SUCCESS_EVENT=E.SEVERITY:Emergency,B.MESSAGE:$EV1_B.MESSAGE
```

Example 2: Generate a correlation event for any JP1 event whose event level is `Error` or higher and for any JP1 event issued by JP1/AJS whose event level is `Error`:

If the following definition is specified and JP1/AJS issues a JP1 event whose event level is `Error`, two correlation events will be generated because the JP1 event satisfies the two correlation event generation conditions `over_error` and `ajs2_over_error`:

```
VERSION=2

#Generate a correlation event for any JP1 event whose
#event level is Error or higher.
[over_error]
CON=CID:1,E.SEVERITY==Error;Critical;Alert;Emergency
SUCCESS_EVENT=E.SEVERITY:Emergency,B.MESSAGE:$EV1_B.MESSAGE

#Generate a correlation event for any JP1 event issued by
#JP1/AJS@ whose event level is Error.
[ajs2_over_error]
CON=CID:1,E.SEVERITY==Error,E.PRODUCT_NAME==/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2
SUCCESS_EVENT=E.SEVERITY:Emergency,B.MESSAGE:$EV1_B.MESSAGE
```

To generate only one correlation event when JP1/AJS issues a JP1 event whose event level is `Error`, specify the first correlation event generation condition as follows:

```
VERSION=2

#Generate a correlation event for any JP1 event whose
#event level is Error or higher.
#Exclude events issued by JP1/AJS2.
[over_error_and_not_ajs2]
CON=NOT,E.SEVERITY==Error,E.PRODUCT_NAME==/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2
CON=CID:1,E.SEVERITY==Error;Critical;Alert;Emergency
SUCCESS_EVENT=E.SEVERITY:Emergency,B.MESSAGE:$EV1_B.MESSAGE

#Generate a correlation event for any JP1 event issued by
#JP1/AJS2 whose event level is Error.
[ajs2_over_error]
```

```
CON=CID:1,E.SEVERITY==Error,E.PRODUCT_NAME==/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2
SUCCESS_EVENT=E.SEVERITY:Emergency,B.MESSAGE:$EV1_B.MESSAGE
```

Example 3: Define a timeout period:

```
VERSION=2

[condition]
CON=NOT,E.SEVERITY==Error,E.PRODUCT_NAME==/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2

CON=CID:1,B.ID==1,B.MESSAGE==TEST,E.SEVERITY==Warning
CON=CID:2,B.ID==1,B.MESSAGE==TEST,E.SEVERITY==Error
CON=CID:3,B.ID==1,B.MESSAGE==TEST,E.SEVERITY==Critical

TIMEOUT=10
SUCCESS_EVENT=E.SEVERITY:Emergency,B.MESSAGE:$EV1_B.MESSAGE
```

Example 4: Generate a single correlation event that combines the messages in JP1 events issued by JP1/AJS2 and JP1/Base and whose event level is `Error`:

```
VERSION=2

[cond1]

CON=CID:1,E.SEVERITY==Error,E.PRODUCT_NAME>=HITACHI/JP1/AJS2
CON=CID:5,E.SEVERITY==Error,E.PRODUCT_NAME>=HITACHI/JP1/Base

SUCCESS_EVENT=E.SEVERITY:$EV1_E.SEVERITY,B.MESSAGE:"$EV1_B.MESSAGE
$EV5_B.MESSAGE"
```

Example 5: Acquire a value by using the $EV*n*_ENV*o* variable:

This example acquires the detail code errorΔcodeΔ=Δ*n*Δ that is included in the message and then places it in the message in the correlation event (*n*: any character string; Δ: Space).

```
VERSION=2

[SAMPLE]

CON=CID:100, B.MESSAGE*=(errorΔcodeΔ=.*Δ)
SUCCESS_EVENT=B.ID:100,E.SEVERITY:Emergency,B.MESSAGE: error-
information[$EV100_ENV1Δ]
```

Example 6: Narrow down the target range for correlation by the host and generate a correlation event for each user with the maximum correlation number set to 20:

```
VERSION=2

[condition2]
TARGET=B.SOURCESERVER==host1;host2;host3
CON=NOT, E.SEVERITY==Error, E.PRODUCT_NAME==/HITACHI/JP1/AJS2

CON=CID:1, B.ID==1, B.MESSAGE==TEST, E.SEVERITY==Warning
CON=CID:2, B.ID==1, B.MESSAGE==TEST, E.SEVERITY==Error
CON=CID:3, B.ID==1, B.MESSAGE==TEST, E.SEVERITY==Critical

SAME_ATTRIBUTE=E.USERNAME
CORRELATION_NUM=20
```

```
TIMEOUT=10
SUCCESS_EVENT=B.MESSAGE:$EV1_B.MESSAGE
```

Correlation event generation environment definition file

Format

```
[logical-host-name\JP1CONSOLEMANAGER\EVGEN]
"OPERATION_LOG_SIZE"=dword:hexadecimal-value
"OPERATION_LOG_NUM"=dword:hexadecimal-value
```

File

Use any file.

Storage directory

In Windows

Any folder

In UNIX

Any directory

Description

This file defines the size and number of correlation event generation history files.

When this file is updated, the definition information is updated for all processes managed by JP1/IM - Manager.

When the definitions are applied

The definition takes effect when JP1/IM - Manager is restarted or the `jco_spmd_reload` command is executed after the `jbssetcnf` command has been executed to apply the definition to the common definition information.

Information that is specified

[*logical-host-name*\JP1CONSOLEMANAGER\EVGEN]

Specifies the key name for the JP1/IM - Manager environment settings.

For *logical-host-name*, specify `JP1_DEFAULT` for the physical host and *logical-host-name* for a logical host.

"OPERATION_LOG_SIZE"=dword:*hexadecimal-value*

Specifies in hexadecimal notation the size of one correlation event generation history file. The permitted value range is from 00010000 to 06400000 (from 64 kilobytes to 100 megabytes). The default is `00A00000`.

"OPERATION_LOG_NUM"=dword:*hexadecimal-value*

Specifies in hexadecimal notation the number of correlation event generation history files. The permitted value range is from 00000003 to 00000064 (from 3 to 100 files). The default is `00000003` (3 files).

How to determine the size and number of correlation event generation history files

If it is necessary to adjust the size and number of correlation event generation history files, estimate the size of the correlation event generation history file required for one day and multiply that value by the number of days the files are to be retained. Set a value that is larger than the estimated value.

For details about the estimation, see the Release Notes for JP1/IM - Manager.

Definition file for manually registering incidents (incident.conf)

Format

```
VERSION=version-information
SS_MODE={1|2|3}

#comment-line
[SS_URL=http://JP1/Service Support host:port-number]
```

File

`incident.conf` (definition file for manually registering incidents)

`incident.conf.model` (model file for the definition file for manually registering incidents)

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:
    Console-path`\conf\console\incident\`

For a logical host:
    shared-folder`\jp1cons\conf\console\incident\`

In UNIX

For a physical host:
    `/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/console/incident/`

For a logical host:
    shared-directory`/jp1cons/conf/console/incident/`

Description

This definition file is used to register a JP1 event in JP1/IM - View as an incident in another product.

When the definitions are applied

The settings in the definition file for manually registering incidents take effect when the `jco_spmd_reload` command is executed, or when a user logs in to JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console) after restarting JP1/IM - Manager.

Information that is specified

`VERSION=`*version-information*

Specify the version of the definition file for manually registering incidents. Specify 2, or 3 for *version-information*. If you omit this parameter, or did not specify the value correctly, the `SS_URL` and `SS_MODE` parameters are ignored. Note that if you specify this parameter more than once, the parameter on the last line is valid.

Table 2–48: List of parameters that can be specified for the version information and definition file for manually registering incidents

Version information	Parameter name
2	SS_URL[#]

Version information	Parameter name
3	SS_URL SS_MODE

#

    This works with `SS_MODE=1`.

`SS_MODE={1|2|3}`

    Specify the registration mode of an incident. If you want to specify this parameter, specify `3` for the `VERSION` parameter. If not, this parameter is ignored. You can specify `1`, `2`, or `3`. The following table describes available incident registration modes and when each mode should be used.

Table 2–49: Incident registration modes and when to use each of them

Incident registration mode	Description	When to use	Supported version of JP1/IM - Manager, JP1/IM - View, and JP1/ Service Support
SS_MODE=1	Source attributes and their target fields are fixed.	The specification of JP1/IM - Manager 10-00 or earlier must be used for linkage with JP1/Service Support.	09-50 or later
SS_MODE=2	• Source attributes and their target fields are fixed. • The event ID (`B.IDBASE`) is inherited in addition to the attributes that are inherited when `SS_MODE=1`.	• The event ID is required to be registered. • Linkage with JP1/IM - Manager, JP1/ Service Support, and JP1/Navigation Platform is required.	10-10 or later
SS_MODE=3	• The mapping between source attributes and target fields is configurable. • Multiple attributes can be mapped to one target field. • Any character string you want can be inherited.	• Any attribute or character string you want is required to be registered. • This mode also allows linkage with JP1/IM - Manager, JP1/Service Support, and JP1/Navigation Platform.	11-50 or later

    If you omit this parameter, or do not specify the value correctly, `1` is assumed. Note that if you specify this parameter more than once, the parameter on the last line is valid.

    If you specify the registration mode of an incident, information to be registered as an incident is changed. For details about registration modes of incidents and information to be registered as incidents, see *8.1.1 Attributes of a JP1 event registered as an incident in JP1/Service Support during linkage* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*.

#*comment-line*

    A line beginning with a hash mark (#) is treated as a comment.

`[SS_URL=http://`*JP1/Service Support-host*`:`*port-number*`]`

    Specifies the URL of a Web page for JP1/Service Support on which you can register an incident by using one-byte numeric values and symbols. The default is `SS_URL=`, and no value is set.

    The maximum length of a URL that calls JP1/Service Support is 2,046 characters. If `2` is set for the registration mode of an incident, event IDs are inherited. Therefore, the length of a message that can be inherited when `2` is set is less than the length of a message when `1` is set. If a message is truncated before the end, the user must copy the rest of the message displayed in the Event Details window, and paste it into JP1/Service Support.

    When you code the port numbers of JP1/Service Support in this parameter, you must set them to ensure passage through the firewall between the JP1/IM - View machine and the JP1/Service Support machine.

    To link with JP1/Service Support after upgrading JP1/IM - Manager, add this line, and then do the following:

- Change *version-information* to 2 or 3.

- Add SS_MODE on a new line to specify the registration mode when you want to register an event ID (SS_MODE=2) or you want a desired attribute or character string of a JP1 event to be inherited as an incident (SS_MODE=3).

- Change the line beginning with IDM_URL as the comment statement (add #).

Restart JP1/IM - Manager or execute the jco_spmd_reload command to apply the definitions. If you already logged in to JP1/IM - View, restart JP1/IM - View.

Configuration file for incident inheritance information (incident_info.conf)

Format

```
[@encode UTF-8]
#item-field-ID=value-to-be-set-for-the-item
JP1/Service-Support-item-element-ID=value-passed-to-item-element[end-of-
line-character]
```

File

`incident_info.conf` (Configuration file for incident inheritance information)

`incident_info.conf.model` (Model file for the configuration file for incident inheritance information)

Storage directory

In Windows:

Physical hosts:

Console-path`\conf\console\incident\`

Logical hosts:

shared-folder`\jp1cons\conf\console\incident\`

In UNIX:

Physical hosts:

`/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/console/incident/`

Logical hosts:

shared-directory`/jp1cons/conf/console/incident/`

Description

Attributes or character strings of a JP1 event can be inherited as an incident in JP1/Service Support. This file defines which attributes or character strings of a JP event are mapped to which item elements of the New item window in JP1/Service Support.

When the definitions are applied

The settings edited in the configuration file for incident inheritance information take effect when you log in to JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console) with JP1/IM - View after setting the incident registration mode to 3 and then executing the `jco_spmd_reload` command or restarting JP1/IM - Manager.

Information that is specified

`[@encode UTF-8]`

Specifies the character encoding of the configuration file for incident inheritance information. The `@encode` statement must be on the first line. When the `@encode` statement does not exist, the character encoding of the manager is used. The acceptable character encoding is UTF-8. When the specified character encoding is UTF-8, the character encoding of the configuration file is set to UTF-8.

The error message KAVB1115-W is issued and the character encoding of the manager is used when any of the following conditions is true:

- The configuration file does not begin with @encode.

- @encode is not followed by a character encoding value.

The error message KAVB1119-W is issued and the character encoding of the manager is used when the following condition is true:

- The specified character encoding is not UTF-8.

The managers use the following character encodings:

In Windows:

One of the following character encodings is used depending on the system locale:

Japanese: MS932 (Note that available characters are limited to SJIS characters.)

English: C

Chinese: GB18030

Any encoding other than Japanese or Chinese: C

In UNIX:

The character encoding depends on the value of the LANG environment variable specified in the /etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/jp1co_env.conf file.

#*comment-line*

A line beginning with a hash mark (#) is treated as a comment.

JP1/Service-Support-item-element-ID=value-passed-to-item-element [*end-of-line-character*]

Specifies which attributes or character strings of a JP1 event that are inherited as incidents are mapped to which item elements of the New item window in JP1/Service Support.

JP1/Service-Support-item-element-specification-ID

Specifies an item element specification ID in JP1/Service Support. If there are multiple occurrences of the same ID, the first occurrence takes precedence. For details about item element specification IDs, see the manual *JP1/Service Support Configuration and Administration Guide*.

value-passed-to-item-element [*end-of-line-character*]

Specifies any character strings or variables. You can specify as many multiple variables as you need.

A character string can consist of any characters other than control characters. When you include a control character (0x00 to 0x0F, 0x14 to 0x1F, or 0x7F), the character is replaced with a space (0x20). To use a dollar sign ($) as a literal character, place an escape character \ immediately before the dollar sign ($). To break a line, specify \n on the point where you want to break the line. To use \n as literal characters, specify \\n.

The following table describes how to specify a variable.

Table 2–50: How to specify a variable

Format	Description
$*variable-name*	A variable must be specified in the following format: $*variable-name*. For details about specific variable names of JP1 event attributes, see *Table 2-52 Variables that can be specified for JP1/Service Support item elements*.
${*variable-name*}	A variable name must be enclosed in curly brackets ({}) when the variable name is directly followed by an alphanumeric character or an underscore (_).
$*variable-name*$URLENC ${*variable-name*$URLENC}	The attribute value is URL-encoded with UTF-8 character encoding.
$*variable-name*$ENC ${*variable-name*$ENC}	The attribute value is Base64-encoded.

Format	Description
$*variable-name*$ENC$URLENC ${*variable-name*$ENC$URLENC}	The attribute value is Base64-encoded and then URL-encoded.

The following table lists the examples of specified variables. These examples assume that the value of the event ID ($EVID) is 100:0 and the value of the EX extended attribute ($EV"EX") is ABC.

Table 2–51: Examples of specified variables

Specified variable	Converted value
$EVID abc	100:0 abc

$EVIDabc	In Windows
	    $EVIDabc
	In UNIX
	    Converted to an empty string.

${EVID}abc	100:0abc

$EVID_abc	In Window
	    $EVID_abc
	In UNIX
	    Converted to an empty string.

${EVID}_abc	100:0_abc
$EV"EX" abc	ABC abc
$EV"EX"abc	ABCabc

The table below lists variables that can be used to pass the attribute values. You can map any source attribute to any target element but you must ensure that the value of the source attribute matches the display format of the target element.

Table 2–52: Variables that can be specified for JP1/Service Support item elements

Item	Information to be inherited	Variable name
Entire basic event information	Entire basic event information	EVBASE
Event ID (*basic-code*:*extended-code*)	Value of the event ID in the format *basic-code*:*extended-code*. *basic-code* is the value of the event ID (B.ID). *extended-code* is the value of the event code (extended code) (B.IDEXT). Both *basic-code* and *extended-code* are an 8-digit hexadecimal number (where A-F are uppercase). Zeros preceding the ID are omitted. When the extended code is 00000000, the value of the variable is *basic-code*:0.	EVID
Event ID (*basic-code*)	8-digit hexadecimal number representing the event ID (basic code) (where A-F are uppercase). Zeros preceding the ID are omitted.	EVIDBASE
Event registration date	Character value of the registration time (B.TIME) in the following format: *yyyy/mm/dd*	EVDATE
Event registration time (*hh:mm:ss*)	Character value of the registration time (B.TIME) in the following format: *hh:mm:ss*	EVTIME
Event source process ID	Value of B.PROCESSID	EVPID
User ID of the event source process	Value of B.USERID	EVUSRID

Item	Information to be inherited	Variable name
Group ID of the event source process	Value of `B.GROUPID`	`EVGRPID`
Event source user name	Value of `B.USERNAME`	`EVUSR`
Event source group name	Value of `B.GROUPNAME`	`EVGRP`
Event source server name	Value of `B.SOURCESERVER` Only when the event source host mapping is disenabled	`EVHOST`
Event source IP address	Value of `B.SOURCEIPADDR`	`EVIPADDR`
Event database serial number	Value of `B.SEQNO`	`EVSEQNO`
Event arrival date	Character value of the arrival time (`B.ARRIVEDTIME`) in the following format: *yyyy/mm/dd*	`EVARVDATE`
Event arrival time	Character value of the arrival time (`B.ARRIVEDTIME`) in the following format: *hh:mm:ss*	`EVARVTIME`
Event database serial number at the event source	Value of `B.SOURCESEQNO`	`EVSRCNO`
Message	Value of `B.MESSAGE`	`EVMSG`
Detailed information	Character value of the detailed information (`B.DETAIL`) in the following format: *informaion-1Δinformaion-2Δinformaion-3Δ...informaion-nΔ* (where Δ indicates a space)	`EVDETAIL`
Severity level	Value of `E.SEVERITY`	`EVSEV`
User name	Value of `E.USER_NAME`	`EVUSNAM`
Object type	Value of `E.OBJECT_TYPE`	`EVOBTYP`
Object name	Value of `E.OBJECT_NAME`	`EVOBNAM`
Root object type	Value of `E.ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE`	`EVROBTYP`
Root object name	Value of `E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME`	`EVROBNAM`
Product name	Value of `E.PRODUCT_NAME`	`EV"PRODUCT_NAME"`
Object ID	Value of `E.OBJECT_ID`	`EV"OBJECT_ID"`
Occurrence	Value of `E.OCCURRENCE`	`EV"OCCURRENCE"`
Start time	Value of `E.START_TIME`	`EV"START_TIME"`
End time	Value of `E.END_TIME`	`EV"END_TIME"`
Return code	Value of `E.RESULT_CODE`	`EV"RESULT_CODE"`
Event source host name	Value of `E.JP1_SOURCEHOST` Only when the event source host mapping is enabled	`EV"JP1_SOURCEHOST"`
Any extended attribute	Value of a named extended attribute	`EV"extended-attribute-name"`
Correlation event flag	Value of `E.@JP1IM_CORRELATE` Not a correlation event: `0` Correlation approval event: `1` Correlation failure event: `2`	`EV"@JP1IM_CORRELATE"`

Item	Information to be inherited	Variable name
	Only when the correlation event generation function is enabled and the integrated monitoring database is enabled	
Original severity level	Value of `E.@JP1IM_ORIGINAL_SEVERITY` Only when the severity changing function is enabled	`EV"@JP1IM_ORIGINAL_SEVERITY"`
New severity level flag	Value of `E.@JP1IM_CHANGE_SEVERITY` Severity is not changed: `0` Severity is changed: `1` Only when the severity changing function is enabled	`EV"@JP1IM_CHANGE_SEVERITY"`
Changed display message	Value of `E.@JP1IM_DISPLAY_MESSAGE` Only when the display message change function is enabled	`EV"@JP1IM_DISPLAY_MESSAGE"`
New display message flag	Value of `E.@JP1IM_CHANGE_MESSAGE` Message is not changed: `0` Message is changed: `1` Only when the display message change function is enabled	`EV"@JP1IM_CHANGE_MESSAGE"`
Memo	Value of `E.@JP1IM_MEMO` An attribute that is set after memo is set	`EV"@JP1IM_MEMO"`
Common exclusion-conditions group ID	Value of `E.JP1_IMCOMEXCLUDE_ID` Only when the extended mode of common exclusion is enabled and the integrated monitoring database is enabled	`EV"JP1_IMCOMEXCLUDE_ID"`
Common exclusion-conditions group name	Value of `E.JP1_IMCOMEXCLUDE_NAME` Only when the extended mode of common exclusion is enabled and the integrated monitoring database is enabled	`EV"JP1_IMCOMEXCLUDE_NAME"`
Common exclude conditions group target-for-exclusion	Value of `E.JP1_IMCOMEXCLUDE_TARGET` Only when the extended mode of common exclusion is enabled and the integrated monitoring database is enabled	`EV"JP1_IMCOMEXCLUDE_TARGET"`

When a variable name other than those listed above is specified, the statement including the variable is not replaced with event information. For example, when you use the variable `AAA` to compose the statement `$AAA`, the literal characters `$AAA` are passed to the New item window in JP1/Service Support.

When the value of an attribute that is specified in `EV"`*extended-attribute-name*`"` is not available, the statement including the variable is not replaced with event information. For example, when you specify the statement `$EV"BBB"` but the JP1 event does not have the extended attribute `BBB`, the literal characters `$EV"BBB"` are passed to the New item window in JP1/Service Support.

When the value of an attribute that is specified in a statement other than `EV"`*extended-attribute-name*`"` is not available, the statement including the variable is replaced with an empty string. For example, when you specify the statement `$EVSEV` but the JP1 event does not have the extended attribute `SEVERITY`, `""` (an empty string) is passed to the New item window in JP1/Service Support.

Example definition

To show "`Event that occurred on` *event-source-host name* (*IP-address*)`:` *event-ID*" in the **Title** element of the New item window in JP1/Service Support (only when the event source host mapping is enabled):

```
TITLE=Event that occurred on $EV"JP1_SOURCEHOST" ($EVIPADDR): $EVIDBASE
```

To show a URL link (by URL-encoding the attribute value with UTF-8 character encoding) in the **Related information** element of the New item window in JP1/Service Support:

```
LINKURL=http://host/page?msg=$EVMSG$URLENC
```

Host information file (jcs_hosts)

Format

```
IP-address host-name-1 host-name-2 host-name-3 ... host-name-8
IP-address host-name-1 host-name-2 host-name-3 ... host-name-8
               :
```

File

`jcs_hosts` (host information file)

`jcs_hosts.model` (model file for the host information file)

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:
  Scope-path`\conf\`

For a logical host:
  shared-folder`\jp1scope\conf\`

In UNIX

For a physical host:
  `/etc/opt/jp1scope/conf/`

For a logical host:
  shared-directory`/jp1scope/conf/`

Description

This file defines the host information that is managed by JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope).

The host information file is used to specify the host information that is used for automatic generation of a monitoring tree and for Host name Comparison during JP1 event collation processing for changing the status of monitoring objects. The format of the host information file is the same as for the `hosts` file.

If # is specified, any text following # is treated as a comment.

When the definitions are applied

The contents of the host information file take effect when JP1/IM - Manager is restarted or the `jco_spmd_reload` command is executed after the `jcshostsimport` command has been executed.

If you use the `jcshostsimport` command to store the contents of the host information file in the host information database, the host names become all lowercase. Therefore, the host names output by `jcshostsexport` are also in lowercase.

The `jcshostsimport` command does not store comments in the host information file.

Information that is specified

IP-address host-name-1 host-name-2 host-name-3 ... host-name-8

Specifies an IP address from the beginning of the line (other than spaces), and then specifies host names or alias names after one or more spaces or tabs.

The maximum length of the IP address is 63 bytes. IP addresses of IP V6 are not supported.

The maximum length of a host name or alias name is 255 bytes.

You can specify a maximum of 8 host names for one IP address and a maximum of 8 IP addresses for one host name.

If the same IP address is specified more than once, the first IP address defined is effective.

If there is a line that contains only an IP address, an error occurs during `jcshostsimport` command execution.

A host name is not case sensitive. Japanese characters cannot be used for a host name. An IP address can also be expressed in hexadecimal notation.

Example definition

```
#
# jcs_hosts
#
# Internet Address Hostname
100.100.10.10    samplehost1  samplehost2
```

Guide information file (jcs_guide.txt)

Format 1

```
DESC_VERSION=1

[EV_GUIDE_number]
NUM=number
EV_COMP_number=attribute-specification:regular-expression
EV_TITLE=character-string
EV_GUIDE=message
[END]
[EV_GUIDE_number]
NUM=number
EV_COMP_number=attribute-specification:regular-expression
EV_TITLE=character-string
EV_GUIDE=message
[END]
     :
```

Format 2

```
DESC_VERSION=2

[EV_GUIDE_number]
NUM=number
EV_COMP_number=attribute-specification:regular-expression
EV_TITLE=character-string
EV_FILE=guide-message-file
[END]
[EV_GUIDE_number]
NUM=number
EV_COMP_number=attribute-specification:regular-expression
EV_TITLE=character-string=character-string
EV_FILE=guide-message-file
[END]
     :
```

File

The guide information file (`jcs_guide.txt`) to be edited depends on the language encoding supported by JP1/IM. The following table shows the correspondence between the language encodings supported by JP1/IM and the guide information files to be edited.

Table 2–53: Correspondence between language encodings supported by JP1/IM and the guide information files

OS	Language type	Language encoding supported by JP1/IM	File to be edited
Windows	Japanese		`jcs_guide_sjis.txt` (guide information file)
			`jcs_guide_sjis.txt.model` (model file for the guide information file)

OS	Language type	Language encoding supported by JP1/IM	File to be edited
	English		`jcs_guide.txt` (guide information file)
			`jcs_guide.txt.model` (model file for the guide information file)
	Chinese		`jcs_guide_GB18030.txt` (guide information file)
UNIX#	Japanese	Shift-JIS encoding	`jcs_guide_sjis.txt` (guide information file)
			`jcs_guide_sjis.txt.model` (model file for the guide information file)
		EUC encoding	`jcs_guide_euc.txt` (guide information file)
			`jcs_guide_euc.txt.model` (model file for the guide information file)
		UTF-8 encoding	`/etc/opt/jp1scope/conf/jcs_guide_UTF-8.txt`
			shared-directory`/jp1scope/conf/jcs_guide_UTF-8.txt`
	English		`jcs_guide.txt` (guide information file)
			`jcs_guide.txt.model` (model file for the guide information file)
	Chinese	GB18030 encoding	`jcs_guide_GB18030.txt` (guide information file)

#: Only files corresponding to the languages supported by the OS exist.

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:
   Scope-path`\conf\`

For a logical host:
   shared-folder`\jp1scope\conf\`

In UNIX

For a physical host:
   `/etc/opt/jp1scope/conf/`

For a logical host:
   shared-directory`/jp1scope/conf/`

Description

This file defines guide information about the JP1 events that trigger a change in monitoring object status.

The information specified in this file is displayed in the Guide window of JP1/IM - View.

The maximum size of the guide information file is 1 megabyte.

Format 2 is used to import a user-created TXT or HTML file as the guide-message file and then display it in the Guide window.

If there are multiple matching guide information items, the first item specified in the guide information file is effective.

In Windows, guide information files from version 07-00 of JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope) can also be read in JP1/IM - Manager version 08-00 and later.

In Windows, guide information files from version 08-00 or later of JP1/IM - Manager can also be read in version 07-00 of JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope), but the specification EV_FILE=*guide-message-file* under DESC_VERSION=2 is ignored, and the specification EV_GUIDE=*message* takes precedence. An error results if the file includes neither specification.

If # is specified, any text following # is treated as a comment. Note that a comment cannot be specified after the start tag, attribute information, or end tag. An error results if a comment is specified following the start and end tags. If a comment is specified following an attribute value, that comment is treated as part of the attribute value.

To use \, specify \\. If \ is used in other than \n or \$, a log is output and the line containing \ is ignored.

When the definitions are applied

After the guide information file is edited, the definitions in the file take effect when JP1/IM - Manager is restarted or when the jco_spmd_reload command is executed.

Information that is specified

DESC_VERSION=1 | 2

> Specifies the version of the guide information file. The permitted values are 1 and 2.
>
> If you specify the EV_FILE parameter to call a guide-message file, you must specify 2 in this parameter.
>
> If you specify DESC_VERSION=1, EV_GUIDE=*message*, and EV_FILE=*guide-message-file* together, the specification of EV_FILE=*guide-message-file* will be ignored.
>
> If you specify DESC_VERSION=2 and also specify both EV_GUIDE=*message* and EV_FILE=*guide-message-file*, the specification of EV_FILE=*guide-message-file* will take precedence.

[EV_GUIDE_*number*]

> This is the start tag for the guide information. The information from the [EV_GUIDE_*number*] tag to the [END] tag constitutes a single definition block. Between this parameter and [END], specify a condition for JP1 events that are to be displayed in the Guide window and the message that is to be displayed. The number begins with 1 and increments by 1 up to the number of guides.
>
> The specification in each instance of the EV_GUIDE_*number* tag must be unique. If an invalid character string is specified, a log is output and the corresponding specification is ignored.
>
> If an attribute specified in the EV_GUIDE_*number* tag is not permitted, the corresponding specification is ignored.

NUM=*number*

> Specifies the total number of EV_COMP_*number* entries.

EV_COMP_*number*=*attribute-specification*:*regular-expression*

> Specifies an attribute to be compared. Specify this parameter for each attribute that is to be compared. The specification in *number* begins with 1 and increments by 1. When multiple parameters have been specified and the AND condition among them is completely satisfied, the message specified in the EV_GUIDE parameter is displayed in the Guide window.
>
> The value specified in EV_COMP_*number* is ignored if it is less than 1 or greater than the value specified in NUM=*number*.
>
> Express the event ID as 8 digits. If you specify B.ID as an attribute specification for EV_COMP_*number* and you set only the base part of the event ID in the matching condition, you can omit specification of the extended part.

Example:

`EV_COMP_1=B.ID:00004107:00000000 or EV_COMP_1=B.ID:00004107`

attribute-specification

Specifies an attribute of one the following types:

JP1 event basic attribute: If you specify this type of attribute, use the format `B.`*attribute-name*.

JP1 event extended attribute: If you specify this type of attribute, use the format `E.`*attribute-name*.

Monitoring node attribute: If you specify this type of attribute, you can use the format `T.MONNODEID` (monitoring node ID), with the monitoring node ID expressed as 8 hexadecimal characters.

regular-expression

Specifies a value of the attribute specified in *attribute-specification* using a regular expression. For the regular expression, use an extended regular expression. For details about regular expressions, see *Appendix G. Regular Expressions* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*.

`EV_TITLE=`*character-string*

Specifies the character string that is to be displayed as the title of the Guide window. You can specify this parameter only once between `[EV_GUIDE_`*number*`]` and `[END]`.

`EV_GUIDE=`*message*

Specifies the character string that is to be displayed as a guide message in the Guide window. If you use HTML tags, you can display the guide message in HTML format in the Guide window (for details about the supported HTML tags, see *Table 2-54 HTML tags that can be used in guide messages* in the description of `EV_FILE`). Note that you can specify this parameter only once between `[EV_GUIDE_`*number*`]` and `[END]`.

Express the message as a maximum of 10,240 bytes of characters. If the specified message consists of more than 10,240 bytes, the portion of the message in excess of 10,240 bytes is not displayed in the Guide window.

To use \ in the message, specify \\. To use $, specify \$. If $B.*attribute-name*Δ or $E.*attribute-name*Δ is specified in the message, the attribute value corresponding to the JP1 event attribute name is expanded (Δ indicates a space). The monitoring node ID replaces $T.MONNODEIDΔ (Δ indicates a single-byte space). If there is no corresponding attribute, the attribute is replaced with blanks.

To use a linefeed code in the message, specify \n.

`EV_FILE=`*guide-message-file*

Specifies the full path or relative path (from *Scope-path*`\conf\guide\` or `/etc/opt/jp1scope/conf/guide/`) of the file that contains the guide message to be displayed in the Guide window. Note that you can specify this parameter only once between `[EV_GUIDE_`*number*`]` and `[END]`.

Express the file name using a maximum of 1,024 bytes of characters. If the specified file name exceeds 1,024 bytes, an error occurs when JP1/IM - Manager starts or the guide message file is called from JP1/IM - View.

When you specify this parameter, you must specify 2 as the value of `DESC_VERSION`.

The file specified as *guide-message-file* can have any file name and extension. We recommend that you use a file name that is easy to manage, and that you use the extension `.txt` if the guide messages are in TXT format and the extension `.html` or `.htm` if the guide messages are in HTML format.

Examples: `guide001_AJS2.txt`, `guide001_AJS2.htm`

Guide-message file

Specify in the guide-message file in TXT or HTML format the information that you want to display in the Guide window. The information that you can specify is the same as for `EV_GUIDE` in the guide information file. In the case of a guide-message file, you can edit the formatting by inserting linefeed codes.

The contents and syntax of the guide-message file are not checked.

You can store the created guide-message file in any folder. However, when you are operating in a cluster configuration, you should store it in the following folder for purposes of system failover:

• In Windows

shared-folder\jp1scope\conf\guide\

• In UNIX

shared-directory/jp1scope/conf/guide/

The maximum size of a guide-message file is 1 megabyte. If the file size exceeds 1 megabyte, an error occurs when the guide-message file is loaded from the Guide window of JP1/IM - View.

The table below lists and describes the HTML tags and attributes that can be used to create a guide-message file in HTML format.

Table 2–54: HTML tags that can be used in guide messages

Tag	Attribute	Description
HTML	--	Declares that this is an HTML text. This tag is mandatory.
HEAD	--	Declares the header of the HTML text. This tag is mandatory.
BODY	--	Declares the body of the HTML text. This tag is mandatory.
A	HREF="URL"	Specifies a link-target URL. If a relative path or a URL beginning with `mailto:` is specified, the integrity of the operation is not guaranteed. The link specified here is displayed in the Guide window (HTML format). Clicking the link starts a Web browser and accesses the specified URL.
H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6	--	Specifies headers.
FONT	SIZE="*font-size*"	Specifies the font size. The permitted values are from 1 to 7.
	COLOR="*font-color*"	Specifies the font color. You can specify the following 16 colors: `black`, `silver`, `gray`, `white`, `maroon`, `red`, `purple`, `fuchsia`, `green`, `lime`, `olive`, `yellow`, `navy`, `blue`, `teal`, `aqua` If you specify any other font color, the operation is not guaranteed.
B	--	Specifies boldface type.
I	--	Specifies italics type.
HR	--	Specifies an underscore.
BR	--	Specifies a forced linefeed.

Legend:

    --: None

If any other HTML tags are used, the integrity of operations is not guaranteed.

[END]

    Specifies the end tag for the guide information.

Example definition

```
# JP1/IM-CS Guide Information File.

DESC_VERSION=1
[EV_GUIDE_1]
NUM=2
EV_TITLE=JP1/AJS2  Abnormal termination of job A
```

```
EV_COMP_1=T.MONNODEID:0000000A
EV_COMP_2=B.ID:00000111
EV_GUIDE=The job terminated abnormally. \nCheck whether an error has
occurred on the $E.C0 host.
[END]
[EV_GUIDE_2]
NUM=1
EV_COMP_1=B.ID:00004107
EV_GUIDE=The job terminated abnormally. \nCheck whether an error has
occurred on the $E.C0 host.\nAs an example of failure, a job failed at host
A due to a memory shortage in the past. Use the vmstat command to check the
available memory capacity.
[END]
```

Settings file for the maximum number of status change events (evhist_warn_event_xxx.conf)

Format

```
[logical-host-name\JP1SCOPE\BMS\EVHISTORY]
"EVHIST_WARN_EVENT"=dword:value
```

File

`evhist_warn_event_on.conf` (used to enable monitoring of the maximum number of status change events)

`evhist_warn_event_off.conf` (used to disable monitoring of the maximum number of status change events)

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:
Scope-path`\conf\`

For a logical host:
shared-folder`\jp1scope\conf\`

In UNIX

For a physical host:
`/etc/opt/jp1scope/conf/`

For a logical host:
shared-directory`/jp1scope/conf/`

Description

This file defines whether a JP1 event is to be issued when the number of status change events exceeds the maximum value (100 events).

When you have enabled this function, a JP1 event is issued when the number of status change events for a monitoring object exceeds 100. The JP1 event that is issued is a warning event whose event ID is 3FB1.

In JP1/IM - Manager that has been installed as a new installation, this function (issuance of a warning JP1 event) is enabled. In JP1/IM - Manager that has been installed as an upgrade installation, the same setting that was specified in the previous version is initially retained.

When the definitions are applied

The definition takes effect after JP1/IM - Manager is restarted by executing the `jbssetcnf` command.

Information that is specified

[*logical-host-name*`\JP1SCOPE\BMS\EVHISTORY`]
Specifies the key name for the JP1/IM environment settings.
For *logical-host-name*, specify `JP1_DEFAULT` for the physical host and *logical-host-name* for a logical host.

`"EVHIST_WARN_EVENT"=dword:`*value*

- The value of `evhist_warn_event_on.conf` is `00000001` (JP1 event with event ID `3FB1` is issued).
- The value of `evhist_warn_event_off.conf` is `00000000` (JP1 event with event ID `3FB1` is not issued).

Do not edit this parameter.

For details about the JP1 events, see *3.2.2 Details of JP1 events*.

Settings file for the completed-action linkage function (action_complete_xxx.conf)

Format

```
[logical-host-name\JP1SCOPE\BMS]
"ACTION_COMPLETE_MODE"=dword:value
```

File

`action_complete_on.conf` (used to enable the completed-action linkage function)

`action_complete_off.conf` (used to disable the completed-action linkage function)

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:
Scope-path`\conf\`

For a logical host:
shared-folder`\jp1scope\conf\`

In UNIX

For a physical host:
`/etc/opt/jp1scope/conf/`

For a logical host:
shared-directory`/jp1scope/conf/`

Description

This file defines whether the completed-action linkage function is to be enabled.

When the function is enabled, the status of a monitoring object changes on Central Scope according to the JP1 event action status at Central Console.

In JP1/IM - Manager that has been installed as a new installation, this function is enabled. In JP1/IM - Manager that has been installed as an upgrade installation, the same setting that was specified in the previous version is initially retained.

When the definitions are applied

The definition takes effect after JP1/IM - Manager is restarted by executing the `jbssetcnf` command.

Information that is specified

`[`*logical-host-name*`\JP1SCOPE\BMS]`
Specifies the key name for the JP1/IM environment settings.
For *logical-host-name*, specify `JP1_DEFAULT` for the physical host and *logical-host-name* for a logical host.

`"ACTION_COMPLETE_MODE"=dword:`*`value`*

- The value of `action_complete_on.conf` is `00000001`.

- The value of `action_complete_off.conf` is `00000000`.

Do not edit this parameter.

Definition file for automatic delete mode of status change event

Format

```
[logical-host-name\JP1SCOPE\BMS\EVHISTORY]
"EVPROCESSED_MODE"=dword:value
```

File

Use any file.

Storage directory

In Windows

Any folder

In UNIX

Any directory

Description

This definition file is used to enable the function that automatically deletes the status change events when a JP1 event's action status becomes **Processed**.

In JP1/IM - Manager that has been installed as a new installation, this function is disabled. In JP1/IM - Manager that has been installed as an upgrade installation, the same setting that was specified in the previous version is initially retained.

When the definitions are applied

The definition takes effect after JP1/IM - Manager is restarted by executing the `jbssetcnf` command.

Information that is specified

[*logical-host-name*\JP1SCOPE\BMS\EVHISTORY]

Specifies the key name for the JP1/IM environment settings.

For *logical-host-name*, specify `JP1_DEFAULT` for the physical host and *logical-host-name* for a logical host.

"EVPROCESSED_MODE"=dword:*value*

Specifies `1` to enable the function that automatically deletes status change events and `0` to disable the function.

Definition file for monitoring object initialization mode

Format

```
[logical-host-name\JP1SCOPE\BMS]
"AUTO_INITIALIZE_MODE"=dword:value
```

File

Use any file.

Storage directory

In Windows

　　Any folder

In UNIX

　　Any directory

Description

This definition file is used to enable the function that automatically initializes monitoring objects when a specific JP1 event is received.

In JP1/IM - Manager that has been installed as a new installation, this function is disabled. In JP1/IM - Manager that has been installed as an upgrade installation, the same setting that was specified in the previous version is initially retained.

When the definitions are applied

The definition takes effect after JP1/IM - Manager is restarted by executing the `jbssetcnf` command.

Information that is specified

`[`*logical-host-name*`\JP1SCOPE\BMS]`

　　Specifies the key name for the JP1/IM environment settings.

　　For *logical-host-name*, specify `JP1_DEFAULT` for the physical host and *logical-host-name* for a logical host.

`"AUTO_INITIALIZE_MODE"=dword:`*value*

　　Specifies `1` to enable the function that automatically initializes monitoring objects and `0` to disable the function.

Automatic backup and recovery settings file for the monitoring object database (auto_dbbackup_xxx.conf)

Format

```
[logical-host-name\JP1SCOPE\BMS]
"AUTO_DB_BACKUP_RECOVERY"=dword:value
```

File

`auto_dbbackup_on.conf` (used to enable the backup and recovery functions for the monitoring object database)

`auto_dbbackup_off.conf` (used to disable the backup and recovery functions for the monitoring object database)

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:

Scope-path`\conf\`

For a logical host:

shared-folder`\jp1scope\conf\`

In UNIX

For a physical host:

`/etc/opt/jp1scope/conf/`

For a logical host:

shared-directory`/jp1scope/conf/`

Description

This file defines whether to enable the function that protects the monitoring object database from corruption that may be caused by OS shutdown or cluster system switching during monitoring tree update processing (automatic backup and recovery functions for the monitoring object database).

If enabled, this function backs up the existing monitoring object database when the monitoring tree is updated, and performs recovery from the backup of the monitoring object database in the event of a failure (if update processing finishes without a failure occurring, the backup data is automatically deleted).

When JP1/IM - Manager is newly installed, this function is enabled by default, but when JP1/IM - Manager is upgraded, the legacy settings are inherited.

When you are operating in a cluster operation system, you must enable this function.

When the definitions are applied

The definition takes effect after JP1/IM - Manager is restarted by executing the `jbssetcnf` command.

Information that is specified

[*logical-host-name*`\JP1SCOPE\BMS`]

Specifies the key name for the JP1/IM environment settings.

For *logical-host-name*, specify `JP1_DEFAULT` for the physical host and *logical-host-name* for a logical host.

`"AUTO_DB_BACKUP_RECOVERY"=dword:`*value*

- The value of `auto_dbbackup_on.conf` is `00000001`.
- The value of `auto_dbbackup_off.conf` is `00000000`.

Do not edit this parameter.

Coding example

This example enables the automatic backup and recovery functions for the monitoring object database of JP1/IM - Manager on the `HostA` logical host:

```
[HostA\JP1SCOPE\BMS\JCSDB]"AUTO_DB_BACKUP_RECOVERY"=dword:00000001
```

Definition file for object types

Format

```
@encode character-encoding
[comment]
[ObjectType]
definition-block [comment]
[End]
[comment]
```

File

*company-name_product-name_company-name_product-name_*`obj.en` (definition file for object types)

company-name can be changed to *series-name_product-name*. We recommend that you use the value specified for `PRODUCT_NAME` at the time of JP1 event issuance as the file name, with the forward slash (`/`) replaced by the underscore (`_`). Because `hitachi` is used for the default file name, use a name other than `hitachi` for *company-name*.

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:

Console-path`\conf\console\object_type\`

For a logical host:

shared-folder`\jp1cons\conf\console\object_type\`

In UNIX

For a physical host:

`/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/console/object_type/`

For a logical host:

shared-directory`/jp1cons/conf/console/object_type/`

Description

The definition file for object types defines the object types and root object types that are displayed in **Object type** and **Root object type** in the following JP1/IM-View windows:

- Severe Event Definitions window
- Event Acquisition Settings window
- Common Exclusion-Conditions Settings window
- Common Exclusion-Condition Settings (Extended) window
- Repeated Event Condition Settings window
- Event Search Conditions window
- Settings for View Filter window
- Detailed Settings for Event Receiver Filter window
- Action Parameter Detailed Definitions window

- Severity Change Definition Settings window (Add Severity Change Definition Settings window)
- Display Message Change Definition Settings window (Add Display Message Change Definition Settings window)

For JP1/IM - Manager for Linux, the file must use UTF-8 encoding, and for JP1/IM - Manager for an OS other than Linux, the file must use Shift-JIS or EUC encoding.

If multiple files contain the same object type, the integrity of operations is not guaranteed.

When the definitions are applied

The definition takes effect after JP1/IM - View is restarted.

Information that is specified

@encode *character-encoding*

> Specifies the character encoding that is to be used in the definition file for object types.
>
> To create an additional file for definition file for object types, use an @encode statement to specify the character set for the definition file.
>
> Item names will be expressed in characters that can be represented in the character encoding specified in the @encode statement. In addition, the definition file for object types will be saved in the character encoding specified in the @encode statement.
>
> In the following circumstances, item names displayed in JP1/IM - View might be garbled:
>
> - If the item name uses characters that cannot be represented in the character encoding specified in the @encode statement
> - If the character encoding specified in the @encode statement does not match the character encoding in which the file was saved
>
> If no @encode statement exists or if there is an error in the specified character set name that follows the @encode statement, the character set is determined automatically. However, depending on the content of the definition file, the character encoding might not be determined correctly.
>
> The specifiable character encodings are as follows:
>
> - C
> - EUCJIS
> - SJIS
> - UTF-8
> - GB18030
>
> Note
>
> > If you use UTF-8 as the encoding to save a definition file, save the file without attaching a BOM (byte order mark).
>
> An error is output in the following cases:
>
> - A character encoding other than C, EUCJIS, SJIS UTF-8 or GB18030 is specified
> - The definition file does not begin with @encode.
> - @encode is not followed by a character encoding specification.

[*comment*]

> Specifies a comment as a character string that begins with a hash mark (#) and does not contain a linefeed code.

[ObjectType]

Specify [ObjectType] and [End] as is, including the square brackets.

definition-block [*comment*]

A definition block consists of an extended attribute value and a list display character string. The extended attribute value is a character string that is stored in the object type or root object type. The list display character string is a character string that is displayed in a list drop-down list.

[End]

Specify [End] as is, including the square brackets.

When you define this information, note the following:

- The object type (extended attribute value) cannot contains spaces.

- For list display character strings, specify the extended attribute value itself instead of characters.

Example definition

The following shows an example of a definition file for object types:

```
@encode UTF-8
[ObjectType]
# Extended attribute value,  List display character string   Comment
ACTION,          ACTION          // action
ACTIONFLOW,      ACTIONFLOW      // action flow
BATCHQUEUE,      BATCHQUEUE      // batch queue
JOB,             JOB             // job
JOBNET,          JOBNET          // jobnet
MEDIA,           MEDIA           // media
PRINTER,         PRINTER         // printer
PRINTJOB,        PRINTJOB        // print job
PRINTQUEUE,      PRINTQUEUE      // pipe queue
PROCESS,         PROCESS         // process
RESTORE,         RESTORE         // restore
[End]
```

Definition file for executing applications

Format

```
@file type="definition-file-type", version="definition-format-version";
# comment-line
@define-block type="application-execution-def";
id="application-execution-definition-identifier";
path="command-path";
description="description-of-application-execution";
@define-block-end;
```

File

`!JP1_CC_APP0.conf.model` (model file for the definition file for executing applications)

Storage directory

View-path`\conf\appexecute\en\`

Description

This file defines the IDs and paths of executable files, such as applications that are started from the Event Console window.

JP1/IM provides the `jcoappexecfcheck` command, which checks the contents of the definition file for executing applications. For details about this command, see *jcoappexecfcheck (Windows only)* in *Chapter 1. Commands*.

When the definitions are applied

The definition takes effect after JP1/IM - View is restarted.

Information that is specified

`@file type="application-execution-definition";`

Declares that this is the definition file for executing applications. This statement is mandatory.

This statement must be specified on the first line of the file.

`#` *comment-line*

A line beginning with a hash mark (#) is treated as a comment.

Application execution definition block

Defines the path of an executable file, such as an application that is started from the Event Console window, and assigns an ID for purposes of linkage from other definition files.

You can specify the following statements in this block:

- `id` statement

- `path` statement

- `description` statement

If any other statement is written, an error is output, and only the applicable statement is ignored.

The following describes the statements.

`id="`*application-execution-definition-identifier*`";`

Specifies an identifier that is to be assigned to the command path that is specified in this block. This statement is mandatory. You can specify this statement only once in a block.

If the file to be analyzed contains multiple blocks with the same `id`, their priority is determined as follows and only the block that has the highest priority is effective:

1. Last block when the file names are sorted in ascending order

2. Last block in the file

All the other blocks are ignored.

The application execution definition identifier is a character string consisting of no more than 32 alphanumeric characters. This character string must be unique within the definition. To achieve uniqueness, observe the following naming convention:

company-name_product-name[*_function-name-(or-window-name)*]

This cannot be a character string that begins with `jco_` or the character string `default_browser` because they are reserved as application execution definition identifiers.

`path="`*command-path*`";`

Defines the path of the executable file that is to be associated with the application execution definition identifier specified in the `id` statement. This statement is mandatory. You can specify the `path` statement more than once in the same block. Express the executable file that is to be started as a full path. You can also use a substitute keyword discussed below to assemble a path from data such as the registry.

If you specify this statement more than once, the paths are searched in the order specified and the first path found is used.

In the `path` statement, you can specify an `.exe` or `.bat` file as the executable file.

The current directory is undefined during command execution. A command that uses a relative path from the current directory cannot be specified. Execute such a command after you have executed the `cd` command by using a file such as a `.bat` file.

The search processing executes only when JP1/IM - View starts. Therefore, if you have installed an application to be started while JP1/IM - View is running, you must restart JP1/IM - View.

Note that if you attempt to execute a command located under the `%WINDIR%\System32` folder in the 64-bit edition of Windows, the WOW64 redirection function executes the corresponding command under the `%WINDIR%\SysWow64` folder. If the corresponding command does not exist, command execution might fail. Keep this in mind if you specify a path of an executable file under the `%WINDIR%\System32` folder.

Alternate string

In the `path` statement, you can specify an alternate string that can be replaced during execution.

(1) Alternate keyword string

If the specified definition contains an alternate keyword string, the character string is replaced according to the specified keyword. The format is as follows:

`%`*alternate-keyword*`%`

The following table lists the alternate keywords.

Table 2–55: List of alternate keywords

Keyword	Substitute data
`JCO_JP1USER`	JP1 user who logged in to JP1/IM - Manager
`JCO_INSTALL_PATH`	Name of the JP1/IM - View installation folder

(2) Alternate registry string

If the specified definition contains an alternate registry string, the value is acquired from the specified registry to replace the character string. The format of an alternate registry string is as follows:

[*registry-key**registry-key*\ . . . *registry-value*]

In an alternate registry string, you can specify the registry-only substitute keyword `%UPPER%`. If you use `%UPPER%`, the character string for the key name is compared within the same hierarchy in the registry key. The purpose of this keyword is to always acquire the most recent version when the key is classified by the version in the registry key.

You can specify `%UPPER%` only once in a registry string. The following example specifies the registry of JP1/SAMPLE using `%UPPER%`:

`[\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\HITACHI\SAMPLE\%UPPER%\PATHNAME\PATH00]`

In this example, `%UPPER%` is replaced with the most recent version, so that the most recent executable file is always obtained.

For example, if there are the following two registry keys, the value is acquired from the registry `0700` because `0700` is greater than `0671`:

`[\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\HITACHI\SAMPLE\0671\PATHNAME\PATH00]`

`[\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\HITACHI\SAMPLE\0700\PATHNAME\PATH00]`

`description="`*description-of-application-execution*`";`

Adds a description to the application execution definition in the block. You can specify this statement only once in a block.

There is no limit to the number of characters, but we recommend that you specify no more than 50 characters.

The following shows an example of an application execution definition block:

```
@define-block type="application-execution-def";
id="HITACHI_JP1_SAMPLE";
path="C:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1\bin\sample.exe";
description="Hitachi Sample Program";
@define-block-end;
```

Example definition

The following shows an example of a definition file for executing applications:

```
@file type="application-execution-definition", version="0300";
#----------------------------------------
@define-block type="application-execution-def";
id="jco_notepad";
path="C:\winnt40\system32\notepad.exe";
@define-block-end;
#----------------------------------------
@define-block type="application-execution-def";
id="jco_dmp";
path="[\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\HITACHI\NETM/DM/P\0521/
    A\PathName\Path00]\bin\DMPSTS.exe";
@define-block-end;
```

Definition file for on memory mode of status change condition

Format

```
[logical-host-name\JP1SCOPE\BMS]
"EVENT_MATCH_MODE"=dword:value
```

File

Use any file.

Storage directory

In Windows

 Any folder

In UNIX

 Any directory

Description

This definition file is used to enable the memory-resident status change condition function.

In JP1/IM - Manager that has been installed as a new installation, this function is enabled. In JP1/IM - Manager that has been installed as an upgrade installation, the same setting that was specified in the previous version is initially retained.

When the definitions are applied

The definition takes effect after JP1/IM - Manager is restarted by executing the `jbssetcnf` command.

Information that is specified

[*logical-host-name*\JP1SCOPE\BMS]

 Specifies the key name for the JP1/IM environment settings.

 For *logical-host-name*, specify `JP1_DEFAULT` for the physical host and *logical-host-name* for a logical host.

`"EVENT_MATCH_MODE"=dword:`*value*

 To enable the memory-resident status change condition function, specify `1`; to disable the function, specify `0`.

Severity changing definition file (jcochsev.conf)

Format

```
DESC_VERSION=version-information

def definition-name-1
    [cmt comment]
    [define {enable | disable}]
    [addflag {true | false}]
    cnd
        event-condition
    end-cnd
    sev event-level
end-def

def definition-name-2
    [cmt comment]
    [define {enable | disable}]
    [addflag {true | false}]
    cnd
        event-condition
    end-cnd
    sev event-level
end-def
```

File

`jcochsev.conf` (severity changing definition file)

`jcochsev.conf.model` (model file for the severity changing definition file)

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:

Console-path`\conf\chsev\`

For a logical host:

shared-folder`\jp1cons\conf\chsev\`

In UNIX

For a physical host:

`/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/chsev/`

For a logical host:

shared-directory`/jp1cons/conf/chsev/`

Description

This file defines conditions for changing the event level of JP1 events and the new event level. The event severity changing function changes the event level of a JP1 event if it satisfies an event condition defined in this file. Specify this file using the language encoding that is used by JP1/IM - Manager.

The maximum size of this file is 17 megabytes (17,825,792 bytes). There is no upper limit on the number of definitions.

There are two types of parameters in the severity changing definition file:

- Severity changing definition file version
  Defines the format version of the severity changing definition file.
- Severity changing definition parameter
  Defines a condition for JP1 events whose event level is to be changed and the new event level. The higher a severity changing definition is listed in the severity changing definition file, the higher its priority.

When the definitions are applied

The definition takes effect when the event severity changing function is enabled, and one of the following operations is performed:

- JP1/IM - Manager is started.
- The `jco_spmd_reload` command is executed.
- The **OK** button is clicked in the Add Severity Change Definition Settings window.
- The **Apply** button is clicked in the View Severity Change Definitions window.

Information that is specified (severity changing definition file version)

`DESC_VERSION`

Specifies the file version that determines the format of this severity changing definition file as version information. Specify `2`. If `DESC_VERSION` is omitted, `2` is assumed as the file version.

Specify `DESC_VERSION` on the first line of the definition file (the first line in the file excluding any null lines and comment lines). If there is no file version in the first line, `2` is assumed.

Table 2–56: Version information of the severity changing definition file format

Version information	Description
1	Indicates version 10-10 or earlier as the version of the severity changing definition file.
2	Indicates version 10-50 as the version of the severity changing definition file.

Table 2–57: List of parameters that can be specified in the severity changing definition file according to the version information

Version information	Parameter name
1	`def` to `end-def` (definition block) `cnd` to `end-cnd` (event condition block) `sev`
2	`def` to `end-def` (definition block) `cmt` *comment* `define {enable	disable}` `addflag {true	false}` `cnd` to `end-cnd` (event condition block) `sev`

Information that is specified (severity changing definition parameter)

As shown in the following figure, the definition parameter for changing severity consists of a definition block and an event condition block.

Figure 2–8: Parameter for changing severity

```
DESC_VERSION=2
def definition-name-1
    cmt  comment                              ──── Definition block
    define enable
    addflag false
    cnd
        event-condition                       ──── Event condition block
    end-cnd
    sev  severity
end-def
```
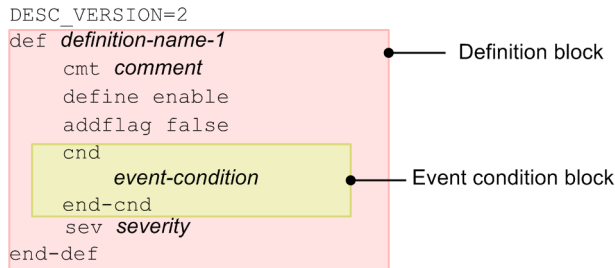
`def` to `end-def` (definition block)

These are the start and end parameters for a severity changing definition. The block from `def` to `end-def` can be omitted, in which case the system assumes that the event level is not to be changed for any JP1 events. After `def`, specify the names of severity changing definitions. If you specify `def`Δ*definition-1*Δ*definition-2*Δ, then Δ*definition-1*Δ*definition-2*Δ are treated as the definition names (Δ indicates a single-byte space).

For a definition name, specify a character string of from 1 to 50 bytes. Each definition name must be unique within the severity changing definition file. The permitted characters are all characters other than the control characters (from `0x00` to `0x1F` and `0x7F` to `0x9F`).

`cmt` *comment*

Describes the comment for the severity changing definition. The comment specified for `cmt` is displayed in the comment section of the Severity Change Definition Settings window. Only one `cmt` parameter can be specified in the definition block. This parameter can be omitted. Specify the comment within 1,024 bytes. The permitted characters are all characters other than the control characters (`0x00` to `0x1F`, and `0x7F` to `0x9F`).

If you specify this parameter when *version-information* is 1, an error occurs.

`define {enable | disable}`

Specifies whether to enable the severity changing definition. Only one `define` parameter can be specified in the definition block. To enable the severity changing definition, specify `enable`, to disable it, specify `disable`. The `define` parameter can be omitted. By default, `enable` is set. The values are not case sensitive.

If you specify this parameter when *version-information* is 1, an error occurs.

`addflag {true | false}`

Indicates an additional severity changing definition has been added from a window, and specifies whether the severity changing definition is an additional severity changing definition. Therefore, to edit the severity changing definition file, you do not need to specify the `addflag` parameter. Only one `addflag` parameter can be specified in the definition block. Specify `true` for the additional severity changing definition, and `false` for the severity changing definition. When `true` is specified, the icon (📎) is displayed in **Type** of the View Severity Change Definitions window. The `addflag` parameter can be omitted. By default, `false` is specified. The value is not case sensitive.

If you specify this parameter when *version-information* is 1, an error occurs.

`cnd` to `end-cnd` (event condition block)

These are the start and end parameters for the block that specifies a condition for the JP1 events whose event level is to be changed. You must specify one event condition block in a definition block. The event condition block cannot be omitted. If a received JP1 event satisfies multiple event conditions, the definition block closest to the beginning of the severity changing definition file is effective. Tabs and spaces before and after the `cnd` and `end-cnd` parameters are ignored.

event-condition

Specifies a condition for the JP1 events whose event level is to be changed. You can specify from 0 to 256 event conditions in an event condition block. You can specify from 1 to 256 event conditions per event condition block. When multiple event conditions are specified, it is assumed that they are connected with the AND condition. Specify the event conditions in the following format (Δ indicates a single-byte space):

*attribute-name*Δ*comparison-keyword*Δ*operand* [Δ*operand*] ...

Note that a line consisting of only spaces or tabs is ignored during processing.

attribute-name

Specifies the name of the attribute that you want to compare. To specify a basic attribute, place `B.` immediately before the name. To specify an extended attribute (common information or user-specific information), place `E.` immediately before the name. The attribute names are case sensitive.

The following table lists and describes the combinations of attribute names and comparison keywords and the operands that can be specified.

Table 2–58: Combinations of attribute names and comparison keywords and the operands that can be specified

No.	Item	Attribute name	Comparison keyword	Operand
1	Event ID	`B.ID`	• `Match` • `Does not match`	A maximum of 100 event IDs can be specified. Specify event IDs in hexadecimal notation. Event IDs are not case sensitive. The permitted range is from `0` to `7FFFFFFF`.
2	Reason for registration	`B.REASON`	• `Match` • `Does not match`	A maximum of 100 reasons for registration can be specified.
3	Source process ID	`B.PROCESSID`	• `Match` • `Does not match`	A maximum of 100 source process IDs can be specified. The permitted value range is from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647.
4	Source user ID	`B.USERID`	• `Match` • `Does not match`	A maximum of 100 source user IDs can be specified. The permitted value range is from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647.
5	Source group ID	`B.GROUPID`	• `Match` • `Does not match`	A maximum of 100 source group IDs can be specified. The permitted value range is from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647.
6	Source user name	`B.USERNAME`	• `First characters` • `Match` • `Does not match` • `Is contained` • `Is not contained` • `Regular expression`	A maximum of 100 source user names can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one source user name is allowed.
7	Source group name	`B.GROUPNAME`	• `First characters` • `Match`	A maximum of 100 source group names can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one source group name is allowed.

No.	Item	Attribute name	Comparison keyword	Operand
			• Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	
8	Event-issuing server name (source host)[1]	B.SOURCESERVER	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 event-issuing server names can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one event-issuing server name is allowed.
9	Target event server name[1]	B.DESTSERVER	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 target event server names can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one target event server name is allowed.
10	Message	B.MESSAGE	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 messages can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one message is allowed.
11	Severity	E.SEVERITY	• Match	Multiple severity values can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one severity value is allowed. The following are the specifiable values: Emergency, Alert, Critical, Error, Warning, Notice, Information, or Debug.
12	User name	E.USER_NAME	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 user names can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one user name is allowed.

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No.	Item	Attribute name	Comparison keyword	Operand
13	Product name	E.PRODUCT_NAME	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 product names can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one product name is allowed.
14	Object type	E.OBJECT_TYPE	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 object types can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one object type is allowed.
15	Object name	E.OBJECT_NAME	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 object names can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one object name is allowed.
16	Root object type	E.ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 root object types can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one root object type is allowed.
17	Root object name	E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 root object names can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one root object name is allowed.
18	Object ID	E.OBJECT_ID	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained	A maximum of 100 object IDs can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one object ID is allowed.

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No.	Item	Attribute name	Comparison keyword	Operand
			• Is not contained • Regular expression	
19	Occurrence	E.OCCURRENCE	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 occurrences can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one occurrence is allowed.
20	Result code	E.RESULT_CODE	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 termination codes can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one termination code is allowed.
21	Event source host name[#1]	E.JP1_SOURCEHOST	• First characters • Match • Do not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 event source host names can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one event source host name is allowed.
22	Program-specific extended attribute[#2]	E.*xxxxxxx*	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	For the attribute name, you can specify a name with a maximum length of 32 bytes that begins with an uppercase letter and consists of uppercase letters, numeric characters, and the underscore (_). A maximum of 100 extended attributes can be specified. However, if a regular expression is used, only one extended attribute is allowed.

#1

If the integrated monitoring database and the IM Configuration Management database are enabled, and the comparison keyword is Match or Do not match, the business group name can be specified in a path format.

If the integrated monitoring database and the IM Configuration Management database are disabled, and a comparison keyword other than Match and Do not match is selected, a business group name specified in a path format is treated as a host name.

If the -ignorecasehost option of the jcoimdef command is set to ON, and a comparison keyword other than Regular expression is selected, the character string is no longer case sensitive.

#2

You can also specify a JP1 product-specific extended attribute. For example, the program-specific extended attribute for the JP1/AJS job execution host is E.C0. For details about the product-specific extended attributes, consult the documentation for the products that issue JP1 events.

•*comparison-keyword*

Specifies one of `BEGIN` (begins with), `IN` (matches), `NOTIN` (does not match), `SUBSTR` (includes), `NOTSUBSTR` (does not include), or `REGEX` (regular expression) as the comparison keyword. The comparison keyword is case sensitive.

•*operand*

Specifies a character string as the value that is to be compared with the attribute value by the specified comparison keyword. Operands are case sensitive.

Separate multiple operands with one or more consecutive spaces or a tab. The OR condition is applied to the specified operands. Note that if a regular expression is specified, only one operand can be specified.

To specify a space, a tab, end-of-line code (CR or LF), or % as part of an operand, specify as follows:

No.	Value to be set	How to specify
1	Tab (`0x09`)	`%09`
2	Space (`0x20`)	`%20`
3	`%` (`0x25`)	`%25`
4	Linefeed code LF (`0x0a`)	`%0a`
5	Carriage return code CR (`0x0d`)	`%0d`

During maximum value checking for the definition format, `%20` and `%25` are each treated as a single character. The character code specified after the `%` is not case sensitive. The following shows an example of defining ID matches `100` and `200`, which selects multiple operands:

`B.IDΔINΔ100Δ200`

Legend:

Δ: Space (`0x20`)

You can specify a maximum of 4,096 bytes of operands per event condition and per event condition block (total length in bytes of all operands that are specified in the event condition block).

sev

Specifies the new event level after the change.

You must specify one `sev` parameter in a definition block. This parameter cannot be omitted.

You can specify in the `sev` parameter `Emergency`, `Alert`, `Critical`, `Error`, `Warning`, `Notice`, `Information`, or `Debug`.

#*comment-line*

A line beginning with a hash mark (#) is treated as a comment. Note that if you set the severity changing definition from JP1/IM - View, the comment line beginning with # is deleted.

Example definition

Change the event level to `Emergency` when the event ID is `100` or `200`, the existing event level is `Warning`, and the source host is `hostA`, `hostB`, or `hostC`:

```
DESC_VERSION=2
def Event level change 1
    cmt comment1
    define enable
    cnd
        B.ID IN 100 200
        E.SEVERITY IN Warning
        B.SOURCESERVER IN hostA hostB hostC
```

```
    end-cnd
    sev Emergency
end-def
```

Display item definition file for the severity change definition (chsev_attr_list.conf)

Format

```
# comment-line
attribute-name
attribute-name
  .
  .
attribute-name
```

File

chsev_attr_list.conf (display item definition file for the severity change definition)

chsev_attr_list.conf.model (model file of the display item definition file for the severity change definition)

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:
Console-path\conf\chsev\attr_list

For a logical host:
shared-folder\jp1cons\conf\chsev\attr_list

In UNIX

For a physical host:
/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/chsev/attr_list

For a logical host:
shared-directory/jp1cons/conf/chsev/attr_list

Description

This definition file specifies the items to display in the Attribute name display area of the Severity Change Definition Settings window. The display items specified in the display item definition file for the severity change definition are displayed in the Attribute name display area of the Severity Change Definition Settings window in the specified order.

When the definitions are applied

The contents of the definition file take effect when Central Console is started, and the definition is reloaded by executing the jco_spmd_reload command.

Information that is specified

#*comment-line*

A line beginning with a hash mark (#) is treated as a comment.

attribute-name

For the display item definition file for the severity change definition, specify the display items to display in the **Attribute name** display area of the Severity Change Definition Settings window. Write an attribute name corresponding to the display item per line. You can specify 0 to 256 display items.

The attribute name is case sensitive. Single-byte spaces and tabs before or after the attribute name are ignored.

If you specify SEPARATOR, ------------------- is displayed in the **Attribute name** display area of the Severity Change Definition Settings window. You can set SEPARATOR to separate frequently used items from those used less frequently.

However, if you specify only SEPARATOR, only ------------------- is displayed in the **Attribute name** display area. In this case, if you select -------------------, you cannot set the attribute name.

The following table lists the specifiable attribute names.

Table 2–59: List of display items

No.	Display item	Attribute name
1	Event source host name[#]	E.JP1_SOURCEHOST
2	Registered host name	B.SOURCESERVER
3	Event level	E.SEVERITY
4	Object type	E.OBJECT_TYPE
5	Object name	E.OBJECT_NAME
6	Root object type	E.ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE
7	Root object name	E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME
8	Occurrence	E.OCCURRENCE
9	User name	E.USER_NAME
10	Message	B.MESSAGE
11	Product name	E.PRODUCT_NAME
12	Event ID	B.ID
13	Destination event server name	B.DESTSERVER
14	Program-specific extended attribute	OTHER_EXTENDED_ATTRIBUTE
15	Reason for registration	B.REASON
16	Source process ID	B.PROCESSID
17	Source user name	B.USERNAME
18	Source user ID	B.USERID
19	Source group name	B.GROUPNAME
20	Source group ID	B.GROUPID
21	Object ID	E.OBJECT_ID
22	Result code	E.RESULT_CODE
23	-------------------	SEPARATOR

Note:

If the same attribute name is specified twice, both specifications are ignored.

Also, if the display item definition file for the severity change definition cannot be read, and the number of valid display items is 0, items 1 to 22 are displayed.

\#

    If the mapping function of the source host is not enabled, the event source host name is not displayed in the Severity Change Definition Settings window.

Auto-input definition file for the severity change definition (chsev_auto_list.conf)

Format

```
# comment-line
[DEFAULT_NAME severity-changing-definition-name]
attribute-name
attribute-name
   .
   .
attribute-name
attribute-name
```

File

chsev_auto_list.conf

chsev_auto_list.conf.model (model file of the auto-input definition file for the severity change definition)

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:

Console-path\conf\chsev\auto_list

For a logical host:

shared-folder\jp1cons\conf\chsev\auto_list

In UNIX

For a physical host:

/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/chsev/auto_list

For a logical host:

shared-directory/jp1cons/conf/chsev/auto_list

Description

This file defines the JP1 event attribute that is set automatically when you select a JP1 event in the event list of the Event Console window, select **View**, and then **Add Severity Change Definition Settings** to open the Add Severity Change Definition Settings window. Also, the default severity changing definition name can be defined.

When the definitions are applied

The contents of the definition file take effect when Central Console starts, and when the definition is reloaded by executing the jco_spmd_reload command.

Information that is specified

comment-line

A line beginning with a hash mark (#) is treated as a comment.

`DEFAULT_NAME` *severity-changing-definition-name*

> Indicates the identifier that defines the severity changing definition name. The identifier must be written at the beginning of the file excluding the comment and blank lines.
>
> The severity changing definition name specified for this parameter is displayed as the initial value when you select a JP1 event from the event list in the Event Console window, select **View**, and then **Add Severity Change Definition Settings** to open the Add Severity Change Definition Settings window.
>
> Specify a character string of maximum of 40 bytes. Any characters, other than control characters (`0x00` to `0x1F`, and `0x7F` to `0x9F`), are permitted. If you specify over 40 bytes of characters, the characters from the 41st byte are dropped, and the first 40 bytes are treated as the severity changing definition name. If you omit this parameter, *additional-severity-changing-definition* is used as the *severity-changing-definition-name*.

attribute-name

> For the auto-input definition file for the severity change definition, specify the JP1 event attribute which is set as an event condition when you select a JP1 event from the event list in the Event Console window, select **View**, and then **Add Severity Change Definition Settings** to open the Add Severity Change Definition Settings window. The attribute name condition specified for this parameter is displayed as the initial value when you select a JP1 event from the event list in the Event Console window, select **View**, and then **Add Severity Change Definition Settings** to open the Add Severity Change Definition Settings window.
>
> For the definition item, specify one attribute name of the JP1 event to be set for each line.
>
> The attribute name is case sensitive. Single-byte spaces or tabs before or after the attribute name are ignored.
>
> Note that if you specify the same attribute name more than once, both values are ignored, and the `KAVB1935-W` message is output to the integrated trace log file.
>
> JP1 event attributes are displayed automatically in the **Event conditions** section of the Severity Change Definition Settings window in the order they were written in the display item definition file for the severity change definition (`chsev_attr_list.conf`).
>
> The following table lists the specifiable attribute names.

Table 2–60: List of display items

No.	Display item	Attribute name
1	Event source host name[#]	`E.JP1_SOURCEHOST`
2	Registered host name	`B.SOURCESERVER`
3	Event level	`E.SEVERITY`
4	Object type	`E.OBJECT_TYPE`
5	Object name	`E.OBJECT_NAME`
6	Root object type	`E.ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE`
7	Root object name	`E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME`
8	Occurrence	`E.OCCURRENCE`
9	User name	`E.USER_NAME`
10	Message	`B.MESSAGE`
11	Product name	`E.PRODUCT_NAME`
12	Event ID	`B.ID`
13	Destination event server name	`B.DESTSERVER`
14	Reason for registration	`B.REASON`
15	Source process ID	`B.PROCESSID`

No.	Display item	Attribute name
16	Source user name	B.USERNAME
17	Source user ID	B.USERID
18	Source group name	B.GROUPNAME
19	Source group ID	B.GROUPID
20	Object ID	E.OBJECT_ID
21	Result code	E.RESULT_CODE

Note:

If the same attribute name is specified twice, both specifications are ignored.

Also, if the auto-input definition file for the severity change definition cannot be read, and the number of valid display items is 0, items 1 to 3, and items 10 to 12 are displayed.

\#

If the mapping function of the source host is not enabled, the event source host name is not displayed in the Add Severity Change Definition Settings window.

Communication environment definition file (view.conf.update)

Format

```
[JP1_DEFAULT\JP1CONSOLEVIEW]
"COM_SO_TIMEOUT"=dword:hexadecimal-value
"COM_RMI_TIMEOUT"=dword:hexadecimal-value
```

File

`view.conf.update` (model file for the communication environment definition file)

Storage directory

View-path`\default\`

Description

This file defines timeout periods for communication between JP1/IM - View and JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console).

When a low-speed line is used in the network or when the viewer's workload is high, timeouts might occur during the viewer's communication processing, resulting in communication errors. You can prevent such communication errors by modifying timeout periods. If you set a timeout period, you must also specify the same setting at the JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console) that is connected.

If you change any value in this definition file, you must also change the value in the communication environment definition file for JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console).

The required definition is provided as a model file. To change the settings, copy the model file and then edit the copy.

When the definitions are applied

The definitions take effect after the `jbssetcnf` command is executed and JP1/IM - View is restarted.

Information that is specified

`[JP1_DEFAULT\JP1CONSOLEVIEW]`

Specifies the key name for the JP1/IM - View environment settings.

In JP1/IM - View, this parameter is fixed.

`"COM_SO_TIMEOUT"=dword:`*hexadecimal-value*

Specify in milliseconds as a hexadecimal value the amount of time to wait for the arrival of reception data (socket timeout value). The default value is `dword:0000EA60` (60,000 milliseconds).

In an environment in which a low-speed line is used or event traffic is heavy, specify a larger value.

The range of values that can be specified is `0x00000001` to `0x0036EE80` (3,600,000 milliseconds).

The specified value must not exceed the value specified for `COM_RMI_TIMEOUT` (default: `0000EA60`) in the `console.conf.update` communication environment definition file and the `view.conf.update` communication environment definition file.

`"COM_RMI_TIMEOUT"=dword:`*hexadecimal-value*

Specifies in milliseconds as a hexadecimal value the timeout period for communication processing during the following operations or settings:

- Login

- Logout

- Manual and automatic refreshing of the Event Console window

- Changing the event action status

- Deletion of server events

- Event search

- User environment setting

- Severe event setting

- Automated action setting

- Filter setting

- Command execution

- Function status notification recovery operation

- Response to a response-waiting event and release from the hold-and-accumulate state

The permitted value range is from `0000EA60` to `0036EE80` (from 60,000 to 3,600,000 milliseconds), and the default is `dword:0000EA60` (60,000 milliseconds).

Example

```
[JP1_DEFAULT\JP1CONSOLEVIEW]
"COM_SO_TIMEOUT"=dword:000009C4
"COM_RMI_TIMEOUT"=dword:0000EA60
```

Communication environment definition file (tree_view.conf.update)

Format

```
[JP1_DEFAULT\JP1CONSOLEVIEW]
"SOV_LOGIN_TIMEOUT"=dword:hexadecimal-value
"SOV_GETTREE_TIMEOUT"=dword:hexadecimal-value
"SOV_SETTREE_TIMEOUT"=dword:hexadecimal-value
"SOV_MAKETREE_TIMEOUT"=dword:hexadecimal-value
"SOV_GETMAP_TIMEOUT"=dword:hexadecimal-value
"SOV_SETMAP_TIMEOUT"=dword:hexadecimal-value
"SOV_GETPROFILE_TIMEOUT"=dword:hexadecimal-value
"SOV_SETPROFILE_TIMEOUT"=dword:hexadecimal-value
"SOV_DEF_TIMEOUT"=dword:hexadecimal-value
```

File

`tree_view.conf.update` (model file for the communication environment definition file)

Storage directory

View-path`\default\`

Description

This file defines timeout periods for communication between JP1/IM - View and JP1/IM - Manager (Central Scope).

When a low-speed line is used in the network or when the viewer's workload is high, timeouts might occur during the viewer's communication processing, resulting in communication errors. You can prevent such communication errors by modifying timeout periods.

The required definition is provided as a model file. To change the settings, copy the model file and then edit the copy.

When the definitions are applied

The definition takes effect after the `jbssetcnf` command is executed and JP1/IM - View is restarted.

Information that is specified

`[JP1_DEFAULT\JP1CONSOLEVIEW]`

Specifies the key name for the JP1/IM - View environment settings.

In JP1/IM - View, this parameter is fixed.

`"SOV_LOGIN_TIMEOUT"=dword:`*hexadecimal-value*

Specifies in milliseconds as a hexadecimal value the server response wait time for login and logout processing. The permitted value range is from `0000EA60` to `0036EE80` (from 60,000 to 3,600,000 milliseconds), and the default is `dword:0002BF20` (180,000 milliseconds).

`"SOV_GETTREE_TIMEOUT"=dword:`*hexadecimal-value*

Specifies in milliseconds as a hexadecimal value the server response wait time for acquisition of the status of monitoring objects, updating of the monitoring tree, and performance of display processing for the Monitoring Tree (Editing) window. The permitted value range is from `0000EA60` to `0036EE80` (from 60,000 to 3,600,000 milliseconds), and the default is `dword:0036EE80` (3,600,000 milliseconds).

"SOV_SETTREE_TIMEOUT"=dword:*hexadecimal-value*

Specifies in milliseconds as a hexadecimal value the server response wait time for changing of the status of monitoring objects, setting of monitoring targets, and performance of tree update processing. The permitted value range is from `0000EA60` to `0036EE80` (from 60,000 to 3,600,000 milliseconds), and the default is `dword: 0036EE80` (3,600,000 milliseconds).

"SOV_MAKETREE_TIMEOUT"=dword:*hexadecimal-value*

Specifies in milliseconds as a hexadecimal value the server response wait time for performance of automatic generation of the monitoring tree. The permitted value range is from `0000EA60` to `0036EE80` (from 60,000 to 3,600,000 milliseconds), and the default is `dword:0036EE80` (3,600,000 milliseconds).

"SOV_GETMAP_TIMEOUT"=dword:*hexadecimal-value*

Specifies in milliseconds as a hexadecimal value the server response wait time for performance of display processing for the visual monitoring list and for the Visual Monitoring window. The permitted value range is from `0000EA60` to `0036EE80` (from 60,000 to 3,600,000 milliseconds), and the default is `dword:0002BF20` (180,000 milliseconds).

"SOV_SETMAP_TIMEOUT"=dword:*hexadecimal-value*

Specifies in milliseconds as a hexadecimal value the server response wait time for creation, deletion, and copying of visual monitoring maps, and for performance of visual monitoring update processing. The permitted value range is from `0000EA60` to `0036EE80` (from 60,000 to 3,600,000 milliseconds), and the default is `dword:0002BF20` (180,000 milliseconds).

"SOV_GETPROFILE_TIMEOUT"=dword:*hexadecimal-value*

Specifies in milliseconds as a hexadecimal value the server response wait time for acquisition of user environment settings and system environment settings for the Monitoring Tree window. The permitted value range is from `0000EA60` to `0036EE80` (from 60,000 to 3,600,000 milliseconds), and the default is `dword:0002BF20` (180,000 milliseconds).

"SOV_SETPROFILE_TIMEOUT"=dword:*hexadecimal-value*

Specifies in milliseconds as a hexadecimal value the server response wait time for performance of reflection processing of user environment settings and system environment settings for the Monitoring Tree window. The permitted value range is from `0000EA60` to `0036EE80` (from 60,000 to 3,600,000 milliseconds), and the default is `dword:0002BF20` (180,000 milliseconds).

"SOV_DEF_TIMEOUT"=dword:*hexadecimal-value*

Specifies in milliseconds as a hexadecimal value the server response wait time for acquisition and setting of monitoring object properties, acquisition of a list of login users, and acquisition of automatically generated configuration selections. The permitted value range is from `0000EA60` to `0036EE80` (from 60,000 to 3,600,000 milliseconds), and the default is `dword:001B7740` (1,800,000 milliseconds).

Example definition

```
[JP1_DEFAULT\JP1CONSOLEVIEW]
"SOV_LOGIN_TIMEOUT"=dword:0002BF20
"SOV_GETTREE_TIMEOUT"=dword:0002BF20
"SOV_SETTREE_TIMEOUT"=dword:0002BF20
"SOV_MAKETREE_TIMEOUT"=dword:0036EE80
"SOV_GETMAP_TIMEOUT"=dword:0002BF20
"SOV_SETMAP_TIMEOUT"=dword:0002BF20
"SOV_GETPROFILE_TIMEOUT"=dword:0002BF20
"SOV_SETPROFILE_TIMEOUT"=dword:0002BF20
"SOV_DEF_TIMEOUT"=dword:0002BF20
```

Non-encryption communication host configuration file (nosslhost.conf)

Format

```
[NO_SSL_HOST]
manager-host-name
manager-host-name
     :
manager-host-name
```

File

`nosslhost.conf` (non-encryption communication host configuration file)

`nosslhost.conf.model` (model file for the non-encryption communication host configuration file)

Storage directory

View-path`\conf\ssl`

Description

This file is for configuring which hosts are to use non-encrypted communication. By default, this file specifies non-encrypted communication for all hosts, so if you want to use encrypted communication, you must configure this file. If you want JP1/IM - View to use non-encrypted communications upon login to a manager host, you must define the host in this file. Communication with manager hosts that are not defined in this file will be encrypted.

JP1/IM - View compares the destination host name in the Login window and the connection target host name specified in the `-h` option of the `jcoview` or `jcfview` command against the manager host names listed in the definition file, and if there is a match, uses non-encrypted communication with the host. The host names are not case sensitive.

When the definitions are applied

The settings for the non-encryption communication host configuration file take effect at the following times:

- When you log in to Central Console from the Central Console viewer, log in to Central Scope from the Central Scope viewer, or log in to IM Configuration Management from the IM Configuration Management viewer (when you display the Login window and click the **OK** button to log in)
- When you display the Central Console viewer or Central Scope viewer from the IM Configuration Management viewer
- When you display the site manager's IM Configuration Management viewer from the IM Configuration Management viewer (Launch Base View)

The following table shows whether the non-encryption communication host configuration file is read when different viewers are launched

Table 2–61: Whether the non-encryption communication host configuration file is read when different viewers are launched

Calling window (operation in calling window)	Check box		Viewer to be launched	Definition file is read
	Central Console	Central Scope		
Login window of the Central Console viewer or Central Scope viewer (click **OK** button)	C	U	Central Console	Y
	U	C	Central Scope	Y
	C	C	Central Console and Central Scope	Y#
Login window of the IM Configuration Management viewer (click **OK** button)			IM Configuration Management	Y
Login window of the Central Scope viewer (click **OK** button) Launch from Monitoring Tree (Editing) window			Central Scope	Y
Central Console viewer (Main menu or toolbar)			Central Scope	N
Central Scope viewer (Main menu or toolbar)			Central Console	N
IM Configuration Management viewer (Main menu or toolbar)			Central Console	Y
			Central Scope	Y
IM Configuration Management viewer (Launch Base View)			Site manager's IM Configuration Management	Y

Legend:

Y: The definition file is read.

N: The definition file is not read.

C: The check box is selected.

U: The check box is not selected.

\#

Although two viewers (the Central Console viewer and Central Scope viewer) are launched, the definition file is only read once.

Information that is specified

[NO_SSL_HOST]

This block is mandatory. Uppercase and lowercase are distinguished. Any space or tab character immediately preceding or following [NO_SSL_HOST] will be ignored.

manager-host-name

Specify the host name or IPv4 address of a destination manager host for which non-encrypted communication is to be used. You can also specify *manager-host-name* in FQDN format. By default, an asterisk (*) is set. The wildcard asterisk (*) indicates that non-encrypted communication is to be used for connections to all manager hosts. A maximum of 1,024 hosts can be listed. You cannot list the same manager host name more than once. Letter case is ignored. Specify between 0 and 255 characters. Any space or tab character immediately preceding or following *manager-host-name* will be ignored.

Example definition

Example definition 1: Use non-encrypted communication to communicate with all manager hosts

```
[NO_SSL_HOST]
*
```

Specifying an asterisk (*) indicates that non-encrypted communication to is to be used with all manager hosts. When an asterisk (*) is specified, an error results if anything other than the above is specified.

Example definition 2: Use encrypted communication to communicate with all manager hosts

```
[NO_SSL_HOST]
```

To use encrypted communication to communicate with all manager hosts, delete the asterisk (*).

Example definition 3: Use a mixture of non-encrypted and encrypted communication to communicate with manager hosts

```
[NO_SSL_HOST]
hostA
hostB
```

Communication with the manager hosts hostA and hostB will be non-encrypted, while communication with other manager hosts will be encrypted.

IM-View settings file (tuning.conf)

Format

```
LOGIN_HISTORY_MAX=number-of-connected-host-log-entries
MENU_AUTO_START={ON | OFF}
ACTIONLIST_AUTO_START={ON | OFF}
WWW_BROWSER_PATH=start-path-of-browser
CLIPBOARD_OUTPUT={ON | OFF}
LOGIN_USER_HISTORY_MAX={0|1}
SCREEN_TITLE_LOGININFO={ON | OFF}
```

File

`tuning.conf` (IM-View settings file)

`tuning.conf.model` (model file for the IM-View settings file)

Storage directory

View-path`\conf\`

Description

This file defines the operation of JP1/IM - View, such as the number of connected-host log entries in the Login window, the operation when the Event Console window is displayed, and whether data can be copied to the clipboard.

Specify each item in the `tuning.conf` file in the format *parameter-name=value*. The following lines are ignored in the definition file:

- A line consisting only of spaces
- A line beginning with a hash mark (#) or a hash mark preceded by any number of spaces (comment line)

When the definitions are applied

The definition takes effect after JP1/IM - View is restarted.

Information that is specified

`LOGIN_HISTORY_MAX=`*number-of-connected-host-log-entries*

Specifies the number of entries (hosts to which connection has been made) that are to be displayed in the **Host to connect** list box in the login window.

The permitted value range is from 0 to 20. If `0` is specified, no history of connected hosts is displayed. If this parameter is omitted, `5` is assumed. The default is `5`.

`MENU_AUTO_START={ON | OFF}`

Specifies whether the Tool Launcher is to be started when the Event Console window is displayed. If you specify `ON`, the Tool Launcher window is opened when the Event Console window is displayed. If you specify `OFF`, the Tool Launcher window is not opened when the Event Console window is displayed. If this parameter is omitted, `OFF` is assumed. The default is `OFF`.

`ACTIONLIST_AUTO_START={ON | OFF}`

Specifies whether the List of Action Results window is to be displayed when the Event Console window is displayed. If you specify `ON`, the List of Action Results window is opened when the Event Console window is displayed. If

you specify `OFF`, the List of Action Results window is not opened when the Event Console window is displayed. If this parameter is omitted, `OFF` is assumed. The default is `OFF`.

`WWW_BROWSER_PATH=`*start-path-of-browser*

Specifies the start path of the Web browser that is to be used to open the Tool Launcher and monitor windows. The default is that this parameter is not specified. If you specify this parameter, you must add a parameter in the definition file.

When you specify a path, express `\` as `\\`. Do not enclose the start path name in double-quotation marks (`"`). Make sure that the specified Web browser is supported by the Tool Launcher and the application that is started when monitor windows are opened.

If this parameter is omitted, the Web browser associated with files of the `.html` file type on the host is used. Specify this parameter in order to use a Web browser that is not associated with files of the `.html` file type (including a different version of the same Web browser).

`CLIPBOARD_OUTPUT={`<u>`ON`</u>` | OFF}`

Specifies whether the function for copying JP1 event information, action results, and command execution results to the clipboard is to be enabled.

Specifying `ON` enables the function for copying to the clipboard. When it is enabled, you use this function by selecting the information in the JP1/IM - View window that you want to copy, and then pressing the **Ctrl** and **C** keys to copy it in CSV format to the clipboard. In the Event Console window, **Copy** is displayed in the **Edit** menu.

Specifying `OFF` disables the function for copying to the clipboard.

If this parameter is omitted, `ON` is assumed.

`LOGIN_USER_HISTORY_MAX={0|`<u>`1`</u>`}`

Specifies whether to display the names of JP1 users who have logged in previously in the **User name** text box of the Login window. When `1` is specified, the names of users who logged in previously are displayed. When `0` is specified, the names are hidden. If you omit this parameter, or if you specify a value other than `0` or `1`, `1` is assumed. The default is `1`.

`SCREEN_TITLE_LOGININFO={`<u>`ON`</u>` | OFF}`

You can prevent the name of the logged-in JP1 user from being displayed in the title of the Monitoring Tree window, the Monitoring Tree (Editing) window, the Visual Monitoring (Editing) window, the Event Console window, the Execute Command window, and the List of Action Results window. The `ON` specification displays the name of the logged-in JP1 user. The `OFF` specification hides name of the logged-in JP1 user. The default is `ON`. If you omit this parameter, or if you specify a value other than `ON` or `OFF`, `ON` is assumed. The value is case sensitive.

Example definition

```
# ************************************************************
# * JP1/Integrated Management - View   Tuning definition file *
# ************************************************************

# Input history maximum number in connected hostname input field on log in
screen
LOGIN_HISTORY_MAX=5
# Tool Launcher is automatically started at log in whether (ON) (OFF).
MENU_AUTO_START=OFF
# List of Action Result is automatically started at log in whether (ON)
(OFF).
  ACTIONLIST_AUTO_START=OFFCLIPBOARD_OUTPUT=ON
# Copies JP1 event information, action results, and command execution
results to the clipboard (ON) (OFF).
CLIPBOARD_OUTPUT=ON
# Displays the names of previously logged-in users in the Login window (1)
```

```
(0).
LOGIN_USER_HISTORY_MAX=1
# Displays the user name in the window title bar (ON) (OFF).
SCREEN_TITLE_LOGININFO=ON
```

Definition file for opening monitor windows

Format

```
[@encode character-encoding]
DESC_VERSION=0300
{key-definition(SUBKEY parameter is used)
subkey-definition
association-definition
|key-definition(INTERFACE parameter is used)}
call-interface-definition
```

File

*company-name_product-name_*mon.conf

*company-name_series-name_product-name_*mon.conf

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:

Console-path\conf\console\monitor\

For a logical host:

shared-folder\jp1cons\conf\console\monitor\

In UNIX

For a physical host:

/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/console/monitor/

For a logical host:

shared-directory/jp1cons/conf/console/monitor/

Description

This definition file is used to define settings for calling monitor windows (such as a monitor window at an event source) from the Event Console window. Use this file to create a key from information such as the event ID and attributes, and a command line parameter from the event attributes.

The encoding defined in the definition file for calling monitor windows must be UTF-8 for JP1/IM - Manager for Linux and Shift-JIS or EUCJIS for JP1/IM - Manager for an OS other than Linux. In this definition file, `hitachi` cannot be specified in *company-name*.

JP1/IM provides the `jcomonitorfcheck` command for checking the contents of the definition file for opening monitor windows.For details about this command, see *jcomonitorfcheck* in *Chapter 1. Commands*.

When the definitions are applied

The definition takes effect after JP1/IM - Manager is restarted or when the `jco_spmd_reload` command is executed. Note that the changes made to the definition while the user is logged in to JP1/IM - View are not applied. You need to restart JP1/IM - View to apply the change.

Information that is specified

@encode

    Specifies the character encoding that is to be used in the definition file for opening monitor windows. This item is optional.

    To create an additional file for definition file for opening monitor windows, use an @encode statement to specify the character set for the definition file.

    Item names will be expressed in characters that can be represented in the character encoding specified in the @encode statement. In addition, the definition file for opening monitor windows will be saved in the character encoding specified in the @encode statement.

    In the following circumstances, item names displayed in JP1/IM - View might be garbled:

- If the item name uses characters that cannot be represented in the character encoding specified in the @encode statement
- If the character encoding specified in the @encode statement does not match the character encoding in which the file was saved

    If no @encode statement exists or if there is an error in the specified character set name that follows the @encode statement, the character set is determined automatically. However, depending on the contents of the definition file, the character encoding might not be determined correctly.

    The specifiable character encodings are as follows:

- C
- EUCJIS
- SJIS
- UTF-8
- GB18030

    Note

    If you use UTF-8 as the encoding to save a definition file, save the file without attaching a BOM (byte order mark).

    An error is output in the following cases:

- A character encoding other than C, EUCJIS, SJIS UTF-8 or GB18030 is specified
- The definition file does not begin with @encode.
- @encode is not followed by a character encoding specification.

    Note

    If you use a definition file for extended event attributes provided by another product, make sure the character encoding specified in the @encode statement matches the character encoding used in the definition file. In addition, if you will be transferring definition files, do not convert the character encoding of the definition files.

DESC_VERSION=0300

    This is the table version record.

key-definition

    Defines a fixed key in the event attributes that is to be used when a monitor window is opened. The key consists of three items:

- Event ID
- Product name
- Version

The combination of these attributes defines a link to operations and subkeys.

Format

```
DEF_KEY PRODUCT_NAME="product-name"
EVENT_ID=event-ID
[VERSION=version|ALL]
{SUBKEY=subkey
|INTERFACE=interface-name}
```

Arguments

- PRODUCT_NAME="*product-name*"

Specifies a product name as a character string, such as /HITACHI/JP1/AJS. This value must be the same as a value that is set in a PRODUCT_NAME extended attribute.

- EVENT_ID=*event-ID*

Specifies only the base part of an event identifier, expressed as eight hexadecimal characters. The extended part is ignored. If you need to include the extended part set for a JP1/SES event, use a subkey.

- VERSION=*version*

Specifies a version. The version specified in this argument is compared with the ACTION_VERSION JP1 event extended attribute. The version can be expressed in numeric characters (from 0 to 9), alphabetic characters (A to Z), the forward slash (/), and the hyphen (-). The alphabetic characters are not case sensitive.

Specify a single version as a string of no more than 8 bytes. To specify a range of versions, separate the start version from the end version with a hyphen (-). In this case, there must be at least one space preceding and following the hyphen.

The version specified here cannot duplicate any version specified in any other key definition.

- SUBKEY=*subkey*

Specifies the name of a subkey. This parameter and the INTERFACE parameter are mutually exclusive.

If you specify the SUBKEY parameter, you need the subkey definition corresponding to the subkey name specified for SUBKEY, and the association definition.

- INTERFACE=*interface-name*

Specifies an interface name. For the key to define, specify only one interface that is to be used when the monitor window opens. This parameter and the SUBKEY parameter are mutually exclusive.

If you specify the INTERFACE parameter, you cannot use the subkey definition and association definition.

Notes:

The versions are compared in ascending order. If the start version is greater than the end version, that key definition is ignored even though no error is issued.

The value specified in PRODUCT_NAME must be the same as the value specified in a PRODUCT_NAME JP1 event extended attribute.

subkey-definition

When the monitor window is opened, the subkey definition is linked from the fixed key and registers the event attributes as the key.

Format

```
DEF_SUBKEY
NAME=subkey-name
KEYS=attribute-name-1 [, attribute-name-2[,attribute-name-3[,attribute-name-4]]]
```

Arguments

- NAME=*subkey-name*

Specifies a name for the subkey, expressed using from 1 to 16 alphanumeric characters; no spaces or control characters can be used. This name is not case sensitive.

• KEYS=*attribute-name-1* [,*attribute-name-2* [,*attribute-name-3* [,*attribute-name-4*]]]

Specifies attribute names. The following table shows the specification formats of the attribute names.

Table 2–62: Specification formats of the attribute names

Specification format	Value format	Description
B.ARRIVEDTIME	13-digit decimal character string	Arrived time (time in milliseconds since UTC 1970-01-01 at 00:00:00)
B.DESTSERVER	Character string	Target event server name
B.GROUPNAME	Character string	Source group name
B.IDBASE	8 hexadecimal characters	Base part of the event ID
B.IDEXT	8 hexadecimal characters	Extended part of the event ID
B.PROCESSID	Decimal character string	Source process ID
B.SEQNO	Decimal character string	Sequence number in the database
B.SOURCESEQNO	Decimal character string	Sequence number by source
B.SOURCESERVER	Character string	Event-issuing server name
B.TIME	13-digit decimal character string	Registered time (time in milliseconds since UTC 1970-01-01 at 00:00:00)
B.USERNAME	Character string	Source user name
B.MESSAGE	Character string	Message
E.JP1_SOURCEHOST[#]	Character string	Event source host name
E.*xxxxxxx*	Character string	Extended attribute

#
   A business group name cannot be used for the event-issuing server name (B.SOURCESERVER) and the event source host name (E.JP1_SOURCEHOST). If a business group name is specified, it is treated as a host name.

association-definition

Defines the association between subkey values and the interface.

Format

```
DEF_IF_RELATION
SUBKEY_NAME=subkey-name
{ VALUE1="attribute-value-1" [[ VALUE2="attribute-value-2"]...]
|KEY_DEFAULT }
IF_NAME=interface-name
```

Arguments

• SUBKEY_NAME=*subkey-name*

Specifies the name of the subkey. Express the name using from 1 to 16 alphanumeric characters; no spaces or control characters can be used. This name is not case sensitive.

• VALUE*n*="*attribute-value*"

Specifies an attribute value and its sort order. Specify for *n* an integer in the range from 1 to 4 representing the sort order among the attributes specified in the KEYS parameter in the subkey definition. The key values must

match exactly. A regular expression cannot be used for the value. For a list of the specifiable attributes and their specification formats, see the explanation of *subkey-definition*.

If any of the attributes, such as VALUE1, VALUE2, ..., does not match, the interface specified in KEY_DEFAULT is used for the corresponding JP1 event.

- KEY_DEFAULT

Specify this argument instead of VALUE1, VALUE2, ..., in order to create an association with the interface when there is not an exact match with the values specified in VALUE1, VALUE2, ...

- IF_NAME=*interface-name*

Specifies the name of the interface that is to be called when the subkey values match. Express the interface name using from 1 to 16 alphanumeric characters; no spaces or control characters can be used. This name is not case sensitive.

call-interface-definition

Defines the interface to be used when a monitor window is opened.

Format

DEF_MTR_CALL

NAME=*interface-name*

EXEC_ID=*application-execution-definition-identifier*

PATH="*command-arguments*"

[PARAM=*attribute-name-1*[,*attribute-name-2*...]]

Arguments

- NAME=*interface-name*

Specifies a name for the interface. Express the name using from 1 to 16 alphanumeric characters; no spaces or control characters can be used. This name is not case sensitive.

- EXEC_ID=*application-execution-definition-identifier*

Specifies the identifier for an application execution definition. You must specify an identifier defined in the definition file for executing applications on the viewer.

You can launch the default browser by specifying "default_browser" for the EXEC_ID parameter. If you specify "default_browser" for the EXEC_ID parameter, specify a URL for the PATH parameter.

Note that a character string beginning with jco_ cannot be used because it is reserved as the application execution definition identifier.

- PATH="*command-arguments*"

Specifies command arguments that are to be passed to the executable file specified in EXEC_ID. The command line is formed by the name of the executable file specified in EXEC_ID and the arguments specified here. For example, you would specify arg1 and arg2 in the PATH parameter to form the following command line:

"app.exe arg1 arg2"

You can also specify in the PATH parameter reserved keywords that will be replaced with values from the viewer's operating environment attributes and event attributes. The following lists and describes the specifiable substitute keywords.

Table 2–63: Specifiable substitute keywords

Keyword	Substituted value
%JCO_JP1USER%	Central Console's login user name
%JCO_INSTALL_PATH%	Name of the viewer installation folder
%IM_EVC_PARAMETER_*n*%	Event attribute value specified in PARAM (*n*: integer of 1 or greater)

Keyword	Substituted value
`%IM_EVC_LANGUAGE%`	Depending on the language environment, the language switches between `Japanese` and `English`.

- `PARAM=`*attribute-name-1* `[,`*attribute-name-2...*`]`

Specifies the names of event attributes whose values are to be set. Sequential numbers that begin with 1 are assigned to the attribute names. This sequence corresponds to *n* in the substitute keywords.

Separate multiple event attributes with the comma, as shown in the example below:

`B.EXTID,E.A0`

You can specify some of the basic attributes and extended attributes. For details about the specifiable attributes and their specification formats, see the explanation of *subkey-definition*.

Example definition

This example opens a monitor window from the JP1 event that traps the Windows event log:

Note:

In this example, a line number is assigned at the beginning of each line for explanatory purposes.

```
1  DESC_VERSION=0300
2  #/HITACHI/JP1/NTEVENT_LOGTRAP 0600 TO
3  # Operating version
4  # 0600 FROM NT VERSION JP1/NTEVENT_LOGTRAP 0600 TO
5  DEF_KEY PRODUCT_NAME="/HITACHI/JP1/NTEVENT_LOGTRAP/NETMDM" EVENT_ID=00003A71 SUBKEY=SAMPLE
6  DEF_SUBKEY NAME=SAMPLE KEYS=E.A5
7  DEF_IF_RELATION SUBKEY_NAME=SAMPLE VALUE1="8010" IF_NAME=NETM_DM
8  DEF_MTR_CALL NAME=NETM_DM EXEC_ID=HITACHI_NETM_DM PATH="netmdm_argument"
```

Line 1

Indicates the character encoding used for the definition file. In this example, the character encoding is UTF-8.

Line 2

`DESC_VERSION=0300` means that the description format version of this file is `0300`.

Lines 3 to 5

These are comment lines. We recommend that you include the scope of the operating version.

Line 6

This is a key definition record. It means that if the product name is `/HITACHI/JP1/NTEVENT_LOGTRAP` and the event ID is `00003A71`, then the subkey `SAMPLE` is used to determine which monitor window is opened.

Line 7

This is a subkey definition record. It declares that the extended attributes `PRODUCT_NAME` and `A5` (Windows event log ID) are used with the subkey name `SAMPLE`.

Line 8

This is an association definition record. It means that if the value of subkey `E.A5` matches `8010`, the interface `NETM_DM` is used to display the monitor window.

Line 9

This is a call interface definition record. It means that the interface name is `NETM_DM` and the argument `netmdm_argument` is passed to the command whose application execution definition identifier is `HITACHI_NETM_DM`, which is then executed.

Email environment definition file (jimmail.conf)

Format

```
Charset=email-character-encoding
From=sender-email-address
DefaultTo=default-destination-email-address[,default-destination-email-
address...]
SmtpServer=SMTP-server-name
SmtpPort=SMTP-port-number
AuthMethod=authentication-method-when-sending-email
SmtpAuthPort=SMTP-AUTH-authentication-submission-port-number
Pop3Server=POP3-server-name
Pop3Port=POP3-port-number
AuthUser=authentication-account-name
AuthPassword=authentication-password
ConnectTimeout=network-connection-timeout-period
SoTimeout=communication-timeout-period
MailSubjectCutting=email-subject-drop-setting
MailNewLine=email-linefeed-code
```

File

`jimmail.conf` (email environment definition file)

`jimmail.conf.model` (model file of the email environment definition file)

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:
Console-path`\conf\mail`

For a logical host:
shared-folder`\JP1Cons\conf\mail`

Description

The email environment definition file is a definition file that sets information required to send an email, including email server host names, authentication methods, authentication account names, and passwords.

When the definitions are applied

The definition takes effect when the `jimmail` command is executed.

Information that is specified

The following rules are applied to the email environment definition file:

- Each entry must be specified on a line in *parameter-name=setting-value* format. On each line, *parameter-name* and *setting-value* are separated by the first equal sign (`0x3d`).

- Only `CR` (`0x0d`) + `LF` (`0x0a`) is treated as a line break. If line break codes other than `CRLF` are contained, the line break codes are converted to `CRLF` before output when a password is set by using the `jimmailpasswd` command.

- The parameter name is case sensitive.

- A line beginning with # (0x23) or Δ# is a comment statement. However, if there is a character other than a single-byte space (0x20) or a tab (0x09) before #, the line is not treated as a comment statement (Δ indicates a single-byte space or a tab).

- Single-byte spaces or tabs are treated as follows (Δ indicates a single-byte space or a tab):
  - Single-byte spaces or tabs immediately before or after a parameter name are ignored.
    Example: Δ*parameter-name*Δ=*setting-value*
  - Single-byte spaces or tabs immediately before or after the setting value are ignored. However, they are treated as characters and not ignored for the `AuthPassword` parameter.
    Example: *parameter-name*=Δ*setting-value*Δ

- If an invalid parameter is written, an error occurs. Also, if there is no equal sign (=) after a parameter name, an error occurs.

`Charset=`*email-character-encoding*

Defines the character encoding for the subject and text of an email to send.

The character encoding is not case sensitive.

The following table lists the initial values for the `Charset` parameter, and a value to be set if the value for the `Charset` parameter is not obtained.

Table 2–64: Initial values for the Charset parameter and setting values when the value could not be obtained

Environment	Initial value	Setting value when the value could not be obtained
Japanese environment	`iso-2022-jp`	`iso-8859-1`
Non-Japanese environment	`iso-8859-1`	`iso-8859-1`

The following table lists the character encoding that can be specified for `Charset`.

If you specify character encoding that cannot be specified, the setting value in the above table is assumed.

Table 2–65: Character encoding that can be specified for Charset

Character encoding	Description
`iso-2022-jp`	JIS encoding
`shift_jis`	Shift-JIS encoding
`euc-jp`	EUC encoding
`utf-8`	UTF-8 encoding
`iso-8859-1`	Latin1 encoding
`us-ascii`	ANSI encoding
`GB18030`	GB18030 encoding (GBK range only)
Others	Cannot be specified

If there is no parameter, the parameter does not have a value, or character encoding that cannot be specified for the parameter is defined, the `KAVB8715-W` message is output, and the initial value is set.

`From=`*source-email-address*

Defines the source email address of an email notification.

2. Definition Files

The initial value is the null character (**""**).

Only one source email address can be defined.

This item cannot be omitted.

Specify the source email address from 1 to 256 bytes.

The following table lists the permitted characters.

Table 2–66: Character encoding that can be used for From

Characters that can be used	Description
One-byte alphanumeric characters	`0` to `9`, and `a` to `z`
@	At mark (`0x40`)
.	Period (`0x2e`)
-	Hyphen (`0x2d`)
_	Underscore (`0x5f`)

If there is no essential parameter, the parameter does not have a value, a character that cannot be specified for a parameter is defined, a parameter is not in the RFC822 format, or a parameter is exceeding the maximum length, the `KAVB8714-E` message is output and the operation terminates abnormally.

DefaultTo=*default-destination-email-address*[**,***default-destination-email-address***...**]

Defines the default destination email address.

The initial value is the null character (**""**).

You can define 20 destination email addresses. To specify multiple email addresses, separate them by a comma (**,**).

A single-byte space or tab between an email address and a comma (**,**) is ignored.

Consecutive commas (**,**) are treated as a comma, and commas at the beginning and at the end are ignored. If the same email address is specified more than once, the email message is sent to the specified address only once.

This parameter can be omitted. If omitted, the -to option of the *jimmail* command must be specified.

If both the DefaultTo parameter and the -to option of the jimmail command are specified, the -to option is prioritized.

Specify the destination email address from 1 to 256 bytes.

The characters that can be used for the source email address can be used.

If unusable characters are specified, the parameter is not in the RFC822 format, or the parameter exceeds the maximum length, the `KAVB8714-E` message is output, and the operation terminates abnormally.

Also, if neither the DefaultTo parameter nor the -to option of the jimmail command is specified, the `KAVB8712-E` message is output, and the operation terminates abnormally.

SmtpServer=*SMTP-server-name*

Defines the host name or the IP address of the SMTP server to connect when sending an email. Configure one of the following files to enable successful host name resolution of *SMTP-server-name*:

- The jp1hosts file in JP1/Base on the manager host

- The jp1hosts2 file in JP1/Base on the manager host

- The hosts file or DNS

For the IP address, only IPv4 addresses can be specified. IPv6 addresses cannot be specified.

The initial value of the SmtpServer parameter is the null character (**""**).

Specify only one SMTP server name across the system.

This parameter cannot be omitted.

Specify 1 to 255 of one-byte characters for the host name.

If there is no essential parameter, the parameter does not have a value, a character that cannot be used for a parameter is defined, or the parameter exceeds the maximum length, the KAVB8714-E message is output, and the operation terminates abnormally.

SmtpPort=*SMTP-port-number*

Defines the port number of the communication port for the SMTP server.

The initial value for the SmtpPort parameter is 25. If you could not obtain the value, 25 is assumed. Specify the port number from 1 to 65535.

If you define NONE or POP for AuthMethod, this item takes effect.

If there is no parameter, the parameter does not have a value, a character other than a numeric value is specified for the parameter, or a value outside the range is specified for the parameter, the KAVB8715-W message is output. The command continues processing, assuming the initial value.

AuthMethod=*authentication-method-for-sending-email*

Defines the authentication method for sending an email.

This parameter cannot be omitted.

Use the value listed in the table below for the authentication method. The initial value is NONE.

Table 2–67: Authentication method for AuthMethod

Value of AuthMethod	Authentication method
NONE	No authentication
POP	POP before SMTP authentication
SMTP	SMTP-AUTH authentication

Depending on the authentication method for sending an email, the items that must be set for the email environment definition file vary.

If there is no essential parameter, the parameter does not have a value, or a value outside the range is specified for the parameter, the KAVB8714-E message is output, and the operation terminates abnormally.

The following table lists the setting items for each AuthMethod value.

Table 2–68: Setting items when AuthMethod is NONE

Parameter name	Setting	Omission	Value assumed when omitted
Charset	Y	Possible	iso-8859-1
From	Y	Impossible	--
DefaultTo	Y	Possible	""
AuthMethod	Y	Impossible	--
SmtpServer	Y	Impossible	--
SmtpPort	Y	Possible	25
SmtpAuthPort	N	--	--
Pop3Server	N	--	--
Pop3Port	N	--	--
AuthUser	N	--	--
AuthPassword	N	--	--
ConnectTimeout	Y	Possible	10,000

Parameter name	Setting	Omission	Value assumed when omitted
SoTimeout	Y	Possible	10,000
MailSubjectCutting	Y	Possible	OFF
MailNewLine	Y	Possible	CRLF

Legend:
    Y: Must be set.
    N: Not necessary to be set.

Table 2–69: Setting items when AuthMethod is POP

Parameter name	Setting	Omission	Value assumed when omitted
Charset	Y	Possible	iso-8859-1
From	Y	Impossible	--
DefaultTo	Y	Possible	""
AuthMethod	Y	Impossible	--
SmtpServer	Y	Impossible	--
SmtpPort	Y	Possible	25
SmtpAuthPort	N	--	--
Pop3Server	Y	Impossible	--
Pop3Port	Y	Possible	110
AuthUser	Y	Impossible	--
AuthPassword	Y	Impossible	--
ConnectTimeout	Y	Possible	10,000
SoTimeout	Y	Possible	10,000
MailSubjectCutting	Y	Possible	OFF
MailNewLine	Y	Possible	CRLF

Legend:
    Y: Must be set.
    N: Not necessary to be set.

Table 2–70: Setting items when AuthMethod is SMTP

Parameter name	Setting	Omission	Value assumed when omitted
Charset	Y	Possible	iso-8859-1
From	Y	Impossible	--
DefaultTo	Y	Possible	""
AuthMethod	Y	Impossible	--
SmtpServer	Y	Impossible	--
SmtpPort	N	--	--
SmtpAuthPort	Y	Impossible	587
Pop3Server	N	--	--

Parameter name	Setting	Omission	Value assumed when omitted
Pop3Port	N	--	--
AuthUser	Y	Impossible	--
AuthPassword	Y	Impossible	--
ConnectTimeout	Y	Possible	10,000
SoTimeout	Y	Possible	10,000
MailSubjectCutting	Y	Possible	OFF
MailNewLine	Y	Possible	CRLF

Legend:

Y: Must be set.

N: Not necessary to be set.

`SmtpAuthPort=`*SMTP-AUTH-authentication-submission-port-number*

Defines the submission port number of the communication port for the SMTP-AUTH authentication. The initial value is `587`. If you cannot obtain the value, `587` is assumed. Specify a value from 1 to 65535.

When using the SMTP-AUTH authentication, specify the number of the destination port used by the SMTP server to connect for the `SmtpAuthPort` parameter if the connection email server does not use the submission port.

When you define `SMTP` for `AuthMethod`, this item takes effect.

If this parameter does not exist, the parameter does not have a value, characters other than numeric values are specified for the parameter, or a value outside the range is specified for the parameter, the `KAVB8715-W` message is output. The command continues processing, assuming the initial value.

`Pop3Server=`*POP3-server-name*

Defines the host name or the IP address of the POP3 server to be used for POP before SMTP authentication. Configure one of the following files to enable successful host name resolution of *POP3-server-name*:

- The `jp1hosts` file in JP1/Base on the manager host

- The `jp1hosts2` file in JP1/Base on the manager host

- The `hosts` file or DNS

For the IP address, IPv4 addresses can be specified. IPv6 addresses cannot be specified.

If the email server serves as both the SMTP server and the POP3 server, specify the SMTP server name specified for `SmtpServer`.

Specify only one POP3 server name across the system.

Specify 1 to 255 one-byte characters as the host name of the POP3 server. The initial value is the null character (`" "`). Characters you can use as the host name of the POP3 server are the characters that can be used for the host name of the SMTP server.

If you define `POP` for `AuthMethod`, this item takes effect. When it takes effect, you must specify this parameter.

If there is no essential parameter, the parameter does not have a value, characters that cannot be specified for the parameter are specified, or the parameter exceeds the maximum length, the `KAVB8714-E` message is output, and the operation terminates abnormally.

`Pop3Port=`*POP3-port-number*

Defines the port number of the communication port for the POP3 server to use for the POP before SMTP authentication.

The initial value for the parameter is `110`. If you cannot obtain the value, `110` is assumed. Specify a value from 1 to 65535 for the port number.

If you define `POP` for `AuthMethod`, this item takes effect.

2. Definition Files

If there is no parameter, the parameter does not have a value, characters other than numeric values are specified for the parameter, or a value outside the range is specified for the parameter, the `KAVB8715-W` is output, and the initial value is assumed.

`AuthUser`=*authentication-account-name*

The `AuthUser` parameter defines the authentication account name to use for the POP before SMTP or SMTP-AUTH authentication.

Specify 1 to 255 one-byte characters for the authentication account name.

The initial value is the null character (`""`).

If you specify `POP` or `SMTP` for the `AuthMethod` parameter, this item takes effect.

If there is no essential parameter, the parameter does not have a value, characters (multi-byte) that cannot be used for the parameter are defined, or the parameter exceeds the maximum length, the `KAVB8714-E` message is output, and the operation terminates abnormally.

`AuthPassword`=*authentication-password*

For the `AuthPassword` parameter, the authentication password for the POP before SMTP or SMTP-AUTH authentication is set.

The authentication password for the `AuthPassword` parameter is set by using the `jimmailpasswd` command.

If you edit the email environment definition file, and set a password in plain text for the `AuthPassword` parameter, you cannot log in to the email server because the authentication password does not match when connecting to the email server.

If you specify `POP` or `SMTP` for the `AuthMethod` parameter, this item takes effect.

If there is no essential parameter, the parameter does not have a value, characters (multi-byte) that cannot be used for the parameter are specified, or the parameter exceeds the maximum length, the `KAVB8714-E` message is output, and the operation terminates abnormally.

`ConnectTimeout`=*network-connection-timeout-period*

For the `ConnectTimeout` parameter, define the timeout period in milliseconds for waiting until connection between the SMTP and POP3 servers is established. The initial value is 10,000 milliseconds (10 seconds).

Specify 1,000 to 3,600,000 (1 to 3,600 seconds) for the timeout period.

Change this value only when a timeout occurs with the initial value according to the operating environment.

If there is no parameter, the parameter does not have a value, a character string other than numeric characters is specified for the parameter, or a value outside the range is specified for the parameter, the `KAVB8715-W` message is output, and the initial value is assumed.

`SoTimeout`=*communication-timeout-period*

Define the timeout period in milliseconds until a response is received from the SMTP and POP3 servers for the `SoTimeout` parameter. The initial value is 10,000 milliseconds (10 seconds).

Specify a value from 1,000 to 3,600,000 (1 to 3,600 seconds) as the timeout period.

Only when a communication timeout error occurs with the initial value, change the value according to the operating environment.

If there is no parameter, the parameter does not have a value, a character string other than numeric characters is specified for the parameter, or a value outside the range is specified for the parameter, the `KAVB8715-W` message is output, and the initial value is assumed.

`MailSubjectCutting`=*email-subject-drop-setting*

For the `MailSubjectCutting` parameter, define whether to drop the email subject, and forcibly send the email if the email subject exceeds the maximum length when sending the email.

- When `OFF` is set, the email subject is not dropped, and the `jimmail` command terminates abnormally.

- When `ON` is set, drops the email subject according to the character encoding specified for the `Charset` parameter within 512 bytes, and continues sending the email.

The initial value is `OFF`. The setting value is not case sensitive.

If there is no parameter, the parameter does not have a value, or a value other than `ON` and `OFF` is specified, the `KAVB8715-W` message is output, and the initial value is assumed.

`MailNewLine=`*email-linefeed-code*

For the `MailNewLine` parameter, define the linefeed code to be used in the text of an email. The `jimmail` command replaces the linefeed code (`\n`) specified for the optional argument of the command with the linefeed code specified for this parameter before sending the email. The initial value is `CRLF`.

The setting value is not case sensitive.

The linefeed code is regulated as `CRLF` in RFC. Do not change the initial value if you do not have specific reasons. On some email servers, if linefeed codes other than `CRLF` are used, email messages might not be sent, or a line in email contents might not be broken.

The linefeed codes are defined by using the values listed in the following table.

Table 2–71: Setting value for MailNewLine

Setting value	Description
CRLF	CR (0x0d) + LF (0x0A)
LF	LF (0x0A)
CR	CR (0x0d)

If there is no parameter, the parameter does not have a value, or a value outside the range is defined for the parameter, the `KAVB8715-W` message is output, and the initial value is assumed.

Example

The following is the email environment definition file for a Japanese environment immediately after installation:

```
Charset=iso-2022-jp
From=
DefaultTo=
SmtpServer=
SmtpPort=25
AuthMethod=NONE
SmtpAuthPort=587
Pop3Server=
Pop3Port=110
AuthUser=
AuthPassword=
ConnectTimeout=10000
SoTimeout=10000
MailSubjectCutting=OFF
MailNewLine=CRLF
```

The following is the email environment definition file for a non-Japanese environment immediately after installation:

```
Charset=iso-8859-1
From=
DefaultTo=
SmtpServer=
```

```
SmtpPort=25
AuthMethod=NONE
SmtpAuthPort=587
Pop3Server=
Pop3Port=110
AuthUser=
AuthPassword=
ConnectTimeout=10000
SoTimeout=10000
MailSubjectCutting=OFF
MailNewLine=CRLF
```

2. Definition Files

Display message change definition file (jcochmsg.conf)

Format

```
DESC_VERSION=1
# Display-message-change-definition-comment
def definition-name-1
    [cmt comment]
    [define {enable | disable}]
    [addflag {true | false}]
    cnd
        event-condition
    end-cnd
    msg message
end-def

def definition-name-2
    [cmt comment]
    [define {enable | disable}]
    [addflag {true | false}]
    cnd
        event-condition
    end-cnd
    msg message
end-def
```

File

jcochmsg.conf (display message change definition file)

jcochmsg.conf.model (model file for the display message change definition file)

Storage directory

In Windows

    For a physical host:

        Console-path\conf\chattr\jcochmsg.conf

    For a logical host:

        shared-folder\jp1cons\conf\chattr\jcochmsg.conf

In UNIX

    For a physical host:

        /etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/chattr/jcochmsg.conf

    For a logical host:

        shared-directory/jp1cons/conf/chattr/jcochmsg.conf

Description

This file defines the JP1 event conditions that change the display of a message using the display message change function and defines the message after the change. JP1 event attributes that match event conditions are changed in accordance with the definitions in this file. Specify this file using the language encoding that is used by JP1/IM - Manager.

The maximum size of this file is 22 megabytes (23,068,672 bytes).

There are two types of parameters in the display message change definition file:

- Display message change definition file version
  Defines the format version of the display message change definition file.
- Display message change definition parameter
  Defines a condition for the JP1 events whose display message is to be changed and the display message after the change. The higher a display message change definition appears in the display message change definition file, the higher its priority.

When the definitions are applied

The definition takes effect when the event display message change function is enabled, and one of the following operations is performed:

- JP1/IM - Manager is restarted
- The `jco_spmd_reload` command is executed
- The **OK** button is clicked in the Add Display Message Change Definition Settings window opened from the **Display Message Change Definition Settings** menu
- The **Apply** button is clicked in the View Display Message Change Definition window

Information that is specified (display message change definition file version)
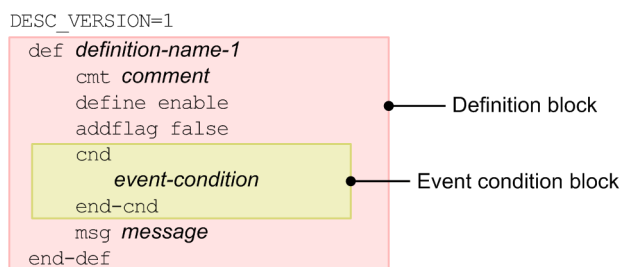
`DESC_VERSION`

Specifies the file version that determines the format of this display message change definition file. Specify a value of 1. If `DESC_VERSION` is omitted, 1 is assumed as the file version.

Specify `DESC_VERSION` on the first line of the definition file (the first line in the file excluding any null lines and comment lines). If there is no file version in the first line, 1 is assumed.

Information that is specified (display message change definition parameter)

As shown in the following figure, the definition parameter for changing the display message consists of a definition block and an event condition block.

Figure 2–9: Definition parameter for changing the display message

```
DESC_VERSION=1
def definition-name-1
    cmt comment
    define enable                  ──── Definition block
    addflag false
    cnd
        event-condition            ──── Event condition block
    end-cnd
    msg message
end-def
```

Multiple definition blocks can be specified. The number of definition blocks that can be specified is from 0 to 3,000. If the number of definition blocks exceeds the maximum, message KAVB4640-W is output, and processing continues, ignoring the definition blocks after number 3,000.

`def` to `end-def` (definition block)

> These are the start and end parameters for a display message change definition. The block from `def` to `end-def` can be omitted, in which case the system assumes that messages are not to be changed for any JP1 events.
>
> After `def`, specify the names of display message change definitions. If you specify `def`Δ*definition-1*Δ*definition-2*Δ, then Δ*definition-1*Δ*definition-2*Δ are treated as the definition names (Δ indicates a single-byte space).
>
> For a definition name, specify a character string of from 1 to 50 bytes. Each definition name must be unique within the display message change definition file. The permitted characters are all characters other than the control characters (from `0x00` to `0x1F` and `0x7F` to `0x9F`).

`cmt` *comment*

> Describes the comment for the display message change definition. The comment specified for `cmt` is displayed in the comment section of the Display Message Change Definition Settings window. Only one `cmt` parameter can be specified in the definition block. This parameter can be omitted. Specify the comment using up to 1,024 bytes. The permitted characters are all characters other than the control characters (from `0x00` to `0x1F` and `0x7F` to `0x9F`).

`define {`<u>`enable`</u>` | disable}`

> Specifies whether to enable the display message change definition. Only one `define` parameter can be specified in the definition block. To enable the display message change definition, specify `enable`, to disable it, specify `disable`. The `define` parameter can be omitted. By default, `enable` is set. The values are not case sensitive.

`addflag {true | `<u>`false`</u>`}`

> Indicates an additional display message change definition has been added from a window, and specifies whether the display message change definition is an additional display message change definition. Therefore, to edit the additional display message change definition file, you do not need to specify the `addflag` parameter. Only one `addflag` parameter can be specified in the definition block. Specify `true` for the additional display message change definition, and `false` for the display message change definition. When `true` is specified, the icon (📎) is displayed in **Type** of the View Display Message Change Definition window. The `addflag` parameter can be omitted. By default, `false` is set. The values are not case sensitive.

`cnd` to `end-cnd` (event condition block)

> These are the start and end parameters for the block that specifies a condition for the JP1 events whose display message is to be changed. You must specify at least one event condition block in a definition block. The event condition block cannot be omitted. If a received JP1 event satisfies multiple event conditions, the definition block closest to the beginning of the display message change definition file is used. Tabs and spaces before and after the `cnd` and `end-cnd` parameters are ignored.

> *event-condition*
>
> > Specifies a condition for the JP1 events whose display message is to be changed. You can specify from 1 to 256 event conditions per event condition block. When multiple event conditions are specified, it is assumed that they are connected with the AND condition. Specify an event condition in the following format (Δ indicates a single-byte space):
> >
> > *attribute-name*Δ*comparison-keyword*Δ*operand*[Δ*operand*]`...`
> >
> > Note that a line consisting of only spaces or tabs is ignored during processing.
> >
> > *attribute-name*
> >
> > Specifies the name of the attribute that you want to compare. To specify a basic attribute, place `B.` immediately before the name. To specify an extended attribute (common information or user-specific information), place `E.` immediately before the name. Uppercase and lowercase are distinguished.
> >
> > The following table lists and describes the combinations of attribute names and comparison keywords and the operands that can be specified.

Table 2–72: Combinations of attribute names and comparison keywords and the operands that can be specified

No.	Item	Attribute name	Comparison keyword	Operand
1	Event ID	B.ID	• Match • Does not match	A maximum of 100 of these items can be specified. Specify the event ID in hexadecimal notation. Letter case is ignored. The permitted range is from 0 to 7FFFFFFF.
2	Reason for registration	B.REASON	• Match • Does not match	A maximum of 100 of these items can be specified.
3	Source process ID	B.PROCESSID	• Match • Does not match	A maximum of 100 of these items can be specified. The permitted range is from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647.
4	Source user ID	B.USERID	• Match • Does not match	A maximum of 100 of these items can be specified. The permitted range is from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647.
5	Source group ID	B.GROUPID	• Match • Does not match	A maximum of 100 of these items can be specified. The permitted range is from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647.
6	Source user name	B.USERNAME	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 of these items can be specified, unless a regular expression is used, in which case only one item is allowed.
7	Source group name	B.GROUPNAME	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 of these items can be specified, unless a regular expression is used, in which case only one item is allowed.
8	Event-issuing server name (source host)[1]	B.SOURCESERVER	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 of these items can be specified, unless a regular expression is used, in which case only one item is allowed.
9	Destination event server name[1]	B.DESTSERVER	• First characters • Match	A maximum of 100 of these items can be specified, unless a regular expression is

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No.	Item	Attribute name	Comparison keyword	Operand
			• Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	used, in which case only one item is allowed.
10	Message	B.MESSAGE	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 of these items can be specified, unless a regular expression is used, in which case only one item is allowed.
11	Severity	E.SEVERITY	Match	Multiple items can be specified, unless a regular expression is used, in which case only one item is allowed. Only the following values can be specified: Emergency, Alert, Critical, Error, Warning, Notice, Information, or Debug.
12	User name	E.USER_NAME	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 of these items can be specified, unless a regular expression is used, in which case only one item is allowed.
13	Product name	E.PRODUCT_NAME	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 of these items can be specified, unless a regular expression is used, in which case only one item is allowed.
14	Object type	E.OBJECT_TYPE	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 of these items can be specified, unless a regular expression is used, in which case only one item is allowed.
15	Object name	E.OBJECT_NAME	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained	A maximum of 100 of these items can be specified, unless a regular expression is used, in which case only one item is allowed.

No.	Item	Attribute name	Comparison keyword	Operand
			• Regular expression	
16	Root object type	E.ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 of these items can be specified, unless a regular expression is used, in which case only one item is allowed.
17	Root object name	E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 of these items can be specified, unless a regular expression is used, in which case only one item is allowed.
18	Object ID	E.OBJECT_ID	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 of these items can be specified, unless a regular expression is used, in which case only one item is allowed.
19	Occurrence	E.OCCURRENCE	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 of these items can be specified, unless a regular expression is used, in which case only one item is allowed.
20	Result code	E.RESULT_CODE	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	A maximum of 100 of these items can be specified, unless a regular expression is used, in which case only one item is allowed.
21	Event source host name[#1]	E.JP1_SOURCEHOST	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained	A maximum of 100 of these items can be specified, unless a regular expression is used, in which case only one item is allowed.

No.	Item	Attribute name	Comparison keyword	Operand
			• Regular expression	
22	Program-specific extended attribute[2]	E.*xxxxxxx*	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	For the attribute name, you can specify a name with a maximum length of 32 bytes that begins with an uppercase letter and consists of uppercase letters, numeric characters, and the underscore (_). A maximum of 100 of these items can be specified, unless a regular expression is used, in which case only one item is allowed.

#1

> If the integrated monitoring database and the IM Configuration Management database are enabled, and the comparison keyword is Match or Do not match, the business group name can be specified in a path format.
>
> If the integrated monitoring database and the IM Configuration Management database are disabled, and a comparison keyword other than Match and Do not match is selected, a business group name specified in a path format is treated as a host name.
>
> If the -ignorecasehost option of the jcoimdef command is set to ON, and a comparison keyword other than Regular expression is selected, the character string is no longer case sensitive.

#2

> You can also specify a JP1 product-specific extended attribute. For example, the program-specific extended attribute for the JP1/AJS job execution host is E.C0. For details about the product-specific extended attributes, consult the documentation for the products that issue JP1 events.

comparison-keyword

Specifies one of BEGIN (begins with), IN (matches), NOTIN (does not match), SUBSTR (includes), NOTSUBSTR (does not include), or REGEX (regular expression) as the comparison keyword. The comparison keyword is case sensitive.

operand

Specifies a character string as the value that is to be compared with the attribute value as specified by the comparison keyword. Operands are case sensitive.

Separate multiple operands with one or more consecutive spaces or a tab. The OR condition is applied to the specified operands. Note that if a regular expression is specified, only one operand can be specified.

To specify a single-byte space, a tab, end-of-line code (CR or LF), or % as part of an operand, specify as follows:

No.	Value to be set	How to specify
1	Tab (0x09)	%09
2	Space (0x20)	%20
3	% (0x25)	%25
4	Linefeed code LF (0x0a)	%0a
5	Carriage return code CR (0x0d)	%0d

During maximum value checking for the definition format, %20 and %25 are each treated as a single character. The character code specified after the % is not case sensitive. The following shows an example of defining ID matches 100 and 200, which selects multiple operands:

B.IDΔINΔ100Δ200

Legend: Δ indicates a single-byte space (0x20)

You can specify a maximum of 4,096 bytes of operands per event condition and per event condition block (total length of operands in bytes that are specified in the event condition block).

msg

This parameter describes the message to be displayed.

You must specify one `msg` parameter in a definition block. The parameter cannot be omitted.

The `msg` parameter cannot exceed 1,023 bytes. The permitted characters are all characters other than the control characters (from `0x00` to `0x1F` and `0x7F` to `0x9F`).

If a `msg` parameter is specified outside of the definition block, message `KAVB4629-W` is output, the `msg` parameter specification is ignored, and processing continues.

In the circumstances listed below, message `KAVB4631-W` is output, and processing continues, ignoring the definition block that produced the error.

- The `msg` parameter is omitted

- The `msg` parameter is specified more than once

- The message specified in the msg parameter exceeds 1,023 bytes

- The message specified in the msg parameter includes control characters

To specify a variable in the message after the change, use a format such as `$EVSEV`. The variable will be replaced with the actual value of the attribute value in the event.

The following table describes the available variables.

Type of information	Variable name	Description
Information contained in the basic attributes of JP1 events	EVBASE	Entire basic event information[1]
	EVID	Event ID (*basic-code*:*extended-code*)
	EVIDBASE	Event ID (basic code)
	EVDATE	Event registration date (*YYYY/MM/DD*)[2]
	EVTIME	Event registration time (*hh:mm:ss*)[2]
	EVPID	Event source process ID
	EVUSRID	User ID of the event source process
	EVGRPID	Group ID of the event source process
	EVUSR	Event source user name
	EVGRP	Event source group name
	EVHOST	Event source host name
	EVIPADDR	Event source IP address
	EVSEQNO	Serial number
	EVARVDATE	Event arrival date (*YYYY/MM/DD*)[2]
	EVARVTIME	Event arrival time (*hh:mm:ss*)[2]
	EVSRCNO	Serial number at the event source
	EVMSG	Entire message text[3]
	EVDETAIL	Entire detailed event information[3, #4]
Information contained in the extended attributes of JP1 events	EVSEV	Severity levels in extended event information (`Emergency`, `Alert`, `Critical`, `Error`, `Warning`, `Notice`, `Information`, `Debug`)[3]
	EVUSNAM	User name[3]

Type of information	Variable name	Description
	EVOBTYP	Object type[3]
	EVOBNAM	Object name[3]
	EVROBTYP	Registration type[3]
	EVROBNAM	Root object name[3]
	EV"PRODUCT_NAME"	Product name[5]
	EV"OBJECT_ID"	Object ID[5]
	EV"OCCURRENCE"	Occurrence[5]
	EV"START_TIME"	Start time[5]
	EV"END_TIME"	End time[5]
	EV"RESULT_CODE"	Return code[5]
	EV"JP1_SOURCEHOST"	Issuing host name[5]
	EV"extended-attribute-name"	Any extended attribute[5]
Other	EV"@JP1IM_CORRELATE"	Correlation event flag • Not a correlation event: 0 • Correlation approval event: 1 • Correlation failure event: 2
	EV"@JP1IM_ORIGINAL_SEVERITY"	Severity levels in extended event information (before change) (Emergency, Alert, Critical, Error, Warning, Notice, Information, Debug)[3]
	EV"@JP1IM_CHANGE_SEVERITY"	New severity level flag • Severity is not changed: 0 • Severity is changed: 1
	ACTHOST	Value of the manager host name[3]
	EVENV1 to EVENV20	Data obtained by specifying parantheses (()) in a regular expression in the specification of an event condition[5] (applicable only when an extended regular expression is used at the manager host)

#1

The basic information of a JP1 event is converted to the following format and passed to the message after the change (Δ indicates a single-byte space):

event-ID Δ *event-source-user-name* Δ *event-source-user-ID* Δ *event-source-group-name* Δ *event-source-group-ID* Δ *event-source-event-server-name* Δ *event-source-process-ID* Δ *event-registration-date* Δ *event-registration-time* Δ *event-source-host-IP-address*

An item that is not set is replaced with the null character.

#2

This attribute value is converted using the time zone set for JP1/IM - Manager and is passed to the message after the change.

#3

When the message is changed, if the applicable attribute does not exist, the variable is converted to a null character and passed to the message after the change.

#4

When detailed attribute information for a JP1 event is in binary format, the variable is converted to a null character and passed to the message after the change.

#5
> If the applicable attribute does not exist, the character string of the variable is passed as-is to the message after the change.

Notes about specifying variables

- If you want to specify `$` as a character, specify the escape character `\` before the `$`.

- If you specify a character, such as an alphanumeric character or an underscore (`_`), immediately after the variable name, the variable will not be converted correctly. In such a case, enclose the variable name in curly brackets (`{ }`), as shown in the examples below. These examples assume that `100:0` is specified as the event ID (`$EVID`) and `ABC` is specified as the extended attribute EX (`$EV"EX"`).

  Examples:

  display-message-change-definition -> information-after-conversion

  `$EVID abc` -> `100:0 abc`

  `$EVIDabc` -> `$EVIDabc`

  `${EVID}abc` -> `100:0abc`

  `$EVID_abc` -> `$EVID_abc`

  `${EVID}_abc` -> `100:0_abc`

  `$EV"EX" abc` -> `ABC abc`

  `$EV"EX"abc` -> `ABCabc`

- If a non-variable name is specified, no information will be converted at that location. For example, if you specify `$AAA` but there is no variable `AAA`, `$AAA` will be set in the message after the change.

- If the value of the attribute specified in `EV"`*extended-attribute-name*`"` or `EVENV1` to `EVENV20` cannot be acquired, no information will be converted at that location. For example, if `$EV"BBB"` is specified but the JP1 event has no extended attribute `BBB`, `$EV"BBB"` will be set in the message after the change.

- If the value of the attribute specified in a variable other than `EV"`*extended-attribute-name*`"` or `EVENV1` to `EVENV20` cannot be acquired, the variable will be converted to the null character at that location. For example, if `$EVSEV` is specified but the JP1 event has no extended attribute `SEVERITY`, the null character will be set in the message after the change.

- When there is more than one event condition that uses a regular expression, and when there is more than one set of parentheses (`()`) in a regular expression, the data captured in parentheses is associated with variables `EVENV1` to `EVENV20` in a nested sequential manner, proceeding from left to right within each regular expression, and then through each event condition in series.

Conversion functions for inherited event information

- Inherited event information can be converted into character strings of a user-specified length. This makes it possible to display lists of message IDs, dates, and so on in an easy-to-read format where the data is aligned in a fixed-length field.

  If the length of the inherited event information is less than the length specified by the user, single-byte spaces are added to make it the specified length.

  If the length of the inherited event information is greater than the length specified by the user, the information is truncated to make it fit the length specified by the user.

  When multi-byte characters are truncated, the truncation is performed in such a way that characters are not broken. If the length after truncation is less than the length specified by the user, a single-byte space is added.

  Specification format:

  ```
  $variable-name$FIXLEN=number-of-bytes
  ```

Specify a numeric value from 1 to 1,023 for *number-of-bytes*. If the specification format is incorrect, $FIXLEN=*number-of-bytes* will be treated as a character string.

By enclosing *variable-name* in curly brackets ({ }), you can explicitly specify the material to be treated as part of the parameter.

No.	Specification format	Character string in $variable-name	Character string set in message	Remarks
1	$*variable-name* $FIXLEN=6	ABC	ABCΔ	Because the character string is shorter than the specified length, single-byte spaces are added to compensate.
2		ABCDEFG	ABCDEF	Because the character string exceeds the specified length, it is truncated.
3	$*variable-name* $FIXLEN=1024	ABC	ABC $FIXLEN=1024	Because the specified value exceeds the maximum value of 1023, it is treated as a character string.
4	$*variable-name* $FIXLEN=10225	ABC	ABCΔ ... Δ 5, where Δ ... Δ represents 1,019 Δ characters	Only the first four characters in the character string after $FIXLEN= are considered part of the parameter, so the fifth and subsequent characters are treated as a character string.
5	${*variable-name* $FIXLEN=10}235	ABC	ABCΔ235	The material in the curly brackets ({ }) through 10 is treated as the parameter, and 235 is treated as a character string.

Legend: Δ indicates a single-byte space

- It is possible to align the number of digits of numerical values to be displayed in the message by padding the value with zeros. This can be used when you want to convert the numeric value representing seconds to a format such as *ss*, *ss*.*sss*, or *ss*.*ssssss*.

Specification format:

```
$variable-name$FIXNUM=00.000000
```

You can specify 0 to 2 digits for the integer portion and 0 to 6 digits for the decimal portion.

This conversion is also possible when the value stored in the variable is a character string representation of a numeric value.

When a character string representing a non-numeric value is set, no conversion is performed if the integer portion exceeds the specified number of digits, or the value stored in the variable is greater than or equal to 100.

When the decimal portion exceeds the specified number of digits, the excess decimal places are truncated. Truncation is also performed whenever 7 or more decimal places are set in the value stored in the variable.

No.	Specification format	Character string in $variable-name	Character string set in message	Remarks
1	$*variable-name* $FIXNUM=00.000	1	01.000	The integer and decimal portions are padded with zeros.
2		123.123456	123.123456	No conversion is performed because the value is greater than or equal to 100.
3	$*variable-name* $FIXNUM=0.00	15	15.00	The integer portion is not converted because it exceeds the specified number of digits (1).
4	$*variable-name* $FIXNUM=00	1	01	The integer portion is padded with zeros.
5		1.5	01	The decimal portion exceeds the specified number of digits, so the excess decimal places are truncated.

No.	Specification format	Character string in $variable-name	Character string set in message	Remarks
6	$*variable-name* `$FIXNUM=00.000000`	`0.1234567`	`00.123456`	The 7th and subsequent decimal places are truncated.
7	$*variable-name* `$FIXNUM=.00`	`1`	`1.00`	The decimal portion is padded with zeros.
8	$*variable-name* `$FIXNUM=00.`	`1`	`01`	The integer portion is padded with zeros.
9	$*variable-name* `$FIXNUM=ABC`	`1`	`1$FIXNUM=ABC`	The invalid `$FIXNUM` specification is treated as a character string.
10	$*variable-name* `$FIXNUM=0.00`	`ABC`	`ABC`	No conversion is performed because the value in $*variable-name* is non-numeric.
11		`0.0000000A`	`0.0000000A`	

- The number of seconds elapsed since 1970/01/01 is converted to character strings representing the year, month, day, hour, minute, and seconds.

  The conversion uses the time zone of the manager host.

  No conversion is performed unless the value stored in the variable is a character string representing a numeric value from 0 to 2,147,483,647.

| No.	Specification format	Conversion
1	$*variable-name*`$YEAR`	Converts the number of seconds elapsed since 1970/01/01 to a year. After conversion, the value is output in the format *YYYY*. The year to be output is padded with zeros as necessary to make it 4 digits.
2	$*variable-name*`$MONTH`	Converts the number of seconds elapsed since 1970/01/01 to a month After conversion, the value is output in the format *MM*. The month to be output is padded with zeros as necessary to make it 2 digits.
3	$*variable-name*`$DAY`	Converts the number of seconds elapsed since 1970/01/01 to a day. After conversion, the value is output in the format *DD*. The day to be output is padded with zeros as necessary to make it 2 digits.
4	$*variable-name*`$HOUR`	Converts the number of seconds elapsed since 1970/01/01 to an hour. After conversion, the value is output in the format *hh*. The hour to be output is padded with zeros as necessary to make it 2 digits. The hour value is output in 24-hour format.
5	$*variable-name*`$MIN`	Converts the number of seconds elapsed since 1970/01/01 to a minute. After conversion, the value is output in the format *mm*. The minutes value to be output is padded with zeros as necessary to make it 2 digits.
6	$*variable-name*`$SEC`	Converts the number of seconds elapsed since 1970/01/01 to seconds. After conversion, the value is output in the format *ss*. The seconds value to be output is padded with zeros as necessary to make it 2 digits.

- Successive format conversion functions can be specified.

  If you specify a succession of format conversion functions, the format conversions will be performed from left to right in the order specified.

  Even if the previous format conversion fails, subsequent conversion processing is performed.
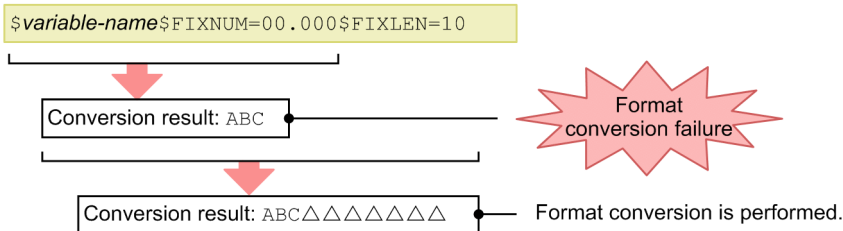
Figure 2–10: Successive format conversions

(When character string "5" is stored in $variable-name)
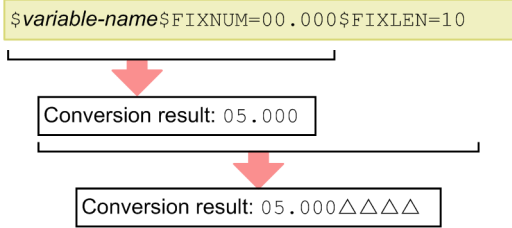
$variable-name$FIXNUM=00.000$FIXLEN=10

Conversion result: 05.000

Conversion result: 05.000△△△△

Even if the previous format conversion fails,
subsequent conversion processing is performed.

(When character string "ABC" is stored in $variable-name)

$variable-name$FIXNUM=00.000$FIXLEN=10

Conversion result: ABC

Format conversion failure

Conversion result: ABC△△△△△△△

Format conversion is performed.

Legend:
△: single-byte space

comment-line

A line beginning with a hash mark (#) is treated as a comment. Note that the comment will be deleted if the display message change definition is set from JP1/IM - View.

Example definition

If the event ID matches 100 or 200, the severity is Warning, and the source host matches hostA, hostB, or hostC, change the message to A failure occurred in the database server, with the date and time prepended to the beginning of the message.

```
DESC_VERSION=1
def display-message-change-1
    cmt comment1
    define enable
    addflag false
    cnd
        B.ID IN 100 200
        E.SEVERITY IN Warning
        B.SOURCESERVER IN hostA hostB hostC
    end-cnd
    msg $EVDATE $EVTIME A failure occurred in the database server
end-def
```

The following example extracts the message ID and message text portions from the Hntr log.

```
DESC_VERSION=1
def display-message-change-1
    cmt comment1
    define enable
```

```
    addflag false
    cnd
        E.OBJECT_TYPE IN LOGFILE
        E.OBJECT_NAME SUBSTR HNTRLib2
        E.ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE IN LOGFILE
        E.PRODUCT_NAME IN /HITACHI/JP1/NT_LOGTRAP
        B.MESSAGE REGEX [0-9]{4}%20[0-9]{4}/[0-9]{2}/[0-9]{2}%20[0-9]{2}:
[0-9]{2}:[0-9]{2}\.[0-9]{3}[%20]+.*[%20]+[0-9A-Z]+%20[0-9A-Z]+[%20]+([^
%20]+)[%20]+(.*)
    end-cnd
    msg $EVENV1 $EVENV2
end-def
```

The following example prepends a character string to the beginning of all messages for a particular product.

```
DESC_VERSION=1
    def display-message-change-1
    cmt comment1
    define enable
    addflag false
    cnd
        E.PRODUCT_NAME IN PRODUCT_A
    end-cnd
    msg [Product A]$EVMSG
end-def
```

Display item definition file for a display message change definition (chmsg_attr_list.conf)

Format

```
# comment-line
attribute-name
attribute-name
     :
     :
attribute-name
```

File

`chmsg_attr_list.conf` (display item definition file for a display message change definition)

`chmsg_attr_list.conf.model` (model file for the display item definition file for a display message change definition)

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:

Console-path`\conf\chattr\attr_list`

For a logical host:

shared-folder`\jp1cons\conf\chattr\attr_list`

In UNIX

For a physical host:

`/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/chattr/attr_list`

For a logical host:

shared-directory`/jp1cons/conf/chattr/attr_list`

Description

This definition file specifies the items to be displayed in the **Attribute name** display area of the Display Message Change Definition Settings window. The display items specified in the display item definition file for a display message change definition are displayed in the **Attribute name** display area of the Display Message Change Definition Settings window in the order they are specified.

When the definitions are applied

The definitions take effect when Central Console is started and when the definitions are re-read by executing the `jco_spmd_reload` command.

Information that is specified

comment-line

A line beginning with a hash mark (#) is treated as a comment.

attribute-name

The items to be displayed in the **Attribute name** display area of the Display Message Change Definition Settings window are specified in the display item definition file for a display message change definition. Write one attribute name corresponding to a display item on each line. You can specify from 0 to 256 display items.

Uppercase and lowercase are distinguished. Space and tab characters specified at the beginning or the end of the attribute name are ignored.

When `SEPARATOR` is specified, a horizontal line such as – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – is displayed in the **Attribute name** display area of the Display Message Change Definition Settings window. `SEPARATOR` can be used to separate frequently used items from those used less frequently.

However, if only `SEPARATOR` is specified, only – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – will appear in the **Attribute name** display area. If you then select – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –, you will be unable to set the attribute name.

The following table lists the attribute names that can be specified.

Table 2–73: List of display items

No.	Display item	Attribute name
1	Event source host name[#]	`E.JP1_SOURCEHOST`
2	Registered host name	`B.SOURCESERVER`
3	Event level	`E.SEVERITY`
4	Object type	`E.OBJECT_TYPE`
5	Object name	`E.OBJECT_NAME`
6	Root object type	`E.ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE`
7	Root object name	`E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME`
8	Occurrence	`E.OCCURRENCE`
9	User name	`E.USER_NAME`
10	message	`B.MESSAGE`
11	Product name	`E.PRODUCT_NAME`
12	Event ID	`B.ID`
13	Destination event server name	`B.DESTSERVER`
14	Program-specific extended attribute	`OTHER_EXTENDED_ATTRIBUTE`
15	Reason for registration	`B.REASON`
16	Source process ID	`B.PROCESSID`
17	Source user name	`B.USERNAME`
18	Source user ID	`B.USERID`
19	Source group name	`B.GROUPNAME`
20	Source group ID	`B.GROUPID`
21	Object ID	`E.OBJECT_ID`
22	Return code	`E.RESULT_CODE`
23	– – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	`SEPARATOR`

Note:

If an attribute name is specified twice, both specifications are ignored.

If the display item definition file for a display message change definition cannot be read, or the number of valid display items is 0, items 1 to 22 are displayed.

\#

If the user mapping function of the event source host is not enabled, this item is cannot be displayed in the Display Message Change Definition Settings window.

Example definition

```
E.JP1_SOURCEHOST
B.SOURCESERVER
E.SEVERITY
E.OBJECT_TYPE
E.OBJECT_NAME
E.ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE
E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME
E.OCCURRENCE
E.USER_NAME
B.MESSAGE
E.PRODUCT_NAME
B.ID
B.DESTSERVER
OTHER_EXTENDED_ATTRIBUTE
B.REASON
B.PROCESSID
B.USERNAME
B.USERID
B.GROUPNAME
B.GROUPID
E.OBJECT_ID
E.RESULT_CODE
```

Automatic input definition file for a display message change definition (chmsg_auto_list.conf)

Format

```
# comment-line
[DEFAULT_NAME display-message-change-definition]
attribute-name
attribute-name
    :
    :
attribute-name
attribute-name
```

File

`chmsg_auto_list.conf` (automatic input definition file for a display message change definition)

`chmsg_auto_list.conf.model` (model file for the automatic input definition file for a display message change definition)

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:

Console-path`\conf\chattr\auto_list`

For a logical host:

shared-folder`\jp1cons\conf\chattr\auto_list`

In UNIX

For a physical host:

`/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/chattr/auto_list`

For a logical host:

shared-directory`/jp1cons/conf/chattr/auto_list`

Description

This file defines the JP1 event attributes that are set automatically when the Add Display Message Change Definition Settings window opens. The window opens when the user selects it from the **Display Message Change Definition Settings** menu after selecting a JP1 event from the list of events in the Event Console window and selecting **View**. You can also define a default name for the display message change definition.

When the definitions are applied

The contents of the definition file take effect when Central Console is started and when the definitions are re-read by executing the `jco_spmd_reload` command.

Information that is specified

 # comment-line

A line beginning with a hash mark (#) is treated as a comment.

`DEFAULT_NAME` *display-message-change-definition*

Specifies the identifier that defines the display message change definition. The identifier must be on the first line in the file (the first line in the file that is not a null line or a comment line).

The display message change definition specified for this parameter is displayed as the initial value when the Add Display Message Change Definition Settings window opens. The window opens when the user selects it from the **Display Message Change Definition Settings** menu after selecting a JP1 event from the list of events in the Event Console window and selecting **View**.

For the name, specify a character string of up to 40 bytes. The permitted characters are all characters other than the control characters (from `0x00` to `0x1F` and `0x7F` to `0x9F`). If a name with more than 40 bytes is specified, characters after the 40th are dropped, and the first 40 bytes of the character string are used as the display message change definition. If this parameter is omitted, `Add display message change definition` is assumed as the display message change definition.

attribute-name

For the automatic input definition file for a display message change definition, specify the attribute of a JP1 event that is to be set as an event condition when the Add Display Message Change Definition Settings window opens. The window opens when the user selects it from the **Display Message Change Definition Settings** menu after selecting a JP1 event from the list of events in the Event Console window and selecting **View**. At this time, the condition for the attribute name specified for this parameter will be displayed as the initial value.

For the definition items, write one attribute name of a JP1 event that will be set on each line.

Uppercase and lowercase are distinguished. Space and tab characters specified at the beginning or the end of the attribute name are ignored.

If there are no valid attribute names, the `KAVB1952-W` message is output to the integrated trace log file, and the default items are used.

If the same attribute name is specified twice, both are ignored, and the `KAVB1954-W` message is output to the integrated trace log file.

The order in which the attributes are written in this definition file determines the order in which JP1 event attributes are displayed automatically in the **Event conditions** section of the Display Message Change Definition Settings window.

If *attribute-name* is specified incorrectly, the `KAVB1953-W` message is output to the integrated trace log file, and the attribute name is ignored.

The following table lists the attribute names that can be specified.

Table 2–74: List of display items

No.	Display item	Attribute name
1	Event source host name[#]	`E.JP1_SOURCEHOST`
2	Registered host name	`B.SOURCESERVER`
3	Event level	`E.SEVERITY`
4	Object type	`E.OBJECT_TYPE`
5	Object name	`E.OBJECT_NAME`
6	Root object type	`E.ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE`
7	Root object name	`E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME`
8	Occurrence	`E.OCCURRENCE`
9	User name	`E.USER_NAME`
10	Message	`B.MESSAGE`

No.	Display item	Attribute name
11	Product name	`E.PRODUCT_NAME`
12	Event ID	`B.ID`
13	Destination event server name	`B.DESTSERVER`
14	Reason for registration	`B.REASON`
15	Source process ID	`B.PROCESSID`
16	Source user name	`B.USERNAME`
17	Source user ID	`B.USERID`
18	Source group name	`B.GROUPNAME`
19	Source group ID	`B.GROUPID`
20	Object ID	`E.OBJECT_ID`
21	Return code	`E.RESULT_CODE`

Note:

If an attribute name is specified twice, both specifications are ignored.

If the definition file cannot be read, or the number of valid display items is 0, items 1 to 12 are displayed.

\#

If the user mapping function of the event source host is not enabled, this item is cannot be displayed in the Add Display Message Change Definition Settings window.

Example definition

```
DEFAULT_NAME display-message-change-definition
E.JP1_SOURCEHOST
B.SOURCESERVER
E.SEVERITY
B.MESSAGE
E.PRODUCT_NAME
B.ID
```

Environment definition file for events after the display message is changed (chmsgevent.conf)

Format

```
[logical-host-name\JP1CONSOLEMANAGER]
"SEND_CHANGE_MESSAGE_EVENT"=dword:hexadecimal-value
```

File

`chmsgevent.conf` (environment definition file for events after the display message is changed)

`chmsgevent.conf.update` (model file for the environment definition file for events after the display message is changed)

Storage directory

In Windows

 Console-path`\default\`

In UNIX

 `/etc/opt/jp1cons/default/`

Description

This file defines the execution environment of the function for issuing an event after a display message has been changed. It specifies whether to enable the function.

When the definitions are applied

The definitions take effect when JP1/IM - Manager is restarted after the `jbssetcnf` command has been executed in JP1/Base to apply the definitions to the JP1 common definition information.

Information that is specified

`[`*logical-host-name*`\JP1CONSOLEMANAGER]`

 Indicates the key name of the JP1/IM - Manager environment settings.

 For *logical-host-name*, specify `JP1_DEFAULT` for a physical host and *logical-host-name* for a logical host.

`"SEND_CHANGE_MESSAGE_EVENT"=dword:`*hexadecimal-value*

 Specifies whether to enable the function to issue an event after a display message is changed.

- `00000001`: Enabled (issue an event after a display message is changed)

- `00000000`: Disabled (do not issue an event after a display message is changed)

 The default value is `00000000` (disabled).

Example definition

```
[JP1_DEFAULT\JP1CONSOLEMANAGER]
"SEND_CHANGE_MESSAGE_EVENT"=dword:00000000
```

Web page call definition file (hitachi_jp1_product-name.html)

Format

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<META HTTP-EQUIV="refresh" CONTENT="0;URL=URL-of-other-product's-web-page">
</HEAD>
</HTML>
```

File

hitachi_jp1_*product-name*.html (Web page call definition file)

hitachi_jp1_*product-name*.html.model (model file for the Web page call definition file)

Storage directory

View-path\conf\webdata\en\

Description

This file is used for calling another product's Web page from the Tool Launcher.

When another product's Web page is to be called from the Tool Launcher, the Web page call definition file is referenced first and then its URL defined in this file is accessed. If you plan to call some other product's web page from the Tool Launcher, you must set its URL by editing this file as appropriate to your environment.

If you attempt to display a Web page from the Tool Launcher without having set its URL, a page describing the setting method is displayed.

List of Web page call definition files

> JP1/IM provides the definition files listed in the table below. See the individual linked product documentation for details about the versions and operating systems that support the linked product.

Table 2–75: List of Web page call definition files that correspond to item names in the Tool Launcher window

Item in the Tool Launcher window			Web page call definition file name	Product name
Folder name	Subfolder name	Function name		
Network Management	--	Network Node Manager	hitachi_jp1_cm2.html	HP NNM Version 7.5 or earlier
				HP NNM
Inventory/ Software Distribution	--	Integrated Asset Management	hitachi_jp1_assetinfomationmanager.html	JP1/Asset Information Manager
	--	Inventory/ Software Distribution[#]	hitachi_jp1_netmdm.html	JP1/Software Distribution Manager
Storage Management	Storage Area	Storage System Usage Management	hitachi_jp1_hicommand_tuning_manager.html	JP1/HiCommand Tuning Manager

Item in the Tool Launcher window			Web page call definition file name	Product name
Folder name	Subfolder name	Function name		
	`Manageme nt`	`Storage Hardware Management`	`hitachi_jp1_hicommand_device_mana ger.html`	JP1/HiCommand Device Manager
		`Storage Resource Allocation Management`	`hitachi_jp1_hicommand_provisionin g_manager.html`	JP1/HiCommand Provisioning Manager
		`Storage Replication Management`	`hitachi_jp1_hicommand_replication _manager.html`	Hitachi Replication Manager
		`Tiered Storage Resource Management`	`hitachi_jp1_hicommand_tiered_stor age_manager.html`	JP1/HiCommand Tiered Storage Manager
		`Global Input/ output Path Availability Management`	`hitachi_jp1_hicommandGLAM.html`	JP1/HiCommand Global Link Availability Manager
`Server Management`	`--`	`Web Console`	`hitachi_jp1_systemmanager.html`	JP1/Server Conductor

Legend:

--: None

#

JP1/IM - View for Windows cannot link with the Web page versions of JP1/Software Distribution Manager.

By changing the URLs specified in these HTML files to the URLs of individual product Web pages, you can access those products' Web pages from the Tool Launcher window.

When the definitions are applied

The definition takes effect when JP1/IM - View is restarted.

Information that is specified

`<META HTTP-EQUIV="refresh" CONTENT="0;URL=`*URL-of-other-product's-web-page*`">`

Specifies the URL of another product's Web page.

If you attempt to display another product's Web page from the Tool Launcher without setting its URL, a page describing the setting method is displayed (*View-path*`\conf\webdata\en \webconfig_hitachi_jp1_`*product-name*`.html`). You can specify the URL by following the instructions provided on the displayed page.#

#

• The URL set on this page is the default value. With some products, the user can customize the URL. Check the URLs used by other products beforehand.

Sometimes, the URL of a product will have changed, for a reason such as upgrading. If no window opens at the specified URL, check the applicable product's documentation.

• In *host name*, specify the host name or IP address of the machine where the product corresponding to the Web page is installed.

Example definition

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<META HTTP-EQUIV="refresh" CONTENT="0;URL=http://hostA/OvCgi/ovlaunch.exe">
</HEAD>
</HTML>
```

Definition file for the Tool Launcher window

Format

```
@file type="definition-file-type", version="definition-format-version";
# comment-line
@define-block type="function-tree-def";
folder-definition
function-definition
@define-block-end;
```

File

`!JP1_CC_FTREE0.conf.model` (model file for the definition file for the Tool Launcher window)

Storage directory

View-path`\conf\function\en\`

Description

This file defines tree and item information to be displayed in the Tool Launcher window of JP1/IM - View.

JP1/IM provides the `jcofuncfcheck` command for checking the contents of the definition file for the Tool Launcher window. For details about this command, see *jcofuncfcheck (Windows only)* in *Chapter 1. Commands*.

When the definitions are applied

The definition takes effect after JP1/IM - View is restarted.

Information that is specified

`@file type="function-definition"`

Declares that this is a definition file for the Tool Launcher window. This statement is mandatory.

You must always specify `function-definition`.

This statement must be on the first line of the file.

`version="0300";`

Specify `0300` for the version.

comment-line

A line beginning with a hash mark (#) is treated as a comment.

`@define-block type="function-tree-def"; to @define-block-end;`(Tool Launcher definition block)

Tool Launcher definition block

Creates folders or functions that are to be displayed in the Tool Launcher window and specifies application execution definition identifiers to associate the application that is to be executed when a function is chosen.

The functions are displayed in the Tool Launcher window in the order of their file names. Within the same file, the functions are displayed in the order of their definition blocks. You can change the display order of menu items by changing the order of the file names or definition blocks.

The statements that can be specified in this block depend on whether folders or functions are being defined:

Table 2–76: Statements

When folders are defined	When functions are defined
`id` statement `parent_id` statement `name` statement	`id` statement `parent_id` statement `name` statement `execute_id` statement `icon` statement `arguments` statement

If any other statement is specified, an error is output but only the extraneous statement is ignored.

The following describes these statements.

`id="`*menu-identifier*`";`

Defines a menu identifier for the menu tree definition block. This statement is mandatory. This statement can be specified only once in a block.

If the file to be analyzed contains multiple blocks with the same `id`, their priority is determined as follows and only the block that has the highest priority is effective:

1. Last block when the file names are sorted in ascending order

2. Last block in the file

All other blocks are ignored.

Express a menu identifier using from 1 to 32 alphanumeric characters. This character string must be unique within the definition file for the Tool Launcher window. To achieve uniqueness, observe the following naming rules:

• When defining folders

company-name[_*product-name*]

• When defining functions

company-name_product-name[_*function-name-(or-window-name)*]

If an appropriately named folder name already exists, do not add a new folder; use the definition file storage location folder already specified in the other definition file.

`"root"` cannot be used because it is reserved for the highest menu identifier.

A character string beginning with `jco_` cannot be used because it is reserved as an application execution identifier.

`parent_id="`*parent-menu-identifier*`";`

Specifies `root` or the menu identifier that is located above the local menu identifier in the tree configuration. You can specify a maximum of 3 hierarchical levels, including `root`. This statement is mandatory. This statement can be specified only once in a block.

You cannot specify multiple parent menu identifiers to create multiple higher folders.

`name="`*display-name*`";`

Defines the name that is to be displayed in the Tool Launcher window. This statement is mandatory. This statement can be specified only once in a block.

Specify in *display-name* the character string that is to be displayed in the Tool Launcher window; we recommend that you use a simple but readily understood name. The character string can contain Japanese characters.

We recommend that you use a noun phrase, such as the character string `Command Execution Function`, because the specified value is displayed in the menu.

Although this value need not be unique in the definition, we recommend that you assign a unique name to eliminate possibilities for confusion.

`execute_id="`*application-execution-definition-identifier*`";`

> Specifies the identifier for the application execution definition that is to be executed when the function displayed in the Tool Launcher window is double-clicked. If you specify a function, this statement is mandatory. You can specify this statement only once in a block.
>
> You can launch the default browser by specifying `"default_browser"` for the `execute_id` parameter. If you specify `"default_browser"` for the `execute_id` parameter, specify a URL in the `arguments` parameter.
>
> If you are creating a folder, this statement is ignored if specified.
>
> If the specified application execution definition identifier does not exist, the menu is not displayed.
>
> Note that a character string beginning with `jco_` cannot be used, because it is reserved as the application execution definition identifier.

`icon="`*display-icon-file-name*`";`

> Specifies the file that contains the icon that is to be displayed in the Tool Launcher window. Specify the full path name of a GIF file. The recommended size for the GIF image is 16 × 16 pixels. If the specified icon image is not this size, it will be resized when the icon is displayed.
>
> You can specify this statement only when you are specifying a function.
>
> If you are creating a folder, this statement is ignored if specified.
>
> If this statement is omitted, the common icon is used.

`arguments="`*command-arguments*`";`

> Specifies arguments for the application specified in `execute_id`. You can use this statement only when you are specifying a function. You can specify this statement only once in a block.
>
> You can also set in `arguments` reserved keywords that will be replaced with the viewer's operating environment attributes or alternate strings for substitution from registry values. For details about alternate strings, see *Alternate string* in *Definition file for executing applications* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.
>
> If you are creating a folder, this statement is ignored if specified.
>
> The full path of the executable file specified in `execute_id` is linked with the value of `arguments` obtained from the alternate string with a single space added. In this case, the command cannot be executed if its length exceeds 1,024 characters.

The following shows an example definition of a menu tree definition block:

```
@define-block type="function-tree-def";
id="hitachi_jp1";
parent_id="root";
name="Sample management";
@define-block-end;
@define-block type="function-tree-def";
id="hitachi_jp1_seihin_sample";
parent_id="hitachi_jp1";
name="Sample window";
icon="sample.gif";
execute_id="hitachi_jp1_seihin_sample_execute";
arguments="node_map";
@define-block-end;
```

Example definition

The following shows an example of the definition file for the Tool Launcher window:

```
#
# All Rights Reserved, Copyright (C) 2000, Hitachi, Ltd.
#
@file type="function-definition", version="0300";
#----------------------------------------------------------
@define-block type="function-tree-def";
id="jco_folder_Network";
parent_id="root";
name="Network Management";
@define-block-end;
#----------------------------------------------------------
@define-block type="function-tree-def";
id="jco_JP1_Cm2";
parent_id="jco_folder_Network";
name="Network Management";
icon="%JCO_INSTALL_PATH%\image\menu\cm2_manager.gif";
execute_id="default_browser";
arguments="%JCO_INSTALL_PATH%\conf\webdata\en\hitachi_jp1_cm2.html";
@define-block-end;
#----------------------------------------------------------
@define-block type="function-tree-def";
id="jco_folder_JobSystemOperation";
parent_id="root";
name="Job System Management";
@define-block-end;
#----------------------------------------------------------
@define-block type="function-tree-def";
id="jco_JP1_AJS2";
parent_id="jco_folder_JobSystemOperation";
name="Job System Management";
icon="%JCO_INSTALL_PATH%\image\menu\ajs2_manager.gif";
execute_id="jco_JP1_AJS2";
arguments="-t "%JCO_JP1TOKEN%"";
@define-block-end;
#----------------------------------------------------------
```

2. Definition Files

Command button definition file (cmdbtn.conf)

Format

```
DESC_VERSION=file-version

#comment-line
def
  [usr target-user-name target-user-name ...]

  btn command-button-name
    [cmt comment-about-command-button]
    [cmdtype {agent|client}]
    [inev {true|false}]
    [hst target-host]
    cmd command-line
    [var environment-variable-file-name]
    [qui {true|false}]
    [preview {true|false}]
  end-btn
  :
  :
end-def
:
:
```

File

cmdbtn.conf

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:

Console-path\conf\console\rmtcmd\

For a logical host:

shared-folder\jp1cons\conf\console\rmtcmd\

In UNIX

For a physical host:

/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/console/rmtcmd/

For a logical host:

shared-directory/jp1cons/conf/console/rmtcmd/

Execution permission

In Windows

Administrators group and SYSTEM users

In UNIX

Users with the root permissions

Description

This file defines the command buttons to be displayed in the Execute Command window. The maximum size of the command button definition file is 10 megabytes. If there are multiple command button definitions that can be used, the definition listed first in the command button definition file is displayed.

When the definitions are applied

If the `jcoimdef` command has been executed to enable the command button, the command button definitions are applied when the Execute Command window opens.

Note that if you change the definition of the command button while JP1/IM - View is running, you must restart JP1/IM - View.

Information that is specified

`DESC_VERSION=`*file-version*

Specifies the version of the format of the command button definition file. The specifiable values are `1` and `2`. To use the functionality that inherits the client application or event information, specify `2`. When `2` is specified, the following parameters can be specified:

- `cmdtype`
- `inev`
- `preview`

When the file version is omitted or a numeric value other than `1` or `2` is specified, `1` is assumed.

`#`*comment-line*

A line beginning with a hash mark (`#`) is treated as a comment.

`def` to `end-def` (definition block)

These are the start and end parameters of the command button definition. You can specify a maximum of 64 parameters.

`[usr `*target-user-name target-user-name* `...]`

Specifies the names of JP1 users who use the command button. The number of characters you can specify for each target user name is from 1 to 31 bytes. Only one-byte alphanumeric characters can be used. Alphabets are not case sensitive. To specify multiple names, separate the names by one or more consecutive spaces or tabs. You can specify a maximum of 100 target user names. Target user names from the 101st are ignored. If this parameter is omitted, all JP1 users become target users. One target user name can be specified between `def` and `end-def`. No target user names can be specified between `btn` and `end-btn`.

`btn `*command-button-name* to `end-btn`

Specify the start and the end of a command button. *command-button-name* is displayed as the name of a command button in the Execute Command window. You can specify a maximum of eight characters for *command-button-name*. Specifiable characters are characters other than control characters (`0x00` to `0x1F`, `0x7F` to `0x9F`). The command button name is case sensitive. A maximum of 16 command buttons can be specified in a definition block. The same command button name cannot be specified twice. If *command-button-name* exceeds the limit for number of characters or the same command button name is specified twice, the command button name cannot be loaded.

`[cmt `*comment-about-command-button*`]`

Provides a description of the command button. The comment is displayed as a tool tip. This parameter can be omitted. You can specify a maximum of 40 characters for the comment. Characters from the 41st are ignored. You can specify any characters.

[cmdtype {agent|client}]

Specifies the type of command executed by a command button. Select whether the button will be used for managed-host commands or by client applications. Client applications are executed by the client application execution functionality. If you specify this parameter, specify 2 for DESC_VERSION.

For command execution on an agent or a manager host, specify the agent parameter. For command execution by a client application, specify the client parameter.

If you specify client for cmdtype, you cannot specify the hst and var parameters.

agent and client are not case sensitive.

[inev {true|<u>false</u>}]

Specifies whether to inherit event information by using the command button. If you specify this parameter, specify 2 for DESC_VERSION.

Specify true to execute the command by inheriting event information specified when you click the command button, or specify false not to execute the command. If this parameter is omitted, false is assumed.

true and false are not case sensitive.

[hst *target-host*]

Specifies the name of the host on which the command is executed. For *target-host*, you can specify a host name, host group name, business group name, or monitoring group name.

For a host name or a host group name, you can specify a character string with a maximum of 255 bytes. For a business group name or a monitoring group name, you can specify a character string with a maximum of 2,048 bytes. This parameter can be omitted.

If the integrated monitoring database and the IM Configuration Management database are enabled, the business group name can be specified in a path format.

If the integrated monitoring database and the IM Configuration Management database are disabled, and you specify the business group name in a path format, the name is treated as a host name or a host group name.

Specify a variable to hold the inherited event information. For details about the inherited event information that can be specified, see *3.19.5(1) Specifiable event inheritance information* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*. To specify inheritance of event information, specify true for the inev parameter. If you make this specification, make sure that the length of the character string following replacement of the variable with JP1 event information is equal to or less than the maximum number of bytes permitted for *target-host*. If the length of the character string exceeds the limit, a truncated character string is specified as the target host name in the environment variable file.

cmd *command-line*

Specifies the command to be executed. You can specify a maximum of 4,096 bytes for the command line. This parameter cannot be omitted.

Specify a variable to hold the inherited event information. To specify inheritance of event information, specify true for the inev parameter. If you make this specification, make sure that the length of the character string following replacement of the variable with JP1 event information is equal to or less than the maximum number of bytes permitted for *target-host*. If the length of the character string exceeds the limit, a truncated character string is specified as the target host name in the environment variable file.

[var *environment-variable-file-name*]

Specifies the name of the environment variable file in which the environment variable of the command to be executed is specified. This parameter can be omitted. For details about the environment variable file format, see *Environment variable file* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*. You can specify a character string with a maximum of 255 bytes for the environment variable file name. If the environment variable file name exceeds the limit, the command button is not loaded.

Specify a variable for the inherited event information. To specify inherited event information, specify true for the inev parameter. When you specify inherited event information, make sure that the length of a character string

following replacement of the variable with JP1 event information is equal to or less than the maximum number of bytes permitted for the environment variable file. If the length of the character string exceeds the limit, a truncated character string is specified as the target host name in the environment variable file.

[qui {true|_false_}]

Specifies whether to display a message confirming that the command can be executed before executing a command with a command button. If the confirmation message is not displayed, the command is executed at the same time the command button is clicked.

Specify `true` if you want the confirmation message to be displayed. Specify `false` if you do want the message to be displayed. If this parameter is omitted, `false` is assumed. However, if `true` is specified for the `preview` parameter, the Preview Command Execution Content window opens.

`true` and `false` are not case sensitive.

[preview {_true_|false}]

If you inherit event information by using a command button, this parameter specifies whether to check the action definition of the command with the preview function after event information is inherited. To specify this parameter, specify 2 for `DESC_VERSION`.

Specify `true` to display the preview window. Specify `false` if you do not want to display the preview window. If this parameter is omitted, `true` is assumed.

`true` and `false` are not case sensitive.

This parameter is ignored if `false` is specified for the `inev` parameter.

If `false` is specified for the `preview` parameter and `true` is specified for the `qui` parameter, the command is executed at the same time the command button is clicked. The Preview Command Execution Content window and a message to confirm command execution are not displayed.

Example definition

```
DESC_VERSION=2

def
# Execute the command on the viewer host.
# Specify inherited event information for the command to be executed.
# Before executing the command, display the preview window.
  btn App1
    cmt Execute App1.
    cmdtype client
    inev true
    cmd C:\kansi\app1.exe $EVIDBASE $EVSEQNO "$EVMSG"
  end-btn

# Execute the command on the viewer host.
# Specify inherited event information for the command to be executed.
# Before executing the command, display the confirmation dialog box. The
preview window is not displayed.
  btn App2
    cmt Execute App2.
    cmdtype client
    inev true
    cmd C:\kansi\app2.exe $EVIDBASE $EVSEQNO "$EVMSG"
    preview false
  end-btn

# Execute the command on the viewer host.
# Specify inherited event information for the command to be executed.
```

2. Definition Files

```
# Do not display the dialog box and the preview window before executing the
command.
  btn App3
    cmt Execute App3.
    cmdtype client
    inev true
    cmd C:\kansi\app3.exe $EVIDBASE $EVSEQNO "$EVMSG"
    qui true
    preview false
  end-btn

# Execute the command on the agent or the manager host.
# Specify inherited event information for the command to be executed.
# Display the preview window before executing the command.
  btn Cmd1
    cmt Execute cmd1.
    cmdtype agent
    inev true
    hst $EVHOST
    cmd /kansi/cmd1 $EVIDBASE $EVSEQNO '$EVMSG'
  end-btn

# Execute the command on the agent or the manager host.
# Do not specify inherited event information for the command to be executed.
# Display the confirmation dialog box before executing the command.
  btn Cmd2
    cmt Execute cmd2.
    hst agent2
    cmd /kansi/cmd2
  end-btn

end-def
```

2. Definition Files

Start program definition file (!JP1_CS_APP0.conf)

Format

```
@define-block type="application-execution-def";
id="program-identifier";
path="start-program-path";
@define-block-end;
```

File

`!JP1_CS_APP0.conf` (start program definition file)

`!JP1_CS_APP0.conf.model` (model file for the start program definition file)

Storage directory

View-path`\conf\sovtoolexec\en\`

Description

This file defines the start path for a program that is added to the toolbar in the Monitoring Tree window.

To add a program to the toolbar in the Monitoring Tree window, and then start the program from the toolbar, you must also edit the following definition files:

- Toolbar definition file
- Icon operation definition file

When the definitions are applied

The definition takes effect when the Monitoring Tree window is re-opened.

Information that is specified

From `@define-block type` to `@define-block-end;`

The information from `@define-block type` to `@define-block-end;` constitutes a single definition block. To add multiple programs to the toolbar in the Monitoring Tree window, specify this definition block as many times as there are programs to be added. You can specify the following parameters in this definition block:

`id="`*program-identifier*`"`

Specifies the identifier that indicates the program to be started. You can specify from 1 to 32 alphanumeric characters. This character string must be unique within the definition file. The program identifier specified in this parameter must be the same as a program identifier that is specified in the icon operation definition file (`!JP1_CS_FTREE0.conf`). For details about the icon operation definition file (`!JP1_CS_FTREE0.conf`), see *Icon operation definition file (!JP1_CS_FTREE0.conf)* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.

`path="`*start-program-path*`"`

Specifies the path of the program to be started. An executable file that can be specified must be an `.exe` or `.bat` file.

Example definition

```
#
# All Rights Reserved. Copyright (C) 2003, Hitachi, Ltd.
#
@file type="application-execution-definition", version="0300";
#-----------------------------------------------------------
@define-block type="application-execution-def";
id="app_notepad";
path="C:\WINNT\NOTEPAD.EXE";
@define-block-end;
#-----------------------------------------------------------
```

Toolbar definition file (!JP1_CS_FTOOL0.conf)

Format

```
@define-block type="function-toolbar-def";
toolbar="sov_JP1_IM_Central_Console|sov_JP1_IM_Function_Tree|
sov_JP1_IM_Visual_View|sov_JP1_IM_Bmv_Help|icon-identifier...";
@define-block-end;
```

File

`!JP1_CS_FTOOL0.conf` (toolbar definition file)

`!JP1_CS_FTOOL0.conf.model` (model file for the toolbar definition file)

Storage directory

View-path`\conf\sovtoolitem\en\`

Description

This file defines the order of programs that are added to the toolbar in the Monitoring Tree window.

To add a program to the toolbar in the Monitoring Tree window, and then start the program from the toolbar, you must also edit the following definition files:

- Start program definition file
- Icon operation definition file

When the definitions are applied

The definition takes effect when the Monitoring Tree window is re-opened.

Information that is specified

From `@define-block type` to `@define-block-end;`

The information from `@define-block type` to `@define-block-end;` constitutes a single definition block. This block can be specified only once in the definition file.

`toolbar="sov_JP1_IM_Central_Console|sov_JP1_IM_Function_Tree|`
`sov_JP1_IM_Visual_View|sov_JP1_IM_Bmv_Help|`*icon-identifier*`";`

Specifies the icon identifiers in the order they are to be displayed. The icon identifiers are separated by the vertical bar (`|`) and the icons are displayed from left to right in the Monitoring Tree window in the order they are specified here. An icon identifier is a character string consisting of no more than 32 alphanumeric characters. Each icon identifier character string must be unique within the definition file. The icon identifiers specified in this parameter must be the same as icon identifiers specified in the icon operation definition file (`!JP1_CS_FTREE0.conf`). For details about the icon operation definition file (`!JP1_CS_FTREE0.conf`), see *Icon operation definition file (!JP1_CS_FTREE0.conf)* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.

Example definition

```
#
# All Rights Reserved. Copyright (C) 2003, Hitachi, Ltd.
```

```
#
@file type="function-definition", version="0300";
#------------------------------------------------------------
@define-block type="function-toolbar-def";
toolbar="sov_JP1_IM_New_Info|sov_JP1_IM_Visual_View|
sov_JP1_IM_Function_Tree|sov_JP1_IM_Central_Console|sov_JP1_IM_Bmv_Help|
tool_notepad";
@define-block-end;
#------------------------------------------------------------
```

2. Definition Files

Icon operation definition file (!JP1_CS_FTREE0.conf)

Format

```
@define-block type="function-tree-def";
id="icon-identifier";
name="tooltip";
iconstandard="icon-storage-path";
icondown="icon-storage-path";
iconrollover="icon-storage-path";
icondisable="icon-storage-path";
execute_id="program-identifier";
arguments="argument";
@define-block-end;
```

File

`!JP1_CS_FTREE0.conf` (icon operation definition file)

`!JP1_CS_FTREE0.conf.model` (model file for the icon operation definition file)

Storage directory

View-path`\conf\sovtoolitem\en\`

Description

This file defines the operation of icons that are displayed on the toolbar in the Monitoring Tree window.

To add a program to the toolbar in the Monitoring Tree window, and then start the program from the toolbar, you must also edit the following definition files:

- Start program definition file
- Toolbar definition file

When the definitions are applied

The definition takes effect when the Monitoring Tree window is re-opened.

Information that is specified

From `@define-block type` to `@define-block-end;`

Information from `@define-block type` to `@define-block-end;` constitutes a single definition block.

To add multiple programs to the toolbar in the Monitoring Tree window, specify this definition block as many times as there are programs to be added. In this definition block, you can specify the following parameters:

`id="`*icon-identifier*`";`

Specifies the identifier that indicates the appropriate icon. You can specify from 1 to 32 alphanumeric characters. This character string must be unique within the definition file. Also, the icon identifier specified for this parameter must be the same as the icon identifier specified for the toolbar definition file (`!JP1_CS_FTOOL0.conf`). For details about the toolbar definition file (`!JP1_CS_FTOOL0.conf`), see *Toolbar definition file (!JP1_CS_FTOOL0.conf)* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.

name="*tooltip*";

Specifies the tooltip that is to be displayed when the cursor is placed on the icon.

iconstandard="*icon-storage-path*";

Specifies the full path of the icon that is to be displayed during normal operation.

icondown="*icon-storage-path*";

Specifies the full path of the icon that is to be displayed when the icon is clicked.

iconrollover="*icon-storage-path*";

Specifies the full path of the icon that is to be displayed when the cursor is moved onto the icon.

icondisable="*icon-storage-path*";

Specifies the full path of the icon that is to be displayed when the corresponding program cannot be started.

execute_id="*program-identifier*";

Specifies an identifier for the program that is to be started. You can specify from 1 to 32 alphanumeric characters. This character string must be unique within the definition file. The program identifier specified in this parameter must be the same as a program identifier that is specified in the start program definition file (!JP1_CS_APP0.conf). For details about the start program definition file (!JP1_CS_APP0.conf), see *Start program definition file (!JP1_CS_APP0.conf)* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.

arguments="*arguments*";

Specifies arguments for the program to be started (start path) that is defined in the start program definition file (!JP1_CS_APP0.conf). For details about the start program definition file (!JP1_CS_APP0.conf), see *Start program definition file (!JP1_CS_APP0.conf)* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.

Example definition

```
#----------------------------------------------------------
# Definition changed by 07-00.
@define-block type="function-tree-def";
id="tool_notepad";
name="Notepad";
iconstandard="%SOV_INSTALL_PATH%\image\sovtool\blank_standard.gif";
icondown="%SOV_INSTALL_PATH%\image\sovtool\blank_down.gif";
iconrollover="%SOV_INSTALL_PATH%\image\sovtool\blank_over.gif";
icondisable="%SOV_INSTALL_PATH%\image\sovtool\blank_disable.gif";
execute_id="app_notepad";
arguments="C:\test.txt";
@define-block-end;
#----------------------------------------------------------
```

Configuration file for monitoring tree

Format

```
TREE:BUILD=value;ID=value;[DATE=generation-date-and-
time;]CSV_VER=09000000;MSCOPE=ON (linefeed)
OBJ:monitoring-node-name#, NID:monitoring-node-ID#, ICO:icon-name,
TYPE:monitoring-node-type, CLASS:monitoring-object-type, STA:status-ID,
CHDT:status-update-time, OBS:monitoring-status, STD:basic-information
(attribute-name-1=attribute-name-1#), BKIMG=background-image-file-name,
POT:X=X-coordinate;Y=Y-coordinate;Z=Z-coordinate, CON:NAME=status-change-
condition-name#, STA=change-status-ID, CID=common-condition-ID;common-
condition-information, GCON:NAME=status-change-condition-name#, STA=change-
status-ID, CSTA=child-node-status-ID, NUM>=child-node-count, RATIO>=child-
node-ratio, (individual-condition-name==individual-condition-value#),
EVE:STA=status-ID, RES:JP1-resource-group-name, OWN:monitoring-node-owner's-
name, OPE:list-of-operation-items (linefeed)
          :
```

Legend:

    (linefeed): Location of a linefeed

    #: Item that can be edited (all other items cannot be edited)

File

Any file (configuration file for monitoring tree)

Storage directory

Any folder

Description

This file defines the configuration of the monitoring tree that is displayed in the Monitoring Tree window.

By editing the configuration file for the monitoring tree, you can change the information that is displayed in the monitoring tree, such as the names of monitoring nodes and attribute values of basic information. To create a configuration file for monitoring tree, save the tree configuration locally from the Monitoring Tree window or Monitoring Tree (Editing) window. Do not create a configuration file for monitoring tree by any other method. When you edit the configuration file for monitoring tree, make sure that you do not edit any values other than those described below.

If you have updated an uneditable value by mistake and a backup of the configuration file for monitoring tree is available, use the backup file to update the configuration file for monitoring tree again. If no backup file is available, use the jcsdbsetup or jcsdbimport command to set up the monitoring object database again.

It is preferable that you use the Monitoring Tree (Editing) window to edit the monitoring tree, unless otherwise necessary.

To use two-byte characters, standardize the character encoding as MS932. No custom characters can be used. Do not enter an escape character.

When the definitions are applied

The definition takes effect when it is applied to JP1/IM - Manager after this definition file has been opened in the Monitoring Tree (Editing) window.

Information that is specified

TREE

The following parameters contained in `TREE` cannot be changed.

BUILD=*value*

value displays the tree generation number. This parameter value is changed by updating at the server.

ID=*value*

value displays the tree ID.

DATE=*generation-date-and-time*

generation-date-and-time displays the date and time the tree was generated. This parameter's value is updated when a server update is performed and when the status of a monitoring node changes.

CSV_VER=09000000

This is the CSV file format version. The value might be different depending on the version of JP1/IM - Manager.

MSCOPE={ON | OFF}

Displays whether the monitoring range settings are enabled or disabled. `ON` means that the monitoring range settings are enabled.

OBJ:*monitoring-node-name*

Displays the name of a monitoring node that is to be displayed in the monitoring tree. The user can change this information. You can specify a character string with a maximum of 255 bytes. Specifiable characters are one-byte alphanumeric characters and two-byte characters (except custom characters). If you use a semicolon (`;`) in the monitoring node name, enter two consecutive semicolons.

If the monitoring node name contains a comma (`,`), enclose the entire `OBJ` item in double-quotation marks (`"`).

Example:

To specify `"monitoring,node"` as the name of a monitoring node, specify as follows:

`"OBJ:monitoring,node"`

If you enclose the monitoring node name in double-quotation marks (`"`), you must enclose the monitoring node name in another set of double-quotation marks and then also enclose the entire `OBJ` item in double-quotation marks.

Example:

To specify `"monitoring node"` as the monitoring node name, specify as follows:

`"OBJ:""monitoring node"""`

NID:*monitoring-node-ID*

Displays the ID (8 hexadecimal characters) of the monitoring node that is to be displayed in the monitoring tree. The user can change this information.

Make sure that each monitoring node ID is unique. Specify a value in the range from `00000001` to `7FFFFFFF`.

ICO:*icon-name*

Displays a maximum of three icon names for the monitoring node, separated by the semicolon (`;`).

This parameter cannot be changed.

TYPE:*monitoring-node-type*

> Displays the ID that identifies the monitoring group, monitoring object, and virtual root node. This parameter cannot be changed.

CLASS:*monitoring-object-type*

> Displays the type of monitoring node. This parameter cannot be changed.

STA:*status-ID*

> Displays the ID that indicates the status of the monitoring node. This parameter cannot be changed.

CHDT:*status-update-time*

> Displays the time the status of the monitoring node was updated. This parameter cannot be changed.

OBS:*monitoring-status*

> Displays the monitoring status of the monitoring node. This parameter cannot be changed.

STD:*attribute-name=attribute-value*

> Displays the attribute name and attribute value when basic information has been defined for the monitoring node. If multiple basic information items are specified, the items are separated by the semicolon (;).

> You can change only *attribute-value*. You can specify a maximum of 1,023 bytes[#] of characters for the attribute value. If you use a semicolon (;) in the attribute value, enter two consecutive semicolons.

> #: The total length of the field is a maximum of 1,280 bytes (for example, if five basic information items are set, the total length of all five attribute values must be no greater than 1,280 bytes).

> If the attribute value contains a comma (,), enclose the entire STD item in double-quotation marks (").

> Example:

>> To specify attribute,value as the attribute value, specify as follows:

>> "STD:*attribute-name*=attribute,value"

> If you enclose the attribute value in double-quotation marks ("), you must enclose the attribute value in another set of double-quotation marks and then also enclose the entire STD item in double-quotation marks.

> Example:

>> To specify "attribute value" as the attribute value, specify as follows:

>> "STD:*attribute-name*=""attribute value"""

BKIMG=*background-image-file-name*

> Displays the name of the background image file that is set in the Visual Monitoring (Editing) window or that is set when the map is displayed in the Monitoring Tree (Editing) window. This parameter cannot be changed.

POT:X=*X-coordinate*;Y=*Y-coordinate*;Z=*Z-coordinate*

> Displays the icon location information (coordinates) that is set in the Visual Monitoring (Editing) window or that is set when the map is displayed in the Monitoring Tree (Editing) window. This parameter cannot be changed.

CON

> CON includes the parameters shown below. Note that if the value of TYPE is 1 (monitoring group), the CON parameter is not displayed.

> NAME=*status-change-condition-name*

>> Displays the status change condition name. The user can change this information. Specifiable characters are one-byte alphanumeric characters and two-byte characters (except custom characters). None of the following characters can be used: * " ' \ : ; | = + ? < . >. If the line contains more than one NAME parameter, the same status change condition name cannot be used more than once on that line.

>> If the status change condition name contains a comma (,), enclose the entire CON item in double-quotation marks (").

Example:

To specify `"status change,condition name"` as the status change condition name, specify as follows:

```
"CON:NAME=status change,condition name;
STA=700;
individual condition name==individual condition value"
```

STA=*change-status-ID*

Displays the change status ID. This parameter cannot be changed.

CID=*common-condition-ID*;*common-condition-information*

Displays the common condition ID and the common condition information. For the common condition information, the common conditions that have been set in the Status-Change Condition Settings window, such as the ID and information needed by the system for management purposes, are displayed with the items separated by the semicolon (`;`). This parameter cannot be changed.

GCON

GCON includes the parameters described below.

Note that the GCON parameter is not displayed if the value of TYPE is 2 (monitoring object) or if no status change condition has been set for the monitoring group.

NAME=*status-change-condition-name*

Displays the status change condition name. The user can change this information. Specifiable characters are one-byte alphanumeric characters and two-byte characters (except custom characters). None of the following characters can be specified: `* " ' \ : ; | = + ? < . >`. If the line contains more than one NAME parameter, the same status change condition name cannot be used more than once on that line.

If the status change condition name contains a comma (`,`), enclose the entire GCON item in double-quotation marks (`"`).

STA=*change-status-ID*

Displays the change status ID. This parameter cannot be changed.

CSTA=*child-node-status-ID*

Displays the status IDs of child nodes. This parameter cannot be changed.

NUM>=*child-nodes-count*

Displays the number of child nodes. This parameter cannot be changed. This parameter and the RATIO parameter are mutually exclusive.

RATIO>=*child-node-ratio*

Displays the ratio of child nodes. This parameter cannot be changed. This parameter and the NUM parameter are mutually exclusive.

individual-condition-name==*individual-condition-value*

Displays an individual condition if it has been set in the Status-Change Condition Settings window. If multiple individual conditions have been specified, they are separated by the semicolon (`;`). You can change only *individual-condition-value*. The == part depends on the setting in the GUI as shown below; do not change this part.

```
== (same as)
!= (not same as)
^= (starts with)
>= (includes)
<= (does not include)
*= (regular expression)
```

```
+= (host name comparison)
```

For *individual-condition-value*, you can specify a maximum of 1,023 bytes[#] of characters. If you use a semicolon (`;`) in an individual condition value, enter two consecutive semicolons.

#: The total length of the field is a maximum of 1,280 bytes (for example, if five individual conditions are set, the total length of all five condition values must be no greater than 1,280 bytes).

If an individual condition value contains a comma (`,`), enclose the entire `CON` item in double-quotation marks (`"`).

Example:

To specify "`individual,condition value`" as the individual condition value, specify as follows:

```
"CON:NAME=status change condition name;
STA=700;
individual condition name==individual,condition value"
```

If you enclose the individual condition value in double-quotation marks (`"`), you must enclose the individual condition value in another set of double-quotation marks and then also enclose the entire `CON` item in double-quotation marks.

Example:

To specify ""`individual condition value`"" as the individual condition value, specify as follows:

```
"CON:NAME=status change condition name,;
STA=700;
individual condition name==""individual condition name"""
```

EVE:STA=*status-ID*

 Displays the status ID that was set in the event generation condition. This parameter cannot be changed.

RES:*JP1-resource-group-name*

 Displays the JP1 resource group name of the monitoring node. This parameter cannot be changed.

OWN:*monitoring-node-owner's-name*

 Displays the name of the monitoring node owner. This parameter cannot be changed.

OPE:*list-of-operation-items*

 Displays a list of operation items that the login user has for the monitoring node. This parameter cannot be changed.

Note

- If you change the monitoring node ID, there may be adverse effects on the Visual Monitoring window. This is because the monitoring node IDs are used to manage the monitoring nodes that are displayed in the Monitoring Tree window and the Visual Monitoring window.

  If you have changed a monitoring node ID, make sure that there are no problems on the Visual Monitoring window.

System profile of Central Scope (jcs_sysprofile_xxx.def)

Format

```
DESC_VERSION=1#1
[SystemProfile]
  FrameVisible={true | false}
  Movable={true | false}
[DisplayColor]
    :
  [ColorItem]#2
    Status=monitoring-node-status-identifier
    Name=monitoring-node-status-name
    [Label]
      R=value
      G=value
      B=value
      A=value
    [END]
    [TEXT]
      R=value
      G=value
      B=value
    [End]
  [End]
    :
[End]
[DisplayLamp]
  Status=monitoring-node-status-identifier
[End]
[End]
```

#1: Do not change `DESC_VERSION=1`.

#2: Do not change the values of `Status` and `Name` between `[ColorItem]` and `[End]`.

File

For the system profile of Central Scope (`jcs_sysprofile_xxx.def`), the file to edit varies depending on the language in which JP1/IM runs. The following table explains the relation between the language code where JP1/IM runs and the system profile of Central Scope to edit.

Table 2–77: Language codes where JP1/IM runs and the system profile of Central Scope

OS	Language type	Language encoding supported by JP1/IM	Definition file
Windows	Japanese		`jcs_sysprofile_sjis.def` (System profile (Central Scope))
			`jcs_sysprofile_sjis.def.model` (Model file for the system profile (Central Scope))
	English		`jcs_sysprofile.def` (System profile (Central Scope))
			`jcs_sysprofile.def.model` (Model file for the system profile (Central Scope))

OS	Language type	Language encoding supported by JP1/IM	Definition file
	Chinese		`jcs_sysprofile_GB18030.def` (System profile (Central Scope))
			`jcs_sysprofile_GB18030.def.model` (Model file for the system profile (Central Scope))
UNIX#	Japanese	Shift-JIS encoding	`jcs_sysprofile_sjis.def` (System profile (Central Scope))
			`jcs_sysprofile_sjis.def.model` (Model file for the system profile (Central Scope))
		EUC encoding	`jcs_sysprofile_euc.def` (System profile (Central Scope))
			`jcs_sysprofile_euc.def.model` (Model file for the system profile (Central Scope))
		UTF-8 encoding	`jcs_sysprofile_UTF-8.def` (System profile (Central Scope))
			`jcs_sysprofile_UTF-8.def.model` (Model file for the system profile (Central Scope))
	English		`jcs_sysprofile.def` (System profile (Central Scope))
			`jcs_sysprofile.def.model` (Model file for the system profile (Central Scope))
	Chinese	GB18030 encoding	`jcs_sysprofile_GB18030.def` (System profile (Central Scope))
			`jcs_sysprofile_GB18030.def.model` (Model file for the system profile (Central Scope))

\#

Only files of languages supported by the OS are included.

Use the system profile of Central Scope corresponding to the language code (`jcs_sysprofile_xxx.def`).

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:

Scope-path`\conf`

For a logical host:

shared-folder`\jp1scope\conf`

In UNIX

For a physical host:

`/etc/opt/jp1scope/conf`

For a logical host:

shared-directory`/jp1scope/conf`

Description

Common definition information for the Central Scope viewer. The contents of this definition file are applied to the following windows:

- Monitoring Tree window

- Visual Monitoring window

When the definitions are applied

When you log in to Central Console, the definition takes effect. However, if you log in to Central Scope from the Event Console window, you must restart the Event Console window after editing the definition file, and then log in to Central Scope.

Information that is specified

DESC_VERSION=1

　　Indicates the system profile format version.

　　Do not change this value. If you do so, Central Scope Viewer might not operate correctly.

[SystemProfile] to [End]

　　Indicates the definition start tag and definition end tag for the system profile.

FrameVisible={true | false}

　　Specifies whether to display the monitoring node name and the space around an icon. You can specify either `true` or `false`. The value is not case sensitive. Write this parameter between `SystemProfile` and `End`.

　　If you specify `true`, the monitoring node name and the space around an icon are displayed. If you specify `false`, they are not displayed.

　　If you omit this parameter, or specify a value other than `true` or `false`, `true` is assumed.

　　If you upgrade JP1/IM - Manager from version 10-10 or earlier, this parameter is not set for the system profile of the logical host. To specify this parameter, add the description.

Movable={true | false}

　　Specifies whether to allow drag and drop operations for the monitoring node icon in the map display of the Monitoring Tree window, and the Visual Monitoring window. You can specify either `true` or `false`. The value is not case sensitive. Write this parameter between `SystemProfile` and `End`.

　　If you specify `true`, you can move the monitoring node icon. If you specify `false`, you cannot move it.

　　If you omit this parameter, or specify a value other than `true` or `false`, `true` is assumed.

　　If you upgrade JP1/IM - Manager from version 10-10 or earlier, this parameter is not set for the system profile of the logical host. To specify this parameter, add the description.

[DisplayColor] to [End]

　　Write a definition block to define the monitoring node status between `DisplayColor` and `End`. Write only one definition block between `SystemProfile` and `End`.

[ColorItem] to [End]

　　Write the status identifier, status name, and parameter to define the status color, and definition block between `[ColorItem]` and `[End]`. Write this definition block between `[DisplayColor]` and `[End]` for each status.

　　Status=*monitoring-node-status-identifier*

　　　　Specify the status identifier. Write this parameter between `[ColorItem]` and `[End]`. Do not change this value. If you do so, Central Scope Viewer might not operate correctly.

　　Name=*monitoring-node-status-name*

　　　　Specify the status name. Write this parameter between `[ColorItem]` and `[End]`. Do not change this value. If you do so, Central Scope Viewer might not operate correctly.

[Label] to [End]

　　Write parameters to specify the monitoring node status color, and whether to make the monitoring node color transparent between `[Label]` and `[End]`. When the monitoring node status changes, the color changes to the one

corresponding to the new status specified between `[Label]` and `[End]`. Write this definition block only once between `[ColorItem]` and `[End]`.

R=*value*, G=*value*, B=*value*

Specifies the status color of the monitoring node by using the RGB value. Write this parameter between `[Label]` and `[End]`. You can specify an integer from 0 to 255.

If you omit this parameter, specify an integer less than 0, or specify a value other than an integer, 0 is assumed. If you specify a value greater than 255, 255 is assumed.

A=*value*

Specify whether to make the monitoring node status color transparent. Write this parameter between `[Label]` and `[End]`. If the `FrameVisible` parameter is not specified, and `true` is specified for the `FrameVisible` parameter, the status color cannot be transparent regardless the value specified for A. You can specify an integer from 0 to 255. The smaller the value you specify, the higher the transparent ratio is. If you specify 0, the status color is completely transparent. If you specify 255, the status color is not transparent.

If you omit this parameter, or specify a value that cannot be specified, 255 is assumed.

`[TEXT]` to `[End]`

Write parameters to specify the text color of the monitoring node name between `[TEXT]` and `[End]`. When the monitoring node status changes, the monitoring node name text color changes to the one corresponding to the new status specified between `[TEXT]` and `[End]`. Write this definition block only once between `[ColorItem]` and `[End]`.

R=*value*, G=*value*, B=*value*

Specifies the monitoring node name text color by using the RGB values. Write these parameters between `[TEXT]` and `[End]`. You can specify an integer from 0 to 255.

If you omit this parameter, specify a value less than 0, or specify a non-integer value, 0 is assumed. If you specify a value greater than 255, 255 is assumed. In the initial status after installation, 0 is specified for all of R, G, and B values.

`[DisplayLamp]` to `[End]`

Specify parameters used to specify the status when an alarm lamp turns on. When the highest monitoring node status changes, if the status identifier specified for the new status is greater than the value specified between `[DisplayLamp]` and `[End]`, the applicable alarm lamp turns on. You must write this definition block between `[SystemProfile]` and `[End]`.

Status=*monitoring-node-status-identifier*

Specify the status when an alarm lamp turns on. Write this parameter between `[DisplayLamp]` and `[End]`. You can specify a decimal integer from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647.

If you omit this parameter, or specify a value that cannot be specified, 0 is assumed. If the status indicator specified for the highest monitoring node status is greater than the value specified for this parameter, an alarm lump turns on. The following table explains the correspondences between the values specified for this parameter and the statuses when the alarm lamp turns on.

Table 2–78: Correspondence between the specified values and the statuses when the alarm lamp turns on

Specified value	Status when the alarm lump turns on
`-2,147,483,648` to `100`	Initial, debug, normal, warning, error, critical, alert, and emergency
`101` to `200`	Debug, normal, warning, error, critical, alert, and emergency
`201` to `300`	Normal, warning, error, critical, alert, and emergency
`301` to `400`	Warning, error, critical, alert, and emergency

Specified value	Status when the alarm lump turns on
`401` to `500`	Error, critical, alert, and emergency
`501` to `600`	Critical, alert, and emergency
`601` to `700`	Alert, and emergency
`701` to `800`	Emergency
`801` to `2,147,483,648`	Does not turn on

We recommend you specify `200`, `300`, `400`, `500`, `600`, `700`, or `800`.

Notes

- The setting item name is case sensitive.

- Specify a value for each item immediately after the equal sign (=). If you add a space or a tag, the value cannot be recognized.

- If the start tag is unintentionally deleted, the file format invalid message (`KAVB7303-E`) is output, and the operation of JP1/IM - View stops. Also, if the tag is unintentionally changed, the definition is not recognized.

- If the end tag is unintentionally changed or deleted, the file format invalid message (`KAVB7303-E`) is output, and the operation of JP1/IM - View stops.

- If you edit the system profile of Central Scope (`jcs_sysprofile_xxx.def`), the changes are not applied to the Monitoring Tree (Editing) and Visual Monitoring (Editing) windows. If you want to change settings of these windows, edit the system profile of the Central Scope viewer (`system.conf`).

System profile of the Central Scope viewer (system.conf)

Format

```
DESC_VERSION=1
[SystemProfile]
  FrameVisible={true | false}
 [DisplayColor]
     :
  [ColorItem]
    Status=monitoring-node-status-identifier
    Name=monitoring-node-status-name
    [Label]
      R=value
      G=value
      B=value
      A=value
    [END]
    [TEXT]
      R=value
      G=value
      B=value
    [End]
  [End]
     :
 [End]

 [End]
```

File

system.conf (System profile of the Central Scope viewer)

system.conf.model (Model file of the system profile of the Central Scope viewer)

Storage directory

For Japanese operating systems:

View-path\conf\sovsystem\ja\

For English operating systems:

View-path\conf\sovsystem\en\

For Chinese operating systems:

View-path\conf\sovsystem\zh\

Description

Common definition information for Central Scope viewer. Contents of this definition file are applied to the following windows:

- Monitoring Tree (Editing) window

- Visual Monitoring (Editing) window

When the definitions are applied

The definitions are applied when the Monitoring Tree (Editing) window or the Visual Monitoring (Editing) window is displayed.

Information that is specified

`Movable` cannot be specified. All other specifications are the same as the system profile of Central Scope (`jcs_sysprofile_xxx.def`). For details, see *System profile of Central Scope (jcs_sysprofile_xxx.def)* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.

Notes

Notes specific to the system profile of the Central Scope viewer (`system.conf`) are provided here. For notes on other issues, see *System profile of Central Scope (jcs_sysprofile_xxx.def)* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.

- The monitoring node in the Monitoring Tree (Editing) and Visual Monitoring (Editing) windows are always initial state. As a result, definitions for other statuses are not applied to the windows.

- If you edit the system profile of the Central Scope viewer (`system.conf`), the changes are not applied to the Monitoring Tree and Visual Monitoring windows. If you want to change settings for these windows, edit the system profile of Central Scope (`jcs_sysprofile_xxx.def`).

Performance report display definition file (performance.conf)

Format

```
# (JP1/PFM - Web Console URL)
[URL-of-JP1/PFM-Web-Console]
```

File

`performance.conf` (performance report display definition file)

`performance.conf.model` (model file for the performance report display definition file)

Storage directory

In Windows

Physical host:

Console-path`\conf\console\performance`

Logical host:

shared-folder`\jp1cons\conf\console\performance`

In UNIX

Physical host:

`/etc/opt/jp1cons/conf/console/performance`

Logical host:

shared-directory`/jp1cons/conf/console/performance`

Description

This file defines the function for displaying the performance report of the host that issued an event. The file defines the URL of the connection-target instance of JP1/PFM - Web Console.

When the definitions are applied

The settings in the performance report display definition file take effect when you log in to JP1/IM - Manager in JP1/IM - View after the `jco_spmd_reload` command has been executed or when you log in to JP1/IM - Manager in JP1/IM - View after JP1/IM - Manager has been restarted.

Information that is specified

- Tab characters, leading single-byte spaces, and trailing single-byte spaces are ignored.
- Lines consisting of only single-byte spaces or tab characters and null lines (lines that contain only an end-of-line code) are ignored, and processing continues.
- A line beginning with a hash mark (#) is treated as a comment.

[*URL-of-JP1/PFM-Web-Console*]

Specify the URL of the connection-target instance of JP1/PFM - Web Console by using single-byte alphanumeric characters and symbols.

For details about the JP1/PFM - Web Console URL, see the applicable JP1/PFM manual.

Notes

For the character encoding of the file, use the same character encoding set for the manager.

Operation definition file for IM Configuration Management - View (jcfview.conf)

Format

```
jcfview.login.host.max=maximum-number-of-recorded-hosts
jcfview.login.user.max={0|1}
jcfview.screen.history.enable={0|1}
jcfview.response.wait.time=server-response-wait-timeout-period
jcfview.imconfigreflect.response.wait.time=response-wait-timeout-period-for-
reflection-of-system hierarchy
jcfview.screen.title.logininfo.enable={0|1}
```

File

`jcfview.conf` (operation definition file for IM Configuration Management - View)

`jcfview.conf.model` (model file for the operation definition file for IM Configuration Management - View

Storage directory

View-path`\conf\jcfview\`

Description

This file specifies the operation of IM Configuration Management - View.

When the definitions are applied

The definition takes effect when IM Configuration Management - View starts.

Information that is specified

`jcfview.login.host.max=`*maximum-number-of-recorded-hosts*

Specifies as a decimal value the maximum number of hosts that have logged in successfully. Permitted values are from `0` to `20`. The default is `20`.

`jcfview.login.user.max={0|`<u>`1`</u>`}`

Specifies whether to display the name of the JP1 user who logged in previously in the **User name** text box of the Login window. If `1` is specified, the name of the user who logged in previously is displayed. If `0` is specified, the name of the user is hidden. If you omit this parameter, or if you specify a value other than `0` or `1`, `1` is assumed. The default is `1`.

`jcfview.screen.history.enable={0|`<u>`1`</u>`}`

Specifies whether the function that inherits the display position and size of the IM Configuration Management - View window, as well as the selection status of the displayed buttons that were in use the last time the screen was open, is to be used. This setting applies to the IM Configuration Management window, the Edit Agent Configuration window, the Edit Remote Monitoring Configuration window, and the Display/Edit Profiles window.

The permitted values are as follows:

- `0`: Do not use the window display settings history function.

- `1`: Use the window display settings history function (default value).

Note that if you specify `0` and then start IM - View, all the window display settings history files will be deleted.

`jcfview.response.wait.time=`*server-response-wait-timeout-period*

Specifies in decimal notation the timeout period for waiting for a response when applying the hierarchy configuration (IM configuration) to the system.

The permitted value range is from 60,000 to 3,600,000; the default is 1,800,000. If the specified value is less than the minimum value, greater than the maximum value, invalid, or undefined, the default value is used.

When a timeout occurs, the `KNAN20105-E` message is displayed. If the `KNAN20105-E` message is issued frequently, we recommend that you revise the timeout setting.

`jcfview.imconfigreflect.response.wait.time=`*response-wait-timeout-period-for-updating-system-hierarchy*

Specifies in milliseconds in decimal notation the timeout period for waiting for the system hierarchy to be applied. The permitted value range is from 60,000 to 36,000,000; the default is 18,000,000. If the specified value is less than the minimum value, greater than the maximum value, invalid, or undefined, the default value is used.

When a timeout occurs, the `KNAN20105-E` message is displayed. If the `KNAN20105-E` message is issued frequently, revise the timeout setting.

`jcfview.screen.title.logininfo.enable={0|1}`

You can prevent the name of the logged-in JP1 user from being displayed in the title of the IM Configuration Management window, the Edit Agent Configuration window, the Edit Remote Monitoring Configuration window, and the Display/Edit Profiles window. When `1` is specified, the name of the logged in JP1 user is displayed. When `0` is specified, the name of the user is hidden. If you omit this parameter, or if you specify a value other than `0` or `1`, `1` is assumed. The default is `1`.

Example definition

```
jcfview.login.host.max=5
jcfview.login.user.max=1
jcfview.screen.history.enable=1
jcfview.response.wait.time=1800000
jcfview.imconfigreflect.response.wait.time=18000000
jcfview.screen.title.logininfo.enable=1
```

Apply-IM-configuration-method definition file (jp1cf_applyconfig.conf)

Format

```
[logical-host-name\JP1CONFIG]
"APPLY_CONFIG_TYPE"=dword:{00000000 | 00000001}
```

File

`jp1cf_applyconfig.conf` (file that sets the application method of IM configuration)

Storage directory

In Windows

For a physical host:
Manager-path`\conf\imcf\`

For a logical host:
shared-folder`\JP1IMM\conf\imcf\`

In UNIX

For a physical host:
Physical host: `/etc/opt/jp1imm/conf/imcf/`

For a logical host:
Logical host: *shared-directory*`/jp1imm/conf/imcf/`

Description

This file defines how to apply the system hierarchy.

The methods for applying the agent configurations include the differential distribution method, the batch distribution method (with the deletion of configuration information), and the batch distribution method (without the deletion of configuration information).

When the condition below is met, you can use the apply-IM-configuration-method definition file to switch between the batch distribution method (with the deletion of configuration information) and the batch distribution method (without the deletion of configuration information):

- The differential distribution functionality is disabled in the JP1/Base settings for distributing configuration definition information, and the function for restricting the viewing of and operations on business groups is disabled.

For details about how to apply the system hierarchy, see *6.2.6 Applying the system hierarchy* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*.

When the definitions are applied

After the `jbssetcnf` command is executed to apply the definitions to the JP1 common definition information, the settings are applied when JP1/IM - Manager is started or restarted, or when the file is reloaded by using the `jco_spmd_reload` command.

Information that is specified

[*logical-host-name*`\JP1CONFIG]`

Indicates the key name of the application method of IM configuration.

For the physical host, specify `JP1_DEFAULT` for *logical-host-name*. For a logical host, specify its name for *logical-host-name*.

`"APPLY_CONFIG_TYPE"=dword:{00000000 | 00000001}`

Specify the method for applying the system hierarchy.

- 00000000

  Specify this value to use the batch distribution method (with the deletion of configuration information) to apply the system hierarchy. Applies the system hierarchy configuration after deletion. This item is set by default.

- 00000001

  Specify this value to use the batch distribution method (without the deletion of configuration information) apply the system hierarchy. Applies the system hierarchy configuration without deleting it.

If the value is invalid or if the common definition has not been set, the default value is assumed.

Example definition

```
[JP1_DEFAULT\JP1CONFIG]
"APPLY_CONFIG_TYPE"=dword:00000001
```

Host input information file (host_input_data.csv)

Format

```
product-name;file-format-version;character-encoding
Host_name,IPAddress,Host_list,Comment,Host_type,Running_host_name,Standby_ho
st_name,VMM_host_name,Virtual_manager_type,Username,Password,Domain_name,Con
nection_type,Virtual_host_manager,Remote_connection_type,Authentication_sect
ion,Port_number,SSH_private_key_path
host-name,IP-address,list-of-host-names,comment,host-type,executing-
host,standby-host,VMM-host,virtulization-management-type,user-
name,password,domain-name,communication-type,virtulization-management-
former-host-name,remote-communication-type,authentication-information-
section, port-number, private-key-path
```

File

`host_input_data.csv` (host input information file)

Storage directory

In Windows

Any folder

In UNIX

Any directory

Description

This file is the export file for host input information related to hosts managed by IM Configuration Management. You can edit and import this file.

When the definitions are applied

The definitions are applied when the file is imported by using the `jcfimport` command.

Information that is specified

The following table describes the host information to be output to the host input information file.

Table 2–79: Host information to be exported (host input information file)

Line	Output item	Output value
Line 1 (header information)	Product name	`JP1/IM-CF`
	File format version	File format version. For example, if the JP1/IM - Manager version is 10-50, `101000` is output.
	Character encoding	Character encoding. The value depends on the LANG environment variable setting of the manager. For details, see *Table 2-80 Character encoding of files*.
Line 2 (header information)	Host name	`Host_name`
	IP address	`IPAddress`
	List of host names	`Host_list`

Line	Output item	Output value
	Comment	`Comment`
	Host type	`Host_type`
	Executing host	`Running_host_name`
	Standby host	`Standby_host_name`
	VMM host	`VMM_host_name`
	Virtualization management type	`Virtual_manager_type`
	User name	`Username`
	Password	`Password`
	Domain name	`Domain_name`
	Communication type	`Connection_type`
	Virtualization management former host name	`Virtual_host_manager`
	Remote communication type	`Remote_connection_type`
	Authentication information section	`Authentication_section`
	Port number	`Port_number`
	Private key path	`SSH_private_key_path`
Line 3 and subsequent lines	Host name	Name of a host registered in the system hierarchy configuration
	IP address	IP address of a host registered in the system hierarchy configuration (When there are multiple IP addresses, separate them by a comma (`,`), and enclose all IP addresses in double-quotation marks (`"`)).
	List of host names	List of host names registered on a host (When there are multiple lists, separate them by a comma (`,`), and enclose all lists in double-quotation marks (`"`)).
	Comment	Comment registered on a host
	Host type	Type of host (`physical`, `logical`, `virtual`, `unknown`)
	Executing host	Name of the host used as the executing host
	Standby host	Name of the host used the standby host (When there are multiple standby host names, separate them by a comma (`,`), and enclose all standby host names in double-quotation marks (`"`)).
	VMM host	Name of the host on which the virtual machine monitor is running
	Virtualization management type	Type of virtualization management (`vCenter`, `JP1/SC/CM`, `SCVMM`, `HCSM`, `ESX`[#1], `Hyper-V`, `KVM`, `Virtage`[#2])
	User name	User name
	Password	Password information is not output.
	Domain name	Domain name of the host on which the virtual machine monitor is running.
	Communication type	Communication type (`http`, `https`, `ssh`)
	Virtualization management former host name	Host name registered on a host

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Line	Output item	Output value
	Remote communication type	Communication type to be output for remote monitoring (`disable`, `ssh`, `wmi`)
	Authentication information section	Authentication information to be output for remote monitoring (`common`, `host`, blank)
	Port number	Number of the port used for communication
	Private key path	Absolute path of the private key file to be used for SSH connection

#1: `ESX` indicates VMware ESX.

#2: `Virtage` indicates the Hitachi Compute Blade logical partitioning feature.

Table 2–80: Character encoding of files

OS	Format of the LANG environment variable	Character encoding to be converted
Windows	--	Japanese OS: MS932
		English OS: C (ISO-8859-1)
		Chinese OS: GB18030
AIX	`Ja_JP.IBM-932` or `Ja_JP`	Japanese OS: Shift_JIS
	`ja_JP.IBM-eucJP` or `ja_JP`	Japanese OS: EUC-JP
	`JA_JP.UTF-8` or `JA_JP`	Japanese OS: UTF-8
	`C`	English OS: C (ISO-8859-1)
	`Zh_CN.GB18030`	GB18030
Linux	`ja_JP.UTF-8` or `ja_JP.utf8`	Japanese OS: UTF-8
	`ja_JP.sjis` or `ja_JP.SJIS`[#]	Japanese OS: Shift_JIS
	`C`	English OS: C (ISO-8859-1)
	`zh_CN.gb18030`	Chinese OS: GB18030
--	Other than above	UTF-8

Legend:

--: Not applicable

#: Valid only when the OS is SUSE Linux.

Output example

```
JP1/IM-CF;101000;MS932,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Host_name,IPAddress,Host_list,Comment,Host_type,Running_host_name,Standby_ho
st_name,VMM_host_name, Virtual_manager_type,Username,Password, Domain_name,
Connection_type,Virtual_host_manager,Remote_connection_type,Authentication_s
ection, Port_number, SSH_private_key_path
infch05340,192.168.105.251,infch05340.supp528,,physical,,,,,,,,,,disable,,
infch05356,192.168.105.193,infch05356,,physical,,,,,,,,,,disable,,
infch02272,192.168.105.84,infch02272,,physical,,,,KVM,,,,,,disable,
22,<ssh_private_key_path>
```

Collected host information file (host_collect_data.csv)

Format

```
product-name;file-format-version;character-encoding
Real_host_name,OS_name,JP1_product_name,JP1_product_id,JP1_product_version,I
nstall_path,Conf_dir,Date,Total_time,Host_name,Virtual_manager_type,Virtual_
manager_version
real-host-name,OS-name,product-name,product-model-name,version,installation-
path,environment-setting-file-storage-folder,update-date/time,update-date/
time-GMT,host-name,virtualization-management-type,virtualization-product-
version
```

File

`host_collect_data.csv` (collected host information file)

Storage directory

In Windows

    Any folder

In UNIX

    Any directory

Description

This file is the export file for collected host information related to managed hosts of IM Configuration Management. This file cannot be edited or imported.

Information that is specified

The following table describes the host information to be output to the collected host information file.

Table 2–81: Host information to be exported (Collected host information file)

Line	Output item	Output value
Line 1 (header information)	Product name	`JP1/IM-CF`
	File format version	File format version. For example, if the JP1/IM - Manager version is 10-50, `101000` is output.
	Character encoding	Character encoding. The value depends on the LANG environment variable setting of the manager. For details, see *Table 2-80 Character encoding of files*.
Line 2 (header information)	Real host name	`Real_host_name`
	OS name	`OS_name`
	Product name	`JP1_product_name`
	Product model name	`JP1_product_id`
	Version	`JP1_product_version`
	Installation path	`Install_path`

Line	Output item	Output value
	Storage folder for the environment settings file	`Conf_dir`
	Update date/time	`Date`
	Update date/time (GMT)	`Total_time`
	Host name	`Host_name`
	Virtualization management type	`Virtual_manager_type`
	Virtualization product version	`Virtual_manager_version`
Line 3 and the subsequent lines	Real host name	Real host name of a host
	OS name	Name of the OS running on a host
	Product name	Name of the product running on a host
	Product model name	Model name of a product
	Version	Product version
	Installation path	Installation path of a product
	Storage folder for the environment settings file	Folder in which the environment setting file of a product is stored
	Update date/time	*YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss*
	Update date/time (GMT)	*YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss* (GMT)[1]
	Host name	Name of a host registered in the system hierarchy configuration
	Virtualization management type	Type of virtualization management (`vCenter`, `JP1/SC/CM`, `SCVMM`, `HCSM`, `ESX`[2], `Hyper-V`, `KVM`, `Virtage`[3])
	Virtualization product version[4]	Version of a virtualization product. Virtualization configuration collection date/time is output as the update date/time.

#1: When virtualization software and virtualization environment management software are used, the virtualization configuration collection date/time is output.

#2: ESX indicates VMware ESX.

#3: Virtage indicates the Hitachi Compute Blade logical partitioning feature.

#4: If the virtualization management type is HCSM, the version of an external connection interface for HCSM is displayed. For this reason, the displayed version and the actual version for HCSM might be different. Furthermore, if you obtain virtualization configuration information from HCSM, the version number is not displayed for a host whose virtualization management type is Hitachi Compute Blade logical partitioning feature.

Output example

```
JP1/IM-CF;101000;UTF-8,,,,,,,,,,,
Real_host_name,OS_name,JP1_product_name,JP1_product_id,JP1_product_version,I
nstall_path,Conf_dir,Date,Total_time,Host_name,Virtual_manager_type,Virtual_
manager_version
jp1_bs1,Windows,JP1/Base,P-242C-6L94,0900,C:\Program Files\Hitachi
\JP1Base,C:\Program Files\Hitachi\JP1Base\conf,2009/11/28
10:45:20,1205115658437,jp1-bs1,,
jp1-bs2,Windows, , , , ,2009/11/28 10:45:20,1205115658437,jp1-bs2,ESX,3.5
jp1-bs3,Windows, , , , ,2009/11/28 10:45:20,1205115658437,jp1-bs3,vCenter,
4.0
```

Profile management environment definition file (jp1cf_profile_manager.conf)

Format

```
[logical-host-name\JP1CONFIG\PROFILE_MANAGER\JP1BASE]
"LOGFILETRAP_AUTO_START_CONTROL"=dword:hexadecimal-number
"AGENT_PROFILE_UPDATE_NOTICE"=dword:hexadecimal-number
```

File

jp1cf_profile_manager.conf (profile management environment definition file)

jp1cf_profile_manager.conf.model (model file for the profile management environment definition file)

Storage directory

In Windows

    Manager-path\conf\imcf

In UNIX

    /etc/opt/jp1imm/conf/imcf

Description

This file defines information about the execution environment for the profile management function.

When the definitions are applied

The definition takes effect when JP1/IM - Manager is restarted after the jbssetcnf command is executed in JP1/Base to apply the definition in the profile management environment definition file to the JP1 common definition information.

Information that is specified

[*logical-host-name*\JP1CONFIG\PROFILE_MANAGER\JP1BASE]

    Specify the key name of the profile management environment definition.

    For *logical-host-name*, specify JP1_DEFAULT for a physical host and *logical-host-name* for a logical host.

"LOGFILETRAP_AUTO_START_CONTROL"=dword:*hexadecimal-number*

    Specify whether to enable the use of the function for setting the automatic startup of log file traps in the Display/Edit Profiles window of JP1/IM - View. If this function is enabled, the **Start the process automatically when the log file trap service starts** check box is displayed in **Startup options**.

- 00000001: Enable

- 00000000: Disable

    The default is 00000001 (enable).

"AGENT_PROFILE_UPDATE_NOTICE"=dword:*hexadecimal-number*

    Specify whether to enable the use of the function that sends notifications indicating that agent profiles might have been updated when profiles are edited or applied in the Display/Edit Profiles window of JP1/IM - View.

- 00000001: Enable

- `00000000`: Disable

The default is `00000001` (enable).

Remote log trap environment definition file (jp1cf_remote_logtrap.conf)

Format

```
[logical-host-name\JP1CONFIG\AGTLESS_MGR]
"MAX_COLLECT_EVENTLOG_DATA_SIZE"=dword:hexadecimal-number
"MAX_COLLECT_WIN_LOG_DATA_SIZE"=dword:hexadecimal-number
"MAX_COLLECT_UNIX_LOG_DATA_SIZE"=dword:hexadecimal-number
"START_OPTION"="warm" | "cold"
```

File

jp1cf_remote_logtrap.conf (remote log trap environment definition file)

jp1cf_remote_logtrap.conf.model (model file for the remote log trap environment definition file)

Storage directory

In Windows

> *Manager-path*\conf\imcf

In UNIX

> /etc/opt/jp1imm/conf/imcf

Description

This file defines an execution environment for the remote-monitoring log file trap function and the remote-monitoring event log trap function.

When the definitions are applied

In the common definition settings file, specify the remote log trap environment definition file as the argument for the jbssetcnf command. After that, the remote log trap environment definition file settings take effect when either of the following triggers occurs:

- When JP1/IM - Manager restarts
- When you perform a reload by executing the jco_spmd_reload command

Note that when this definition is applied, the total capacity of the logs that can be monitored by a single instance of JP1/IM - Manager is checked. If the capacity exceeds 10 MB, a KNAN26143-W warning message is output to the integrated trace log.

Information that is specified

[*logical-host-name*\JP1CONFIG\AGTLESS_MGR]

> Specify the key name of the remote log trap environment definition.
>
> For *logical-host-name*, specify JP1_DEFAULT for a physical host and *logical-host-name* for a logical host.

"MAX_COLLECT_EVENTLOG_DATA_SIZE"=dword:*hexadecimal-number*

> Specifies in hexadecimal notation the maximum size of the event log that can be collected in one monitoring interval of the remote monitoring event log trap. You can specify any value in the range from 0x00002800 to 0x00032000 (10 KB to 200 KB). If this information is omitted, 0x00002800 (10 KB) is assumed.

`"MAX_COLLECT_WIN_LOG_DATA_SIZE"=dword:`*hexadecimal-number*

Specifies in hexadecimal notation the maximum size of the log that can be collected in one monitoring interval of the remote monitoring log file trap when the monitored host is Windows. You can specify any value in the range from `0x00002800` to `0x00032000` (10 KB to 200 KB). If this information is omitted, `0x00002800` (10 KB) is assumed.

`"MAX_COLLECT_UNIX_LOG_DATA_SIZE"=dword:`*hexadecimal-number*

Specifies in hexadecimal notation the maximum size of the log that can be collected in one monitoring interval of the remote monitoring log file trap when the monitored host is UNIX. You can specify any value in the range from `0x00002800` to `0x0000C800` (10 KB to 50 KB). If this information is omitted, `0x00002800` (10 KB) is assumed.

`"START_OPTION"="warm" | "cold"`

Specify whether logs that are output while remote monitoring is stopped are to be collected when remote monitoring resumes.

If `"warm"` is specified, logs that are output while remote monitoring is stopped will be collected.

If `"cold"` is specified, logs that are output while remote monitoring is stopped will not be collected.

If this information is omitted, `"warm"` is assumed.

Example definition

Example 1 (in Windows)

```
[JP1_DEFAULT\JP1CONFIG\AGTLESS_MGR]
"MAX_COLLECT_EVENTLOG_DATA_SIZE"=dword:00002800
"MAX_COLLECT_WIN_LOG_DATA_SIZE"=dword:00002800
"MAX_COLLECT_UNIX_LOG_DATA_SIZE"=dword:00002800
"START_OPTION"="warm"
```

Example 2 (In UNIX)

```
[JP1_DEFAULT\JP1CONFIG\AGTLESS_MGR]
"MAX_COLLECT_UNIX_LOG_DATA_SIZE"=dword:00002800
"START_OPTION"="warm"
```

If the manager host is a UNIX host and the managed host is a Windows host, remote monitoring cannot be performed. In such cases, if `MAX_COLLECT_EVENTLOG_DATA_SIZE` or `MAX_COLLECT_WIN_LOG_DATA_SIZE` is specified, it will be ignored.

Setup information file (jimdbsetupinfo.conf)

Format

```
#IM DATABASE SERVICE - DB Size
IMDBSIZE=value
#IM DATABASE SERVICE - Data Storage Directory
IMDBDIR=value
#IM DATABASE SERVICE - Port Number
IMDBPORT=value
#IM DATABASE SERVICE - DB Install Directory
IMDBENVDIR=value
#IM DATABASE SERVICE - Host Name
IMDBHOSTNAME=value
```

File

`jimdbsetupinfo.conf` (setup information file)

`jimdbsetupinfo.conf.model` (model file for the setup information file)

Storage directory

In Windows

   Manager-path`\conf\imdb\setup\`

In UNIX

   `/etc/opt/jp1imm/conf/imdb/setup/`

Description

This file specifies setup information, such as the size of the IM database and the directory for storing data for the IM database, when the integrated monitoring database and IM Configuration Management database are set up.

The setup information file is shared during setup of the integrated monitoring database and IM Configuration Management database. If you have set up one of the databases (integrated monitoring database or IM Configuration Management database) first and then are creating the other one, you must specify for the second database the same values as were specified for the first database.

The following table shows the sizes of the databases as specified in the setup information file and the actual sizes of the databases that are created.

Table 2–82: Sizes of databases that are created

Size	System database area[1], [2] (gigabytes)	Integrated monitoring database area[1], [3] (gigabytes)	IM Configuration Management database area[1], [4] (gigabytes)	Total (gigabytes)
S	1.4	8.3	1.1	10.8
M	2.7	32.5	1.1	36.3
L	6.8	97.1	10.4	114.3

#1

The system database area, the integrated monitoring database area, and the IM Configuration Management database area are created immediately under the database storage directory (IMDBDIR) specified in the setup information file. The capacity required for installation is 110 megabytes.

#2

Area shared by the IM Configuration Management database and integrated monitoring database created during setup of the IM database.

#3

Area created when the jcodbsetup command is executed.

#4

Area created when the jcfdbsetup command is executed.

When the definitions are applied

The contents of this file are loaded during setup and the IM database environment is configured based on the value specified for each item.

Information that is specified

IMDBSIZE

Specifies the size of the IM database to be created as the uppercase letter S, M, or L. The default is S.

IMDBDIR

Specifies the absolute path of the directory in which data for the IM database is to be stored. JP1/IM creates the imdb directory immediately under the specified directory and then stores the IM database file (area). The default is as follows:

- In Windows: *Manager-path*\database

  An error results if a network drive or Windows reserved device file is specified. If the specified directory cannot be found, command execution fails. You must create the directory before executing the command.

- In UNIX: /var/opt/jp1imm/database

  Specify a directory whose status is *mounted*. Do not specify a directory that is easily unmounted. If the directory is unmounted during operation, database startup and access will fail. If the specified directory cannot be found, command execution fails. You must create the directory before executing the command.

  For details about the necessary directory permissions, see *Table 2-83 Correspondence between OS and directory permissions*.

The following explains the character string that can be used in the absolute path format:

- In Windows:

  A string of no more than 95 characters, consisting of alphanumeric characters, _, \, (,), and . (period). This character string must begin with the drive name.

- In UNIX:

  A string of no more than 95 characters, consisting of alphanumeric characters, _, /, and . (period). This character string must begin with the path delimiter (/).

IMDBPORT

Specifies the port number used by the IM database. The permitted value range is from 5001 to 65535. The default is 20700.

This port number must be different from any of the following port numbers:

- Port numbers specified when other logical hosts were set up

- Port numbers specified in the services file[#]

- Port numbers used in other products' HiRDB installation

- Temporary port numbers used by other products and the OS

#: Make sure that you do not specify the port number set in `IMDBPORT` in the `services` file.

IMDBENVDIR

Specifies the absolute path of the directory in which the IM database is to be installed. Creates a directory under the specified directory (*JMn*: *n* matches `LOGICALHOSTNUMBER`), and then install the IM database.

- In Windows: *Manager-path*\dbms

  An error results if a network drive or Windows reserved device file is specified. If the specified directory does not exist, command execution fails. Make sure that you create the directory before you execute the command.

- In UNIX: /var/opt/jp1imm/dbms

  Specify a directory that is in mounted status. Do not specify a directory that is easily unmounted. If the directory is unmounted during operation, database startup and access will fail. If the specified directory does not exist, command execution fails. Make sure that you create the directory before you execute the command. In addition, do not specify a path that contains a symbolic link.

  The following table explains the directory permissions.

Table 2–83: Correspondence between OS and directory permissions

OS	Permission
AIX	Owner: root Group: system Mode: 755
Linux	Owner: root Group: root Mode: 755

The following explains the character string that can be used in the absolute path format:

- In Windows:

  A string of no more than 195 characters, consisting of alphanumeric characters, _, \, (,), and the space. This character string must begin with the drive name.

- In UNIX:

  A string of no more than 123 characters, consisting of alphanumeric characters, _, /, and . (period). This character string must begin with the path delimiter (/).

IMDBHOSTNAME

Specifies the host name or the IP address to be used for communication with JP1/IM - MO running on another host. If there is no linkage with JP1/IM - MO on another host, this item need not be specified.

By default, a local host name is specified. If this value is omitted, the local host name is assumed. You can specify a maximum of 32 characters. Specifiable characters are alphanumeric characters, the hyphen (-), the underscore (_), the at mark (@), and the period (.).

Example definition

```
#IM DATABASE SERVICE - DB Size
IMDBSIZE=S
#IM DATABASE SERVICE - Data Storage Directory
IMDBDIR=Manager-path\database
#IM DATABASE SERVICE - Port Number
IMDBPORT=20700
#IM DATABASE SERVICE - DB Install Directory
IMDBENVDIR=Manager-path\dbms
```

```
#IM DATABASE SERVICE - DB Host Name
IMDBHOSTNAME=
```

Cluster setup information file (jimdbclustersetupinfo.conf)

Format

```
#IM DATABASE SERVICE - Logical Host Number
LOGICALHOSTNUMBER=value
#IM DATABASE SERVICE - Logical Host Name
LOGICALHOSTNAME=value
#IM DATABASE SERVICE - DB Size
IMDBSIZE=S
#IM DATABASE SERVICE - Port Number
IMDBPORT=value
#IM DATABASE SERVICE - Data Storage Directory (Local Work Area)
IMDBDIR=Manager-path\db
#IM DATABASE SERVICE - Data Storage Directory (Shared Data Area)
SHAREDBDIR=shared-directory\db
#IM DATABASE SERVICE - Online Host Name
ONLINEHOSTNAME=value
#IM DATABASE SERVICE - DB Install Directory
IMDBENVDIR=Manager-path\dbms
```

File

`jimdbclustersetupinfo.conf` (cluster setup information file)

`jimdbclustersetupinfo.conf.model` (model file for the cluster setup information file)

Storage directory

In Windows

    Manager-path`\conf\imdb\setup\`

In UNIX

    `/etc/opt/jp1imm/conf/imdb/setup/`

Description

This file specifies the IM database size for a logical host, or the directory for storing data of the IM database for a logical host when the integrated monitoring database and IM Configuration Management database are set up in a cluster environment.

The cluster setup information file is shared during setup of the integrated monitoring database and IM Configuration Management database. If you have set up one of the databases (integrated monitoring database or IM Configuration Management database) first and then are creating the other one, you must specify for the second database the same values as were specified for the first database. If you are configuring a cluster environment, when you set up the secondary node, copy the cluster setup information file used for the primary node. If you set up multiple logical hosts on the same host, you must copy `jimdbclustersetupinfo.conf` (cluster setup information file) under a different name and change the settings.

The following table shows the sizes of the databases as specified in the cluster setup information file and the actual sizes of the databases that are created.

Table 2–84: Sizes of databases that are created

Size	System database area (local disk)[#1] (gigabytes)	System database area (shared disk)[#1] (gigabytes)	Integrated monitoring database area[#2] (gigabytes)	IM Configuration Management database area[#2] (gigabytes)	Total (gigabytes)
S	0.1	1.4	8.3	1.1	10.9
M	0.1	2.6	32.5	1.1	36.3
L	0.2	6.6	97.1	10.4	114.3

#1

    The system database area (local disk) is created immediately under the local database storage directory (IMDBDIR) specified in the cluster setup information file.

#2

    The system database area (shared disk), the integrated monitoring database area, and the IM Configuration Management database area are created immediately under the shared database storage directory (SHAREDBDIR) specified in the cluster setup information file. The capacity required for installation is 110 megabytes.

When the definitions are applied

The contents of this file are loaded during setup, and the IM database environment for a logical host is configured based on the value specified for each item.

Information that is specified

LOGICALHOSTNUMBER

    Specify a value from 1 to 9 as the number to identify a logical host in the IM database for a logical host.

    If you add a logical host, you must specify a different number. Specify the same number for both primary and secondary nodes.

LOGICALHOSTNAME

    Specify the name of a logical host. This must be a logical host name that can be resolved, and specified in the jp1cohasetup and jp1cc_setup_cluster commands. The IM database does not reference the jp1hosts and jp1hosts2 files. Therefore, for LOGICALHOSTNAME, specify a logical host name whose name is in the hosts file or can otherwise be resolved using the OS's name resolution capability. The permitted value is a string of no more than 32 characters, consisting of alphanumeric characters, _, -, /, . (period), and @. The logical host name is case sensitive. As the logical host name, specify the logical host name set in JP1/Base in the correct format, especially case. For details on how to set up JP1/Base on a logical host, see the sections below in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Configuration Guide*:

- In Windows

    See *6.3.3(2) Setting up JP1/Base*

- In UNIX

See 7.*3.3(2) Setting up JP1/Base*

IMDBSIZE

    Specify the size of the IM database for a logical host to be created by using uppercase letters S, M, or L. The default is S.

IMDBDIR

    Specify the absolute path of the directory in which data of the IM database for a logical host is to be stored. Do not specify the shared disk in a cluster. JP1/IM creates the imdb directory immediately under the specified directory, and then stores the IM database file (for a local work area).

- In Windows:

An error results if a network drive or Windows reserved device file is specified. If the specified directory does not exist, command execution fails. Make sure that you create the directory before you execute the command.

- In UNIX:

Specify a directory that is in mounted status. Do not specify a directory that is easily unmounted. If the directory is unmounted during operation, database startup and access will fail. If the specified directory does not exist, command execution fails. Make sure that you create the directory before you execute the command.

The following table describes the directory permissions.

Table 2–85: Correspondence between OS and directory permissions

OS	Permission
AIX	Owner: root Group: system Mode: 755
Linux	Owner: root Group: root Mode: 755

The following shows the character string that can be used in the absolute path format:

- In Windows:

A string of no more than 95 characters, consisting of alphanumeric characters, _, \, (,), and . (period). This character string must begin with the drive name.

- In UNIX:

A string of no more than 95 characters, consisting of alphanumeric characters, _, /, and . (period). This character string must begin with the path delimiter (/).

IMDBPORT

Specify the port number used by the IM database for a logical host. The permitted value range is from 5001 to 65535.

This port number must be different from any of the following port numbers:

- Port numbers specified when other logical hosts were set up

- Port numbers specified in the services file[#]

- Port numbers used in other products' HiRDB installation

- Temporary port numbers used by other products and the OS

#: Make sure that you do not specify the port number set in IMDBPORT in the services file.

SHAREDBDIR

Specifies the absolute path of the directory in which data of the IM database for a logical host that is shared by the primary and secondary nodes in a cluster configuration is to be stored. Specify a directory on a shared disk. JP1/IM creates the imdb directory immediately under the specified directory, and stores the IM database files (for the shared data area) for a logical host.

The following shows the character string that can be used in the absolute path format:

- In Windows:

A string of no more than 95 characters, consisting of alphanumeric characters, _, \, (,), and . (period). This character string must begin with the drive name.

An error results if a network drive or Windows reserved device file is specified. If the specified directory does not exist, command execution fails. Make sure that you create the directory before you execute the command.

- In UNIX:

A string of no more than 95 characters, consisting of alphanumeric characters, _, /, and . (period). This character string must begin with the path delimiter (/).

Specify a directory that is in mounted status. Do not specify a directory that is easily unmounted. If the directory is unmounted during operation, database startup and access will fail. If the specified directory does not exist, command execution fails. Make sure that you create the directory before you execute the command. For details about the necessary directory permissions, see *Table 2-85Correspondence between OS and directory permissions*.

ONLINEHOSTNAME

Specifies the host name of the primary node. Specify a host name that can be resolved for the primary node. The permitted value is a string of no more than 32 characters, consisting of alphanumeric characters, _, -, /, . (period), and @. The executing host name is also case sensitive. Specify the executing host name in the correct form, especially case.

IMDBENVDIR

Specify the absolute path of the directory in which the IM database for a logical host is to be installed. Do not specify a shared disk in the cluster. Create a directory (JM*n*: *n* matches LOGICALHOSTNUMBER) immediately under the specified directory, and then install the IM database for a logical host. The default is as follows:

- In Windows: *Manager-path*\dbms

  An error results if a network drive or Windows reserved device file is specified. If the specified directory does not exist, command execution fails. Make sure that you create the directory before you execute the command.

- In UNIX: /var/opt/jp1imm/dbms

  Specify a directory that is in mounted status. Do not specify a directory that is easily unmounted. If the directory is unmounted during operation, database startup and access will fail. If the specified directory does not exist, command execution fails. Make sure that you create the directory before you execute the command.

  For details about the necessary directory permissions, see *Table 2-85 Correspondence between OS and directory permissions*.

The following shows the character string that can be used in the absolute path format: In addition, do not specify a path that contains a symbolic link.

- In Windows:

  A string of no more than 195 characters, consisting of alphanumeric characters, _, \, (,), and the space. This character string must begin with the drive name.

- In UNIX:

  A string of no more than 123 characters, consisting of alphanumeric characters, _, /, and . (period). This character string must begin with the path delimiter (/).

Example definition

```
#IM DATABASE SERVICE - Logical Host Number
LOGICALHOSTNUMBER=1
#IM DATABASE SERVICE - Logical Host Name
LOGICALHOSTNAME=host1
#IM DATABASE SERVICE - DB Size
IMDBSIZE=S
#IM DATABASE SERVICE - Data Storage Directory (Local Work Area)
IMDBDIR=Manager-path\db
#IM DATABASE SERVICE - Port Number
IMDBPORT=20750
#IM DATABASE SERVICE - Data Storage Directory (Shared Data Area)
SHAREDBDIR=shared-directory\db
#IM DATABASE SERVICE - Online Host Name
```

```
ONLINEHOSTNAME=host_H1
#IM DATABASE SERVICE - DB Install Directory
IMDBENVDIR=Manager-path\dbms
```

2. Definition Files

Item file

Format

```
[@]item-name
# comment-line
    :
```

File

Use any file.

Storage directory

In Windows

Any folder

In UNIX

Any directory

Description

This file specifies the JP1 event attributes that are to be output during output of event reports.

The maximum size of this file is 32 kilobytes (32,768 bytes).

Definition specification

- A line consisting of only single-byte spaces or tabs is ignored.

- Single-byte spaces and tabs before the first parameter name on each line, and at the end of each line are ignored.

When the definitions are applied

When the `jcoevtreport` command with the `-k` option specified is executed, the specified item file is loaded and the attribute values of JP1 events are output to event reports according to the item file.

Contents of the file

item-name

Specifies the items you want to output in an event report.

The following table lists and describes the items you can specify.

No.	Specifiable item	Description
1	B.SEQNO	Serial number
2	B.ID	Event ID
3	B.PROCESSID	Source process ID
4	B.TIME	Registered time
5	B.ARRIVEDTIME	Arrived time
6	B.REASON	Reason for registration
7	B.USERID	Source user ID

No.	Specifiable item	Description
8	B.GROUPID	Source group ID
9	B.USERNAME	Source user name
10	B.GROUPNAME	Source group name
11	B.SOURCESERVER	Source host
12	B.DESTSERVER	Target event server name
13	B.SOURCEIPADDR	Source IP address
14	B.DESTIPADDR	Target IP address
15	B.SOURCESEQNO	Source event database sequence number
16	B.CODESET	Code set
17	B.MESSAGE	Message
18	E.SEVERITY	Event level
19	E.USER_NAME	User name
20	E.PRODUCT_NAME	Product name
21	E.OBJECT_TYPE	Object type
22	E.OBJECT_NAME	Object name
23	E.ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE	Root object type
24	E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME	Root object name
25	E.OBJECT_ID	Object ID
26	E.OCCURRENCE	Occurrence
27	E.START_TIME	Start time
28	E.END_TIME	End time
29	E.RESULT_CODE	Return code
30	E.JP1_SOURCEHOST	Event source host name
31	E.@JP1IM_ACTTYPE	Action type
32	E.@JP1IM_ACTCONTROL	Action
33	E.@JP1IM_SEVERE	Severe event
34	E.@JP1IM_CORRELATE	Correlation event
35	E.@JP1IM_RESPONSE	Response waiting event
36	E.@JP1IM_ORIGINAL_SEVERITY	Original severity level
37	E.@JP1IM_CHANGE_SEVERITY	New severity level
38	E.@JP1IM_DEALT	Event status
39	E.@JP1IM_RELEASE	Canceling severe events
40	E.@JP1IM_DISMISSED	Severe event deleted
41	E.@JP1IM_MEMO	Memo
42	E.@JP1IM_DISPLAY_MESSAGE	Changed display message

No.	Specifiable item	Description
43	`E.@JP1IM_CHANGE_MESSAGE`	New display message
44	`E.@JP1IM_CHANGE_MESSAGE_NAME`	Display message change definition
45	`E.`*user-specific extended attribute*	Extended attribute

If you specify `@` at the beginning of an item name, the date and time item for the basic or extended attribute is also output, in the format *YYYYMMDDhhmmss*. If the specified attribute contains a nonnumeric value, a value less than 0, or a value greater than 2,147,483,647, the value is output as is without being converted. If there is no corresponding attribute in a JP1 event, the null character is output.

#*comment-line*

A line beginning with a hash mark (#) is treated as a comment.

Example definition

```
B.SEQNO
B.ID
B.PROCESSID
B.TIME
  :
```

Environment definition file for event report output (evtreport.conf)

Format

```
[logical-host-name\JP1CONSOLEMANAGER]
"PROGRAM_SPECIFIC_EX_ATTR_COLUMN"=dword:hexadecimal-value
```

File

`evtreport.conf` (environment definition file for event report output)

`evtreport.conf.update` (model file for the environment definition file for event report output)

Storage directory

In Windows

Console-path`\default\`

In UNIX

`/etc/opt/jp1cons/default/`

Description

This file defines the execution environment of the event report output function. It specifies whether to enable the function.

When the definitions are applied

The definitions take effect when JP1/IM - Manager is restarted after the `jbssetcnf` command has been executed in JP1/Base to apply the definitions to the JP1 common definition information.

Information that is specified

[*logical-host-name*`\JP1CONSOLEMANAGER`]

Indicates the key name of the JP1/IM - Manager environment settings.

For *logical-host-name*, specify `JP1_DEFAULT` for a physical host and *logical-host-name* for a logical host.

`"PROGRAM_SPECIFIC_EX_ATTR_COLUMN"=dword:`*hexadecimal-value*

Specifies whether to enable the function for assigning a column to each program-specific extended attribute function when program-specific extended attributes are output using the `jcoevtreport` command, in the same way as for basic attributes, common extended attributes, and IM attributes.

- `00000001`: Enable

- `00000000`: Disable

The default value is `00000001` (enable).

Example definition

```
[JP1_DEFAULT\JP1CONSOLEMANAGER]
"PROGRAM_SPECIFIC_EX_ATTR_COLUMN"=dword:00000001
```

Filter file

Format

```
event-condition
    :
OR
event-condition
    :
EXCLUDE
event-condition
    :
```

File

Use any file.

Storage directory

In Windows

Any folder

In UNIX

Any directory

Description

This file defines filter conditions to be applied during output of event reports. To load the file, execute the `jcoevtreport` command with the `-f` option specified.

The maximum size of this file is 256 kilobytes (262,144 bytes).

When the definitions are applied

When the `jcoevtreport` command with the `-f` option specified is executed, the specified item file is loaded and the JP1 events that satisfy the specified condition are acquired from the integrated monitoring database and then output to an event report.

Contents of the file

pass-conditions group, exclusion-conditions group

The `jcoevtreport` command outputs the JP1 events that do not satisfy any of the exclusion-conditions groups and that satisfy one of the pass-conditions groups. For the filter conditions, you can specify from 0 to 5 pass-conditions groups and from 0 to 5 exclusion-conditions groups.

In a pass-conditions group or exclusion-conditions group, you can specify from 0 to 50 event conditions. In the case of an extended attribute (user-specific information), you can specify a maximum of 5 event conditions per pass-conditions group or exclusion-conditions group.

`OR`

If you specify multiple condition groups, specify `OR` between the condition groups.

EXCLUDE

Specify EXCLUDE between a pass-conditions group and an exclusion-conditions group. Any event condition that follows EXCLUDE is treated as an exclusion-conditions group. If no event condition follows EXCLUDE, only the pass-conditions groups take effect.

event-condition

Specify the event conditions in the following format (Δ indicates a single-byte space):

*attribute-name*Δ*comparison-keyword*Δ *operand*[Δ*operand*]...

Note that a line consisting of only spaces or tabs is ignored during processing.

attribute-name

Specifies the name of the attribute that you want to compare. To specify a basic attribute, place B. immediately before the name; to specify an extended attribute (common information or user-specific information), place E. immediately before the name. Attribute names are case sensitive.

comparison-keyword

Specifies one of BEGIN (begins with), IN (matches), NOTIN (does not match), SUBSTR (includes), NOTSUBSTR (does not include), or REGEX (regular expression) as the comparison keyword. The comparison keyword is case sensitive.

operand

Specifies a character string as the value that is to be compared with the attribute value by the specified comparison keyword. Operands are case sensitive.

Specify multiple operands by separating them with one or more consecutive spaces or a tab. The OR condition is applied to the specified operands. Note that if a regular expression is specified for the comparison keyword, only one operand can be specified.

To specify a space, a tab, end-of-line code (CR or LF), or % as a part of an operand, specify as follows:

No.	Value to be specified	How to specify
1	Tab (0x09)	%09
2	Space (0x20)	%20
3	% (0x25)	%25
4	Linefeed code LF (0x0a)	%0a
5	Carriage return code CR (0x0d)	%0d

During maximum value checking for the definition format, %20 and %25 are each treated as a single character. The character code specified after the % is not case sensitive. The following shows an example of defining ID matches 100 and 200, which selects multiple operands:

B.IDΔINΔ100Δ200

Legend:

Δ: Space (0x20)

You can specify a maximum of 4,096 bytes of operands per event condition and per event condition block (total length of operands in bytes that are specified in the event condition block). The following table shows the attribute names, comparison keywords, and operands that can be specified for event conditions.

No.	Item	Attribute name	Comparison keyword	Operand
1	Event ID	B.ID	• Match • Does not match	• A maximum of 100 event IDs can be specified. • Event IDs are not case sensitive. • The permitted range is from 0 to 7FFFFFFF.

No.	Item	Attribute name	Comparison keyword	Operand
2	Reason for registration	B.REASON	• Match • Does not match	• A maximum of 100 items can be specified. • The permitted range is from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647.
3	Source process ID	B.PROCESSID		
4	Source user ID	B.USERID		
5	Source group ID	B.GROUPID	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	• A maximum of 100 items can be specified. However, if a regular expression is specified, only one item is allowed.
6	Source user name	B.USERNAME		
7	Source group name	B.GROUPNAME		
8	Event-issuing server name[#1]	B.SOURCESERVER		
9	Target event server name[#1]	B.DESTSERVER		
10	Message	B.MESSAGE		
11	Event level	E.SEVERITY	Match	• Specifiable values are Emergency, Alert, Critical, Error, Warning, Notice, Information, and Debug. • Multiple event levels can be specified. However, the same event level cannot be specified twice.
12	Extended attribute[#2]	E.xxxxxxx	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	• For the extended attribute name, you can specify a character string with a maximum of 32 bytes that begins with an uppercase letter and consists of uppercase letters, numeric characters, and the underscore (_). • A maximum of 100 extended attributes can be specified. However, if a regular expression is specified, only one extended attribute is allowed.
13	Action type	E.@JP1IM_ACTTYPE	• Match • Does not match	• The following numeric values can be specified: 0: Not subject to an action 1: Command 2: Rule 3: Command and rule • Multiple action types can be specified.
14	Action suppression	E.@JP1IM_ACT		• The following numeric values can be specified: 0: Not subject to an action

No.	Item	Attribute name	Comparison keyword	Operand
		CONTROL		1: Execution 2: Suppression 3: Partial suppression • Multiple action suppressions can be specified.
15	Severe event	E.@JP1IM_SEVERE		• The following numeric values can be specified: 　0: Not a severe event 　1: Severe event • Multiple severe events can be specified.
16	Correlation event	E.@JP1IM_CORRELATE		• The following numeric values can be specified: 　0: Not a correlation event 　1: Correlation approval event 　2: Correlation failure event • Multiple correlation events can be specified.
17	Response waiting event	E.@JP1IM_RESPONSE		• The following numeric values can be specified: 　0: Not a response waiting event 　1: Response waiting event • Multiple response waiting events can be specified.
18	Original severity level	E.@JP1IM_ORIGINAL_SEVERITY	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	• Multiple original severity levels can be specified. A maximum of 100 original severity levels can be specified. However, if a regular expression is specified, only one level is allowed.
19	New severity level	E.@JP1IM_CHANGE_SEVERITY	• Match • Does not match	• The following numeric values can be specified: 　0: No new severity level exists 　1: New severity level exists • Multiple new severity levels can be specified.
20	Event status	E.@JP1IM_DEALT		• The following numeric values can be specified: 　0: Not processed 　1: Already processed 　2: Being processed 　3: On hold • Multiple event statuses can be specified.
21	Severe event released	E.@JP1IM_RELEASE		• The following numeric values can be specified: 　0: No severe events are released 　1: Severe events are released • This item can be specified multiple times.
22	Severe event deleted	E.@JP1IM_DISMISSED		• The following numeric values can be specified: 　0: No severe events are deleted 　1: Severe events are deleted • This item can be specified multiple times.

No.	Item	Attribute name	Comparison keyword	Operand
23	Memo	E.@JP1IM_MEMO	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	• A maximum of 100 memos can be specified. However, if a regular expression is specified, only one memo is allowed.
24	Changed display message[#3]	E.@JP1IM_DISPLAY_MESSAGE	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	• A maximum of 100 of these items can be specified. However, if a regular expression is specified, only one item is allowed.
25	New display message[#3]	E.@JP1IM_CHANGE_MESSAGE	• Match • Does not match	• The permitted range is from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647.
26	Display message change definition[#3]	E.@JP1IM_CHANGE_MESSAGE_NAME	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	• A maximum of 100 of these items can be specified. However, if a regular expression is specified, only one item is allowed.
27	Event source host name[#2]	E.JP1_SOURCEHOST	• First characters • Match • Does not match • Is contained • Is not contained • Regular expression	• A maximum of 100 of these items can be specified. However, if a regular expression is specified, only one item is allowed.

#1

If the integrated monitoring database and the IM Configuration Management database are enabled, and the comparison keyword is Match or Do not match, you can specify the business group name in a path format.

If the integrated monitoring database and the IM Configuration Management database are disabled, and a comparison keyword other than Match and Do not match is selected, a business group name specified in a path format is treated as a host name.

If the -ignorecasehost option of the jcoimdef command is set to ON, and a comparison keyword other than Regular expression is selected, the character string is no longer case sensitive.

#2

E.START_TIME (start time), and E.END_TIME (end time) cannot be specified.

#3

> If you have upgraded from version 10-50 or earlier of JP1/IM - Manager, this item is not output unless the integrated monitoring database has been updated using the `jimdbupdate` command.

Example definition

```
B.ID IN 1
B.MESSAGE SUBSTR Warning
E.SOURCESERVER IN host1 host2 host3 host4
OR
B.ID IN 1
B.MESSAGE SUBSTR Error
E.SOURCESERVER IN host1 host2 host3 host4
EXCLUDE
E.SOURCESERVER IN host3
```

Details of statements in definition files

This subsection lists the types and structures of and the values that can be specified in the statements that can be specified in some of the JP1/IM definition files.

Note:

The information provided in this subsection is applicable only to the following three definition files:

- Definition file for extended event attributes
- Definition file for executing applications
- Definition file for the Tool Launcher window

Types of statements

Table 2–86: Types of statements

Statement category	Statement types
In-file statements	Start-of-block statement End-of-block statement File attribute statement Product statement
In-block statements	Definition statement for function menu command options Event attribute definition statement Block attribute definition statement Definition file for function menu execution definition identifiers Application description definition statement Group definition statement Function menu display icon definition statement Definition statement for application execution definition identifiers Function menu identifier definition statement Function menu display name definition statement Sequence definition statement Function menu parent identifier definition statement Application path definition statement

Structures of statements

Table 2–87: Structures of statements

Statement type	Specification format
Start-of-block statement	`@define-block type=`*block-type*
End-of-block statement	`@define-block-end`
File attribute statement	`@file type=`*definition-file-type*`[, version=`*definition-format-version*`]`
Product statement	`@product name=`*product-name*
Definition statement for function menu command options	`arguments=`*command-arguments*
Event attribute definition statement	`attr name=`*attribute-name*`, title=`*display-item-name*`[, type=`*attribute-display-type*`]`

Statement type	Specification format
Block attribute definition statement	`block lang=`*language-type*`|platform=`*platform-type*`|version=`*version-in-use*
Definition file for function menu execution definition identifiers	`execute_id=`*application-execution-definition-identifier*
Application description definition statement	`description=`*description-of-application-execution*
Group definition statement	`group name=`*group-name*`, attrs=`*list-of-attribute-names*
Function menu display icon definition statement	`icon=`*display-icon-file-name*
Definition statement for application execution definition identifiers	`id=`*application-execution-definition-identifier*
Function menu identifier definition statement	`id=`*function-menu-identifier*
Function menu display name definition statement	`name=`*display-name*
Sequence definition statement	`order id=`*event-ID-definition-character-string*`, attrs=`*list-of-attribute-names*
Function menu parent identifier definition statement	`parent_id=`*parent-function-menu-identifier*
Application path definition statement	`path=`*command-path*

Rules for generating specification components in the statements

The table below lists the values that can be specified in the specification components of the statements.

Table 2–88: Values that can be specified in the specification components of the statements

Specification components	Specifiable values
Hexadecimal characters	From `0` to `9` and `A` to `F`
EUCJIS	EUCJIS
GB18030	GB18030
JIS	JIS
Shift-JIS	SJIS
UTF-8	UTF-8
Description of application execution	User-defined character string of from 1 to 50 bytes
Application execution definition	`application-execution-definition`
Application execution definition block	`application-execution-def`
Application execution definition identifier	From 1 to 32 alphanumeric characters
Event ID	From 1 to 8 bytes of hexadecimal characters
Event ID definition character string	*event-ID*	*event-ID-definition-character-string enumeration-separator event-ID*
Event object type definition block	`event-object-def`
Event extended attribute definition	`extended-attributes-definition`
Event attribute group definition block	`event-attr-group-def`
Event attribute definition block	`event-attr-def`
Event display sequence definition block	`event-attr-order-def`

Specification components	Specifiable values
Interface name	From 1 to 32 alphanumeric characters
Group name	From 1 to 32 alphanumeric characters
Command path	File name
Command arguments	User-defined character string that serves as command arguments
Subkey name	From 1 to 32 alphanumeric characters
Forward slash	/
Forward slash-separated alphanumeric character string	*forward-slash* | *alphanumeric-characters* | *forward-slash-separated-alphanumeric-character-string forward-slash* | *forward-slash-separated-alphanumeric-character-string alphanumeric-characters*
Default	`default`
Version	Version character string expressed using from 1 to 7 alphanumeric characters
Version symbolic character	`/` | `.` | `-`
Version range specification	*version space–space version*
Version character	*uppercase-letters* | *number* | *version-symbolic-character*
File symbolic character	`.` | `/` | `\\` | `-` | `_` | `~`
File name	Character string that serves as a file path
File name character string	*file-symbolic-characters* | *alphanumeric characters* | *file-name-character-string file-symbolic-characters* | *file-name-character-string alphanumeric-characters*
Platform type	`base` | *alphanumeric-character-string*
Product name	Forward slash-separated alphanumeric character string
Block type	*event-attribute-definition-block* | *event-attribute-group-definition-block* | *event-display-sequence-definition-block* | *application-execution-definition-block*
User-defined character	*alphanumeric-character* | *Japanese-characters* | *symbol*
English	`English`
Alphabetic characters	Uppercase and lowercase alphabetic characters
Lowercase letters	From `a` to `z`
Alphanumeric characters	Alphabetic and numeric characters
Uppercase letters	From `A` to `Z`
Menu tree node definition block	`function-tree-def`
Integrated tree menu definition	`function-definition`
Function menu identifier	From 1 to 32 alphanumeric characters
Function menu identifier string	[*from-0-to-9-bytes-of-function-menu-identifier enumeration-separator*] *function-menu-identifier*
Language type	Japanese | English
Parent function menu identifier	Function menu identifier
Numeric characters	From `0` to `9`
Description	From 1 to 50 bytes of user-defined characters

Specification components	Specifiable values
Attribute value	From 1 to 10,000 bytes of characters
Attribute value type	`elapsed_time`
Attribute display type	*attribute-value-type* / *display-format*
Attribute name	`(B|)`. *attribute-name-character-string*
Attribute name characters	*uppercase-letters*	*numeric-characters*	_
Attribute name character string	Attribute name characters consisting of from 0 to 31 uppercase letters
Attribute name list	*attribute-name*	*list-of-attribute-names* \	*attribute-names*
Definition file type	*extended-event-attribute-definition*	*application-execution-definition*	*definition-for-opening-monitor-windows*	*Tool-Launcher-definition*
Definition format version	`0300`
Supported version	`ALL`	*version*	*version-range-specification*
Date and time display format	`date_format`: *display-time-zone*
Japanese	Japanese
Japanese characters	Two-byte characters except one-byte kana
Japanese character encoding	Shift-JIS	EUCJIS	JIS	UTF-8
Display icon file name	*file-name*
Display time zone	`CLIENT`
Display format	Date and time display format
Display item character	*alphanumeric-characters*	*space*	–	_	*Japanese-characters*
Display item character string	From 0 to 64 bytes of display item character string
Display item name	Display item character string
Display name	From 1 to 32 bytes of user-defined character string
Enumeration separator	\	

2. Definition Files

3

JP1 Events

This chapter describes the types and attributes of the JP1 events that are issued by JP1/IM.

3.1 Attributes of JP1 events

This section describes the attributes of JP1 events. JP1 event attributes are categorized into basic attributes and extended attributes. This section provides a detailed description of each event.

3.1.1 Basic attributes

All JP1 events have basic attributes. This subsection provides a detailed description of the basic attributes of JP1 events.

Details of the basic attributes of JP1 events

The basic attributes are sometimes identified by prefixing their names with `B.`, such as `B.ID`. When it is necessary to use the prefix `B.`, information to that effect is provided in the manual.

Table 3–1: Basic attributes of JP1 events

Item	Attribute name	Description
Serial number	SEQNO	The order in which the JP1 event arrived at this event server, regardless of the source of the JP1 event.
Event ID	ID	An 8-byte value that indicates the source application program that issued the JP1 event and the nature of the event.
Extended event ID	IDEXT	Eight hexadecimal characters that indicate the extended part of an event ID
Type	TYPE	Event type
Reason for registration	REASON	Reason why this JP1 event was registered in this event server.
Source process ID	PROCESSID	Process ID of the source application program.
Registered time	TIME	Time the JP1 event was registered at the source event server.
Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Time the JP1 event was registered at the local event server.
Source user ID	USERID	User ID of the source process. If this is an event from Windows, -1 is set.
Source group ID	GROUPID	Group ID of the source process. If this is an event from Windows, -1 is set.
Source user name	USERNAME	User name of the source process.
Source group name	GROUPNAME	Group name of the source process. If this is an event from Windows, a space is set.
Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event server that issued the event. If the event has been forwarded, such as from JP1/Base (agent) to JP1/IM - Manager (site manager) to JP1/IM - Manager (integrated manager), the event server name of the initial JP1/Base is set.
Target event server name	DESTSERVER	If the source application program explicitly specifies forwarding of the event to another event server, the name of that event server is set.
Source IP address	SOURCEIPADDR	IP address of the source event server (this value is not accurate if the transmission was via NAT (network address translation) or a proxy, or if the JP1 event was forwarded because of environment settings).
Target IP address	DESTIPADDR	IP address of the target event server (this value is not accurate if the transmission was via NAT (network address translation) or a proxy, or if the JP1 event was forwarded because of environment settings).
Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Serial number at the source host (this value is not changed by forwarding).
Code set	CODESET	Name of the character code set that is used for messages, detailed information, and extended attributes.

Item	Attribute name	Description
Message	MESSAGE	Character string describing the details of the event.
Detailed information	--	Any data. Detailed information about basic attributes is usually used by a product that issues events that are compatible with JP1/SES version 5 or earlier in order to record detailed information. Products whose version is 6 or later typically use the JP1 event extended attributes to record detailed information.

Legend:

    --: None

3.1.2 Extended attributes

Extended attributes are attributes that can be specified by a program that issues JP1 events. Extended attributes provide two types of information: common information and program-specific information. Common information is information that is common to all JP1 programs. Program-specific information applies to extended attributes that do not provide common information. This subsection provides a detailed description of common information.

Details of common information

The extended attributes are sometimes identified by prefixing their names with `E.`, such as `E.SEVERITY`. When it is necessary to use the prefix `E.`, information to that effect is provided in the manual.

The following table lists and describes the common information provided by extended attributes.

Table 3–2: List of common information provided by extended attributes

Item	Attribute name	Description

Event level	SEVERITY	Severity of the JP1 event. The following values can be assigned (listed here in descending order of severity):
		`Emergency`
		`Alert`
		`Critical`
		`Error`
		`Warning`
		`Notice`
		`Information`
		`Debug`

User name	USER_NAME	Name of the user executing the job.

Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	Name of the program that issued the JP1 event, such as the following:
		`/HITACHI/JP1/AJS`
		`/HITACHI/JP1/FTP`
		`/HITACHI/JP1/NETMDM`
		`/HITACHI/JP1/NPS`
		`/HITACHI/JP1/NT_LOGTRAP`
		`/HITACHI/JP1/PAM`
		`/HITACHI/JP1/IM/SCOPE`

Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	Name indicating the type of object that resulted in issuance of the event, such as the following: `JOB, JOBNET, BATCHJOB, ACTION, LIST`

Item	Attribute name	Description
Object name	OBJECT_NAME	Name of the object that resulted in issuance of the event (such as the name of a job or a jobnet).
Root object type	ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE	Type of object. This is usually the same as the object type, but in the case of an object that has a hierarchical structure, such as a jobnet, this indicates the object type at the highest level of the hierarchy. The permissible values are the same as for the object type.
Root object name	ROOT_OBJECT_NAME	Name used to issue an execution instruction during user operation. This is usually the same as the object name, but in the case of an object that has a hierarchical structure, such as a jobnet, this indicates the name of the object at the highest level of the hierarchy.
Object ID	OBJECT_ID	Object ID. Character string that uniquely identifies an object instance within the integrated system when it is combined with PRODUCT_NAME (the format depends on the product; this information is used to call the monitor of each product from the Tool Launcher window of JP1/IM - View).
Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	Event that occurred in the object indicated by the object name. The events include the following: START (Start of execution) END (End of execution) PAUSE (Pausing execution) RELEASE (Release of temporary stop) RESTART (Start of re-execution) CREATE (Creation of definition) DESTROY (Deletion of definition)
Start time	START_TIME	Execution or re-execution start time (absolute time in seconds since UTC 1970-01-01 00:00:0). This item might not be set.
End time	END_TIME	Execution end time (absolute time in seconds since UTC 1970-01-01 00:00:0). This item might not always be available to set.
Result code	RESULT_CODE	Termination code as a decimal character string. This item might not always be available to set.
Source host name	JP1_SOURCEHOST	Name of the source host.

3.2 JP1 events issued by JP1/IM

This section describes the JP1 events that are issued by JP1/IM.

3.2.1 List of JP1 events issued by JP1/IM

Event ID	When issued	Message	Function that issues the event
00002010	When an action's execution time exceeds the action delay monitoring time.	KAVB4400-E The run time of an action for an event exceeded the action delay monitoring time.(Event_ID=*event-ID*, SEQNO=*serial-number-in-event-database*, Execution Host=*action-execution-host*, Action Serial Number=*action-serial-number*) Delay monitoring notifications will not be sent until suppression of the function for sending notifications to the action delay monitor is canceled.	Automatic Action Service
00002011	When an action is placed in Fail or Error status while the action's status is being monitored.	KAVB4402-E An event status is abnormal.(event ID = *event-ID*, event serial number = *serial-number-in-event-database*, execution host = *action-execution-host*, action serial number = *action-serial-number*) Status monitoring notifications will not be sent until suppression of the function for sending notifications to the action status monitor is canceled	Automatic Action Service
00002012	When the health check function detects an error.	KAVB8060-E An abnormality was detected in *function-name*. (host name = *host-name*, process name = *process-name*, process ID = *process-ID*) : *maintenance-information*	• Event Console Service • Event Base Service
00002013[#1]	When the health check function detects an error.	KAVB8062-E An abnormality was detected in *function-name*. (host name = *host-name*, process name = *process-name*) : *maintenance-information*	Event Console Service
00002014[#2]	When the health check function detects error recovery.	KAVB8061-I *function-name* has been recovered. (host name = *host-name*, process name = *process-name*, process ID = *process-ID*) : *maintenance-information*	• Event Console Service • Event Base Service
00002015	When suppression of the function for sending notification to the action delay monitor is released.	KAVB4401-I Suppression of the function for sending notifications to the action delay monitor was canceled.	Automatic Action Service
00002016	When suppression of the function for sending notification to the action status monitor is released.	KAVB4403-I Suppression of the function for sending notifications to the action status monitor was canceled.	Automatic Action Service
00002020	When an action that has been placed in delayed status during action delay	KAVB4404-E Although the run time of an action exceeded the action delay monitoring time, an action delay	Automatic Action Service

Event ID	When issued	Message	Function that issues the event
	monitoring wraps around in the action information file.	notification event could not be sent because no action information exists in the action information file. (action serial number = *action-serial-number*) Delay monitoring notifications will not be sent until suppression of the function for sending notifications to the action delay monitor is canceled.	
00002021	When an action that has been placed in error status during action status monitoring wraps around in the action information file.	KAVB4405-E Although an action status is abnormal, an action state notification event could not be sent because no action information exists in the action information file. Status monitoring notifications will not be sent until suppression of the function for sending notifications to the action status monitor is canceled.: *maintenance-information*	Automatic Action Service
000020A0	When automated action processing terminates abnormally due to a problem that prevents processing from resuming.	KAVB4054-E Automatic Action was terminated abnormally. (Hostname : *host-name*)	Automatic Action Service
000020A1	When an automated action is started by the jco_start(.model) command. The default is that this event is not issued.	KAVB4050-I Automatic Action was started. : *logical-host-name*	Automatic Action Service
000020A2	When an automated action is terminated by the jco_stop(.model) command. The default is that this event is not issued.	KAVB4051-I Automatic Action was terminated. : *logical-host-name*	Automatic Action Service
000020A3	When the automated action function is started by the jcachange command or by a window operation.	KAVB4055-I The action definition file was read and the automatic action function status was changed to operating. The processing will be based on the definitions read from the subsequently received (*arrival-time-of-most-recently-processed-event* (*YYYY*/*MM*/*DD* *hh*:*mm*:*ss*)) events. (Definition=*total-number-of-effective-definitions*/*total-number-of-definitions-in-file*, SEQNO=*serial-number-of-most-recently-processed-event*)	Event Base Service
000020A4	When the status of the automated action function changes from running to standby.	KAVB4056-I Automatic action was suspended. Automatic actions cannot be executed for the subsequently received (*arrival-time-of-most-recently-processed-event* (*YYYY*/*MM*/*DD* *hh*:*mm*:*ss*)) events. (SEQNO=*serial-number-of-most-recently-processed-event*)	Event Base Service
000020A5	When setting of locale information by Automatic Action Service fails.	KAVB4909-E An attempt to set locale information has failed.	Automatic Action Service

Event ID	When issued	Message	Function that issues the event
`000020A6`	When setting of locale information by the Event Base Service process fails.	`KAVB4909-E An attempt to set locale information has failed.`	Event Base Service
`000020E0`	When execution of an action starts.	`KAVB4430-I Execution of the action for an event was requested.` (`Event_ID=`*event-ID*`, SEQNO=`*serial-number-in-event-database*)	Automatic Action Service
`000020E1`	When execution of an action is completed.	`KAVB4431-I Execution of the action for an event ended normally.` (`EVENT_ID=`*event-ID*`, SEQNO=`*serial-number-in-event-database*`, Return_code=`*termination-code*)	Automatic Action Service
`000020E2`	When an automated action or an action under command control is placed in abnormal status.	`KAVB4432-E Automatic action or command control of the action for an event ended abnormally.` (`EVENT_ID=`*event-ID*`, SEQNO=`*serial-number-in-event-database*)	Automatic Action Service
`000020E3`[#3]	When an action execution request for an action status notification event is registered.	`KAVB4433-I Execution of the action for an action state notification event was requested.`(`Event_ID=`*event-ID*`, SEQNO=`*serial-number-in-event-database*)	Automatic Action Service
`000020E4`[#3]	When an action for an action status notification event terminates.	`KAVB4434-I Execution of the action for an action state notification event ended normally.`(`EVENT_ID=`*event-ID*`, SEQNO=`*serial-number-in-event-database*`, Return_code=`*termination-code*)	Automatic Action Service
`000020E5`[#3]	When an automated action or an action under command control for an action status notification event is placed in abnormal status.	`KAVB4435-E Automatic action or command control of the action for an action state notification event ended abnormally.`(`EVENT_ID=`*event-ID*`, SEQNO=`*serial-number-in-event-database*)	Automatic Action Service
`000020E6`[#3]	When the `jcocmddef` command has been set to provide notification of execution requests, but issuance of the action status notification event (`000020E0` or `000020E3`) for an execution request fails because the action information file has wrapped around. (Event level: `Warning`).	`KAVB4436-W Although Execution of the action for an event was requested, an action state notification event could not be sent because no action information exists in the action information file. :` *maintenance-information*	Automatic Action Service
`000020E7`[#3]	When the `jcocmddef` command has been set to provide notification of command execution terminations, but issuance of the action status notification event (`000020E1` or `000020E4`) for an execution termination fails	`KAVB4437-W Although Execution of the action for an event ended normally, an action state notification event could not be sent because no action information exists in the action information file. :` *maintenance-information*	Automatic Action Service

Event ID	When issued	Message	Function that issues the event
	because the action information file has wrapped around. (Event level: `Warning`).		
000020E8[#3]	When the `jcocmddef` command has been set to provide notifications of abnormal command terminations, but issuance of the action status notification event (`000020E2` or `000020E5`) for an abnormal termination fails because the action information file has wrapped around. (Event level: `Error`).	`KAVB4438-E Although automatic action or command control of the action for an event ended abnormally, an action state notification event could not be sent because no action information exists in the action information file. : ` *maintenance-information*	Automatic Action Service

00003F01[#1]	When no more events can be displayed because there are no events to be acquired from the event buffer at the connected host.	`KAVB1513-W Cannot display some event(S).`
		`There were no events to obtain from the event buffer on the connecting host.`
		`All the events except the above will be displayed.`
		`To search for an event which was not displayed, specify the search conditions in the event search condition settings dialog as follows:`
		`(1) In "Search host", specify the name of the connecting host.`
		`(2) In "Registered timeframe", specify the times when the events before and after this event were registered.`
		`Check to see if the following conditions are met when this event appears frequently.`
		`(1) The "Interval" value that was set for "Automatic refresh" in the Preferences window is too long.`
		`(2) The "Num. of events to acquire at update" value that was set in the Preferences window is too small.`
		`(3) The "Event buffer" value for the Manager that was set in the System Environment Settings window is too small.`
			Event Console Service

00003F02[#1]	When the event is not found in the event buffer on the connected host, and the event cannot be displayed either on the **Monitor Events** page or the **Severe Events** page, displays the event you want to obtain on	`KAVB1540-W Cannot display some event(s). (page = ` *page* `).`
		`There were no events to obtain from the event buffer on the connecting host.`
		`All the events except the above will be displayed.`
			Event Console Service

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Event ID	When issued	Message	Function that issues the event

	the applicable page. To display it on the **Severe Events** page, forcibly treat the event as a severe event.	`To search for an event which was not displayed, specify the search conditions in the event search condition settings dialog as follows:`
		`(1) In "Search host", specify the name of the connecting host.`
		`(2) In "Registered timeframe", specify the times when the events before and after this event were registered.`
		`Check to see if the following conditions are met when this event appears frequently.`
		`(1) The "Interval" value that was set for "Automatic refresh" in the Preferences window is too long.`
		`(2) The "Num. of events to acquire at update" value that was set in the Preferences window is too small.`
		`(3) The "Event buffer" value for the Manager that was set in the System Environment Settings window is too small.`	

00003F03[#1]	When an error occurs while events are being acquired from Event Service.	`KAVB1516-W An error occurred in acquiring an event from the event service.`
		`Cannot recover the error after attempting the number of retries specified in the system profile.`
		`No more events will be displayed from now on due to this error.`
		`Please check if the event service is running or not.`
		`If not, recover the error by re-executing the manager after starting the event service.`
			Event Console Service

00003F04[#1]	When an attempt is made to search for events using a condition that is not supported for the Event Service of JP1/Base version 06-00 (such as `Is contained`, `Is not contained`, `Regular expression`, or specification of multiple action statuses) or JP1/Base version 06-51 (such as `Regular expression`).	`KAVB1527-E A condition that cannot be received by the search host is included.`	Event Console Service
00003F05[#1]	When the filter length is found to exceed Event Service's maximum value during event search processing.	`KAVB0246-E The filter condition exceeds the maximum length. (Maximum length:`*maximum-length*`)`	Event Console Service

Event ID	When issued	Message	Function that issues the event
00003F06[#1]	When a specified regular expression is found to be invalid during event search processing.	KAVB0248-E The settings for a regular expression is incorrect.	Event Console Service
00003F07[#1]	When the connection between Event Base Service and Event Service is lost.	KAVB4764-W An error occurred in acquiring an event from the event service. Please check if the event service is running or not. If not, recover the error by starting the event service.	Event Base Service
00003F08[#1]	When an attempt is made to execute an event search with an exclusion-condition specified, but the search host's JP1/Base version is 08-11 or earlier.	KAVB0251-E The search cannot be performed for the specified condition because the search host's JP1/Base does not support the exclusion condition.	Event Console Service
00003F11	When the status of a JP1 event action is changed by an operation in one of the following windows or by entering the following command: • Event Console window • Related Events window • jcochstat command • When there is a response for a response-waiting event and the status of the response-waiting event is changed to Processed • When a response-waiting event is canceled by BJEX or JP1/AS, and the status of the response-waiting event is changed to Processed	KAVB1577-I A status operation was performed. (user who performed the operation = *JP1-user*, event ID = *event-ID*, status before operation = *status-before-operation*, status after operation = *status-after-operation*)	Event Console Service
00003F13[#4]	When a message is issued that provides notification that an event acquisition filter condition of JP1/IM - Manager has been changed in the System Environment Settings window or the Event Acquisition Conditions List window, or by entry of the jcochfilter command.	KAVB4014-I The event acquisition filter definition file was read. The read definitions will be used for processing from the next received event. (filter name = *filter-name*, last received event = *arrival-time*, serial number in event DB = *serial-number-in-event-DB*)	Event Base Service
Event ID specified in the SUCCESS_EVENT parameter in the	When a specified correlation event generation condition	Message specified in the FAIL_EVENT parameter in the correlation event generation definition file	Correlation event generation function

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Event ID	When issued	Message	Function that issues the event
correlation event generation definition file	results in success during correlation event generation processing.		
Event ID specified in the FAIL_EVENT parameter in the correlation event generation definition file	When a specified correlation event generation condition results in failure during correlation event generation processing.	Message specified in the SUCCESS_EVENT parameter in the correlation event generation definition file	Correlation event generation function
00003F15	When the integrated monitoring database is enabled and a message is sent providing notification that the severe event definition of JP1/IM - Manager (Central Console) has been changed from the Severe Event Definitions window.	KAVB1669-I The severe event definition file has been read. Next, processing will be performed using the definition read from the acquired event. (Event acquired at the end:Arrival time = *arrival-time-of-the-event-acquired-at-the-end*, serial number in event DB = *serial-number-in-event-database-of-the-event-acquired-at-the-end*)	Event Base Service
00003F16#1	When an error occurs while events are being acquired from the integrated monitoring database.	KAVB1671-W An error occurred in acquiring an event from the integrated monitoring database. Cannot recover the error after attempting the number of retries specified in the system profile. No more events will be displayed from now on due to this error.	Event Console Service
00003F17	When a message is issued providing notification that additional common exclusion-conditions have been registered from JP1/IM - View.	KAVB1150-I An additional common exclusion conditions group was registered. (common exclusion conditions group ID = *common-exclusion-conditions-group-ID*, common exclude conditions group name = *common-exclude-conditions-group-name*, registering user = *user-name*)	Event Base Service
00003F20#4	When a message is issued providing notification that an event acquisition filter condition of JP1/IM - Manager (Event Generation Service) has been changed in the System Environment Settings window or the Event Acquisition Conditions List window, or by entry of the jcochfilter command.	KAJV2179-I The event acquisition filter definition file was read. The read definitions will be used for processing from the next received event. (filter name = *filter-name*, last received event = *arrival-time*, serial number in event DB = *serial-number-in-event-database*)	Event Generation Service
00003F21	When a message is issued providing notification that a correlation event generation definition has been updated by the jcoegschange command.	KAJV2242-I The correlation event generation definition file has been read, and the definitions for the correlation event generation function have been updated. (file name = *file-name*)	Event Generation Service

Event ID	When issued	Message	Function that issues the event
00003F22	When the setting for regular expressions used for JP1/Base at JP1/IM - Manager startup is not extended regular expressions, and the operating mode of the common exclusion-conditions group for JP1/IM - Manager is set to extended mode	KAVB4712-W The event base service cannot use common exclusion condition groups (extended) because a regular expression used by JP1/Base is not extended. The event base service will start without any common exclusion condition groups (extended) being set.	Event Console Service
00003F23	When the setting for regular expressions used for JP1/Base at JP1/IM - Manager startup is not extended regular expressions, and the operating mode of the common exclusion-conditions group for JP1/IM - Manager is set to extended mode	KAJV2502-W The correlation event issuing service cannot use common exclusion condition groups (extended) because the regular expressions used by JP1/Base are not extended. The correlation event issuing service will start without any common exclusion condition groups (extended) being set.	Event Correlation Feature
00003F25	When a message is issued providing notification that correlation event generation processing has been restarted by the jcoegsstart command.	KAJV2243-I The correlation event generation function has been restarted.	Event Generation Service
00003F26	When a message is issued providing notification that correlation event generation processing has been terminated by the jcoegsstop command without stopping the Event Generation Service.	KAJV2234-I The correlation event generation function has stopped.	Event Generation Service
00003F28	When the number of JP1 event sets issued by the Event Generation Service exceeds the maximum value (20,000 sets).	KAJV2322-W A JP1 event (event ID = *event-ID*, serial number in the event database = *serial-number-in-event-database*) could not be correlated because the number of correlated JP1 event pairs has reached the upper limit (20,000).	Event Generation Service
00003F31	When a message is issued providing notification that additional common exclusion-conditions have been registered from JP1/IM - View	KAJV2188-I An additional common exclusion conditions group was registered. (common exclusion conditions group ID = *common-exclusion-conditions-group-ID*, common exclude conditions group name = *common-exclude-conditions-group-name*, registering user = *user-name*)	Event Generation Service
00003F41	When more response-waiting events than the maximum that can be accumulated have been issued.	KAVB0551-E The number of accumulated response-waiting events on the manager exceeded the maximum (2000).	Event Console Service

Event ID	When issued	Message	Function that issues the event
00003F42	When response-waiting data for the file for accumulated response-waiting events cannot be read.	KAVB1816-W A response-waiting event could not be displayed. To search for the event, specify the search conditions in the dialog box for setting the event search conditions as follows: (1) As the host to be searched for, specify the name of the connected host. (2) As the response-waiting event, specify the target event. (3) As the arrival timeframe, specify the times when the events before and after this event arrived.	Event Console Service
00003F51	When events are deleted from the integrated monitoring database.	KAVB1841-I The events from *deletion-target-start-date-and-time* to *deletion-target-end-date-and-time* were deleted from the integrated monitoring database.	Integrated monitoring database
00003F52	When the number of events on which an output-and-save operation has not been performed exceeds the deletion warning position.	KAVB1842-W Events not output for preservation have exceeded the deletion warning level (*deletion-warning-level*%).	Output-and-save function
00003F53[#1]	When an error occurs while events are being registered into the integrated monitoring database.	KAVB1832-E An error occur while attempting to register an event into the integrated monitoring database. The system will retry registering the event. (detailed information = *detailed-information*)	Event Base Service
00003F54	When an event registration error that occurred in the integrated monitoring database is recovered.	KAVB1833-I An error occur while attempting to register an event into the integrated monitoring database. However, after several retries, the event was registered into the database. The event base service is restarting event acquisition.	Event Base Service
00003F56	When an additional repetition event condition has been registered (added).	KAVB4673-I A repeated event condition was registered. (repeated event condition name = *repeated-event-condition-name*, registering user = *user-name*)	Repeated event monitoring suppression function
00003F57	When the **Apply** button in the List of Repeated Event Conditions is clicked.	KAVB4674-I The definition file for the repeated event condition was updated. Next, processing will be performed using the definition read from the received event. (arrival time of the last received event = *arrival-time-of-the-last-received-event*, serial number in the event database = *serial-number-in-the-event-database*)	Repeated event monitoring suppression function
00003F58	When suppression of the repeated event monitoring suppression function starts.	KAVB4676-I Suppression of repeated events that match the repeated event condition (*repeated-event-condition-name*) has started. (arrival time of the	Repeated event monitoring suppression function

Event ID	When issued	Message	Function that issues the event
		first suppressed event = *arrival-time-of-the-first-suppressed-event*, event database serial number of the first suppressed event = *event-database-serial-number-of-the-first-suppressed-event*)	
00003F59	When suppression of the repeated event monitoring suppression function ends.	KAVB4677-I Suppression of repeated events that match the repeated event condition (*repeated-event-condition-name*) has ended. (arrival time of the suppressed event = *arrival-time-of-the-first-suppressed-event(YYYY/MM/DD HH:MM:SS) – arrival-time-of-the-last-suppressed-event(YYYY/MM/DD HH:MM:SS)*, event database serial number of the suppressed event = *event-database-serial-number-of-the-first-suppressed-event – event-database-serial-number-of-the-last-suppressed-event*)	Repeated event monitoring suppression function
00003F60	When suppression of monitoring repeated events has ended	KAVB4678-I Suppression of repeated events that match the repeated event condition (*repeated-event-condition-name*) has terminated. (arrival time of the suppressed event = *arrival-time-of-the-first-suppressed-event(YYYY/MM/DD HH:MM:SS) – arrival-time-of-the-last-suppressed-event(YYYY/MM/DD HH:MM:SS)*, event database serial number of the suppressed event = *event-database-serial-number-of-the-first-suppressed-event – event-database-serial-number-of-the-last-suppressed-event*)	Repeated event monitoring suppression function
00003F61	When a severity changing definition has been applied and jco_spmd_reload is executed.	KAVB4600-I The severity change definition has been read. Next, processing will be performed using the definition read from the received event. (arrival time of the last received event = *arrival-time*, serial number in the event database = *serial-number-in-event-database*)	Event Base Service
00003F63	When the event source host mapping definition is applied. When jco_spmd_reload is executed.	KAVB4650-I An event-source-host mapping definition was read. Processing will be performed by the definition read from the next received event. (last received event: reception time = *reception-time*, event database serial number = *event-database-serial-number*)	Event source host mapping feature
00003F64	When a business group is updated	KAVB8453-I The business group was updated. Processing will be performed from the next-received event. (last received event: reception time = *reception-time*, event database serial number = *event-database-serial-number*)	Restriction on referencing and operating business groups
00003F65	When suppression of monitoring repeated events is regarded as continued	KAVB4679-I Suppression of repeated events that match the repeated event condition (*repeated-event-condition-name*)	Repeated event monitoring suppression function

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Event ID	When issued	Message	Function that issues the event
		will continue. (arrival time of the suppressed event = *arrival-time-of-the-first-suppressed-event(YYYY/MM/DD HH:MM:SS)* − *arrival-time-of-the-last-suppressed-event(YYYY/MM/DD HH:MM:SS)*, event database serial number of the suppressed event = *event-database-serial-number-of-the-first-suppressed-event* − *event-database-serial-number-of-the-last-suppressed-event*)	
00003F68	When a business group is updated	KAVB8454-W The business group could not be updated. (cause = *cause*)	Restriction on referencing and operating business groups
00003F69	When a business group is updated	KAVB8456-E The business group could not be updated. (cause = *cause*)	Restriction on referencing and operating business groups
00003F6A	When a display message change definition is applied. When jco_spmd_reload is executed.	KAVB4623-I The display message change definition has been read. Next, processing will be performed using the definition read from the received event. (arrival time of the last received event = *arrival-time*, serial number in the event database = *event-database-serial-number*)	Display message change function
00003F71	When the additional severity changing definition is registered	KAVB4802-I A severity change definition was registered. (severity change definition name = *severity-change-definition-name*, registered user = *user-name*)	Severity change function of events
00003F76	When an additional display message change definition is registered	KAVB4803-I A display message change definition was registered. (display message change definition name = *display-message-change-definition-name*, registering user = *user-name*)	Display message change function
00003F77	When a definition file for extended event attributes is reloaded	KAVB5800-I The definition file for extended event attributes was read in to JP1/IM - Manager.	Function for displaying and specifying program-specific extended attributes
00003F78	When a definition file for extended event attributes is reloaded, but some of the definition file fails to reload	KAVB5804-E An attempt to read the definition file for extended event attributes failed because part of the definition file for extended event attributes could not be read.	Function for displaying and specifying program-specific extended attributes
00003F7C	When a definition file for opening monitor windows is reloaded	KAVB1981-I The definition file for opening monitor windows was applied to JP1/IM - Manager.	Monitor startup of linked products
00003FA0[#5]	When command execution control receives a command execution request from the Execute Command window.	KAVB2100-I [*host-name*:*JP1-user-name*] Command execution started.	JP1/Base command execution

Event ID	When issued	Message	Function that issues the event
00003FA1[#5]	When execution of a command requested from the Execute Command window is completed.	KAVB2101-I [*host-name*:*JP1-user-name*] Command execution ended normally.	JP1/Base command execution
00003FA2[#5]	When it is detected that a command whose execution was requested from the Execute Command window cannot be executed for some reason.	KAVB2102-E [*host-name*:*JP1-user-name*] Command execution ended abnormally.	JP1/Base command execution
00003FA3[#5]	When execution of a command was requested from the Execute Command window but the elapsed time event issuance interval for the automated action is exceeded. (The jcocmddef command is used to specify the elapsed time event issuance interval).	KAVB2402-W [*host-name*]The execution time of command execution exceeded the regulation value (*numeric-value* sec)	JP1/Base command execution
00003FA5[#5]	When the number of pre-loaded automated actions reaches a threshold value (if a threshold for the number of pre-loaded commands has been set by the jcocmddef command).	KAVB2071-W In *target-host-name*, the number of queued commands requested from *source-host-name* has exceeded the threshold (*xx*).	JP1/Base command execution
00003FA6[#5]	When the number of pre-loaded automated actions becomes 0 (if a threshold for the number of pre-loaded commands has been set by the jcocmddef command).	KAVB2072-I In *target-host-name*, the number of queued commands requested from *source-host-name* has become 0.	JP1/Base command execution
00003FB0	When the status of a monitoring node changes.	KAVB7900-I Status of *monitoring-node-name* is changed *status* from *status*.	Central Scope Service
00003FB1	When the number of monitoring node status change events reaches a maximum value.	KAVB7901-W The number of status change event for the monitored node *monitoring-node-ID* has reached the threshold.	Central Scope Service
00003FC0	When a remote monitoring log-file trap is unable to start monitoring a log file.	KNAN26102-E The remote log-file trap cannot start. (Code: *code*, Host name: *host name*, Monitoring-target-name: *monitoring-target-name*)	Remote monitoring feature
00003FC1	When the number of retries for reading a remote monitoring log-file trap exceeds the threshold, and monitoring of the applicable log file has stopped.	KNAN26094-E The relevant log file could not be read after the specified number of retires, so monitoring will stop. (Code: *code*, Host name: *host-name*, Monitoring-target-name: *monitoring-target-name*, Log file name: *Log file name*)	Remote monitoring feature

Event ID	When issued	Message	Function that issues the event
00003FC2	When the status of a remote monitoring log-file trap changes to abnormal.	KNAN26095-E The relevant log file can no longer be monitored. (Code: *code*, Host name: *host-name*, Monitoring-target-name: *monitoring-target-name*, Log file name: *Log file name*)	Remote monitoring feature
00003FC3	When a remote monitoring log-file trap terminates abnormally.	KNAN26057-E The remote log-file trap will stop due to error. (Code: *code*, Host name: *host name*, Monitoring-target-name: *monitoring-target-name*)	Remote monitoring feature
00003FC5	When the amount of data for a log file collected by a remote monitoring log-file trap exceeds the allowed upper limit for logs.	KNAN26140-W The amount of data that a remote log file trap collected from the log file exceeded the limit. The log entries output from the last collection time to this collection time will not be output as JP1 events. (host name: *host name*, monitoring-target name: *monitoring-target-name*, log file name: *Log file name*, previous collection time: *Last collection time*(*yyyy/MM/dd hh:mm:ss*), this collection time: *This collection time*(*yyyy/MM/dd hh:mm:ss*))	Remote monitoring feature
00003FC6	When a remote monitoring log-file trap stops as a result of executing the collection of host information on the monitored host where remote monitoring is running	KNAN26351-E All trapping of remote log files on monitored host "*monitored-host-name*" will now stop. (cause = *cause*)	Remote monitoring feature
00003FC7	When a renamed log file (backup file) cannot be found (only when the SEQ2 format is used and the monitored host is a UNIX host)	KNAN26350-W The backup files for the monitored log files were not found. The log entries output to the backup files between the previous collection time and the current collection time will not be output as JP1 events. (host name = *monitored-host-name*, monitoring target = *monitoring-target-name*, log file name = *monitored-log-file-name*, previous collection time = *yyyy/MM/dd hh:mm:ss*, current collection time = *yyyy/MM/dd hh:mm:ss*, user = *user*, command line that was executed = *command-line-executed*)	Remote monitoring feature
00003FC8	When a renamed log file (backup file) cannot be found (only when the SEQ2 format is used and the monitored host is a Windows host)	KNAN26352-W The backup files for the monitored log files were not found. The log entries output to the backup files between the previous collection time and the current collection time will not be output as JP1 events. (host name = *monitored-host-name*, monitoring target = *monitoring-target-name*, log file name = *monitored-log-file-name*, previous collection time = *yyyy/MM/dd hh:mm:ss*,	Remote monitoring feature

Event ID	When issued	Message	Function that issues the event
		current collection time = *yyyy/MM/dd hh:mm:ss*, user = *user*)	
00003FC9	When a remote monitoring event log trap trap stops as a result of executing the collection of host information on the monitored host where remote monitoring is running	KNAN26353-E Trapping of remote event log files on monitored host "*monitored-host-name*" will now stop. (cause = *cause*)	Remote monitoring feature
00003FD0	When a remote monitoring event log trap is unable to start monitoring Windows events.	KNAN26107-E The remote event-log trap cannot start. (Code: *code*, Host name: *host name*)	Remote monitoring feature
00003FD1	When the number of retries for reading an event log trap for remote monitoring exceeds the threshold, and monitoring of the applicable Windows events stops.	KNAN26028-E Monitoring will now stop because the event log could not be read after the specified number of retries. (Code: *code*, Host name: *host name*)	Remote monitoring feature
00003FD2	When reading of an event log file is retried.	KNAN26027-I The system will now retry reading the event log. (Code: *code*, Host name: *host name*)	Remote monitoring feature
00003FD3	When a remote monitoring event log trap terminates abnormally.	KNAN26002-E The remote event-log trap will now stop due to error. (Code: *code*, Host name: *host name*)	Remote monitoring feature
00003FD4	When reading of an event log is successful on a retry.	KNAN26026-I An event log can now be monitored. (Host name: *host name*)	Remote monitoring feature
00003FD5	When the differing-components data for an event log collected by a remote monitoring event log trap exceeds the upper limit for logs.	KNAN26142-W The amount of data collected from the host by a remote event-log trap exceeded the limit. The event log entries that were output during the period from the previous collection time to the current collection time will not be output as JP1 events. (host name = *host-name*, previous collection time = *previous-collection-time*, current collection time = *current-collection-time*)	Remote monitoring feature
00003FD6	When an operation to write to the remote monitoring status retention file by the remote-monitoring log file trap fails.	KNAN26339-W Failed to save the state of the remote log file trap when the log was collected. (host name = *monitored-host-name*, monitoring target = *monitoring-target-name*)	Remote monitoring feature
00003FD7	When an operation to write to the remote monitoring status retention file by the remote-monitoring event log trap fails.	KNAN26340-W Failed to save the state of the remote event log trap when the log was collected. (host name = *monitored-host-name*)	Remote monitoring feature
00003FD8	When an operation to read the remote monitoring status retention file by the	KNAN26341-W Failed to restore the remote log file trap to its state when it was last terminated. (host	Remote monitoring feature

Event ID	When issued	Message	Function that issues the event
	remote-monitoring log file trap fails.	name = *monitored-host-name*, monitoring target = *monitoring-target-name*)	
00003FD9	When an operation to read the remote monitoring status retention file by the remote-monitoring event log trap fails.	KNAN26342-W Failed to restore the remote log file trap to its state when it was last terminated. (host name = *monitored-host-name*)	Remote monitoring feature
00003FDA	When the logs output while remote monitoring was stopped cannot be collected after remote monitoring resumes (warm start) because a monitored log was changed by a remote-monitoring log file trap.	KNAN26343-W The remote log file trap was not restored to its state when it was last terminated, because the trap was in a state where it could not be monitored. (details = *detailed-information*, host name = *monitored-host-name*, monitoring target = *monitoring-target-name*, log file name = *log-file-name*)	Remote monitoring feature
00003FDB	When the system recovers from an error in the operation to write to the remote monitoring status retention file by the remote-monitoring log file trap.	KNAN26345-I An error in the processing to save the state of the remote log file trap that occurred during log collection was resolved. (host name = *monitored-host-name*, monitoring target = *monitoring-target-name*)	Remote monitoring feature
00003FDC	When the system recovers from an error in the operation to write to the remote monitoring status retention file by the remote-monitoring event log trap.	KNAN26346-I An error in the processing to save the state of the remote event log trap that occurred during log collection was resolved. (host name = *monitored-host-name*, monitoring target = *monitoring-target-name*)	Remote monitoring feature
Value specified for the ACTDEF parameter[#6]	When an AP log file record is detected.	Data content of one line in a log file	Remote monitoring feature
Details of 00003A71, or the event ID specified in the filter block of the remote-monitoring event log trap action-definition file[#7]	When a log message reporting a Windows event is detected.	Event log message	Remote monitoring feature
00003F90[#8]	When a process terminates abnormally.	KAVB3737-E The *component-name managed-process-name* terminated abnormally.	JP1/IM - Manager process management
00003F91[#8]	When a timeout occurs during process startup.	KAVB3613-W A *component-name* timeout occurred in *managed-process-name*. Processing continues.	JP1/IM - Manager process management
00003F92[#8]	When a process that terminated abnormally restarts.	KAVB3616-I Restart of the *component-name managed-process-name* has finished.	JP1/IM - Manager process management
00006400[#9]	When a display message change event is issued	If the message was changed by the display message change function, the changed message is set. If the message was not changed, the message text of the original event is set.	Issuance of a display message change event

#1: These are dummy events to which the following limitations apply:

- The event cannot be searched in the Event Console window.
- If the details of the event are displayed, the JP1 event basic and extended attributes are not displayed.
- No action is executed pursuant to such an event even if an automated action is set.
- No mapping is performed on the event even if event information mapping is defined.
- This event is not subject to monitor startup.
- This event is not subject to the event acquisition filter.
- This event is not subject to correlation event generation processing.
- This event is not registered in the event database. Therefore, when JP1/IM - Manager is restarted, this event is no longer displayed in the Event Console window.
- If you change the event action status, the changes are not applied to other parts of JP1/IM - View.

#2: When recovery of JP1/Base Event Service (`jevservice`) is detected, the following message is displayed: `KAVB8063-I`.

#3: The following limitation applies to these events:

- No action is executed on this event even if an automated action is set.

#4: The following limitation applies to these events:

- This event is not subject to the event acquisition filter.

#5: This is a JP1 event issued by JP1/Base command execution. For details about the JP1 events, see the chapter that describes JP1 events in the *JP1/Base User's Guide*.

#6: For details about JP1 events issued by log file traps of JP1/Base instead of the remote monitoring function, see the chapter describing JP1 events in the *JP1/Base User's Guide*.

#7: For details about JP1 events issued by log file traps of JP1/Base instead of the remote monitoring function, see the chapter describing JP1 events in the *JP1/Base User's Guide*.

#8: This event is issued only if issuance of JP1 events in response to process errors is set. To issue such JP1 events, you must edit the IM parameter definition file and then execute the `jbssetcnf` command. For details about definition files, see *IM parameter definition file (jp1co_param_V7.conf)* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*. For details about the setting procedure, see *1.18.2 Specifying settings for handling JP1/IM - Manager failures (for Windows)*, and *2.17.4 Specifying settings for handling JP1/IM - Manager failures (for UNIX)* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Configuration Guide*.

#9: *Original event* refers to the event that JP1/IM - Manager acquired from JP1/Base.

3.2.2 Details of JP1 events

This section describes the details of JP1 events.

(1) Details of event ID: 0002010

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	Process ID of Automatic Action Service
	Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
	Source user ID	USERID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#] • In UNIX 0
	Source group ID	GROUPID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#] • In UNIX 0

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	• In Windows Blank • In UNIX root
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4400-E The run time of an action for an event exceeded the action delay monitoring time. (Event_ID=*event-ID*, SEQNO=*serial-number-in-event-database*, Execution Host=*action-execution-host*, Action Serial Number=*action-serial-number*) Delay monitoring notifications will not be sent until suppression of the function for sending notifications to the action delay monitor is canceled.
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Error
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/JCAMAIN
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	ACTION
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	JCAMAIN
		Object ID	OBJECT_ID	Serial number of the event that caused the action
		User name	USER_NAME	JP1 user who executed the action
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE
	User-specific or program-specific information	Action execution host	EXECHOST	Name of the host executing the action
		Action status	ACTION_STATUS	Action status
		Command	EXECCMD	Command whose execution was requested
		Environment variable file	EXECENV	Name of the environment variable file used during execution
		Action serial number	ACTION_SEQNO	Serial number of the action
		ID of the action triggering event	SRC_EVENT_ID	Event ID of the event that resulted in execution of the action
		Inserted time	SEND_TIME	Time the action execution request was sent

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

(2) Details of event ID: 00002011

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
		Source process ID	PROCESSID	Process ID of Automatic Action Service
		Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
		Source user ID	USERID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#] • In UNIX 0
		Source group ID	GROUPID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#] • In UNIX 0
		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	• In Windows Blank • In UNIX root
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4402-E An event status is abnormal.(event ID = *event-ID*, event serial number = *serial-number-in-event-database*, execution host = *action-execution-host*, action serial number = *action-serial-number*) Status monitoring notifications will not be sent until suppression of the function for sending notifications to the action status monitor is canceled
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Error
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/JCAMAIN
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	ACTION
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	JCAMAIN
		Object ID	OBJECT_ID	Serial number of the event that caused the action
		User name	USER_NAME	JP1 user who executed the action
		End time	END_TIME	Time the action terminated abnormally
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
	User-specific or program-spe-cific information	Action execution host	EXECHOST	Name of the host executing the action
		Action status	ACTION_STATUS	Action's status
		Command	EXECCMD	Command whose execution was requested
		Environment variable file	EXECENV	Name of the environment variable file used during execution
		Action serial number	ACTION_SEQNO	Serial number of the action
		ID of the action triggering event	SRC_EVENT_ID	Event ID of the event that resulted in execution of the action

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, −1 is set.

(3) Details of event ID: 00002012

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
		Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
		Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
		Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535#
		Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535#
		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB8060-E An abnormality was detected in *function-name*. (host name = *host-name*, process name = *process-name*, process ID = *process-ID*) : *maintenance-information*
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Error
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/HEALTHCHECK
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	JCOHC
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	Name of the function in which the error was detected
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
	User-specific or program-spe-cific information	Host	HOST_NAME	Host name
		Process name	PROCESS_NAME	Process name
		Process ID	PROCESS_ID	Process ID

Legend:

--: None

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, −1 is set.

(4) Details of event ID: 00002013

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
		Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
		Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
		Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535#
		Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535#
		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB8062-E An abnormality was detected in *function-name*. (host name = *host-name*, process name = *process-name*) : *maintenance-information*
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Error
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/HEALTHCHECK
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	JCOHC
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	Name of the function in which the error was detected
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE
	User-specific or program-spe-cific information	Host	HOST_NAME	Host name
		Process name	PROCESS_NAME	Process name
		Process ID	PROCESS_ID	Process ID

Legend:

--: None

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, −1 is set.

(5) Details of event ID: 00002014

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
		Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
		Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
		Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535[#1]
		Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535[#1]

		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows
				  SYSTEM
				• In UNIX
				  root

		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB8061-I *function-name* has been recovered. (host name = *host-name*, process name = *process-name*, process ID = *process-ID*) : *maintenance-information*[#2]
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/HEALTHCHECK
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	JCOHC
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	Name of the recovered function
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE
	User-specific or program-specific information	Host	HOST_NAME	Host name
		Process name	PROCESS_NAME	Process name
		Process ID	PROCESS_ID	Process ID

Legend:

--: None

#1: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

#2: If recovery of JP1/Base Event Service (jevservice) is detected, the following message is issued: KAVB8063-I *function-name* has been recovered. (host name = *host-name*, process name = *process-name*) : *maintenance-information*.

(6) Details of event ID: 00002015

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	0

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
		Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
		Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535[#]

		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows
				  SYSTEM
				• In UNIX
				  root

		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4401-I Suppression of the function for sending notifications to the action delay monitor was canceled.
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/JCAMAIN
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	ACTION
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	JCAMAIN
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE

Legend:
    --: None

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

(7) Details of event ID: 00002016

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
	Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
	Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
	Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535[#]

	Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows
			  SYSTEM
			• In UNIX
			  root

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4403-I Suppression of the function for sending notifications to the action status monitor was canceled.
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/JCAMAIN
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	ACTION
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	JCAMAIN
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE

Legend:

--: None

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

(8) Details of event ID: 00002020

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	Process ID of Automatic Action Service
	Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
	Source user ID	USERID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535# • In UNIX 0
	Source group ID	GROUPID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535# • In UNIX 0
	Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
	Source group name	GROUPNAME	• In Windows Blank • In UNIX root
	Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4404-E Although the run time of an action exceeded the action delay monitoring time, an action delay notification event could not be sent because no action information exists in the action information file.(action serial number = *action-serial-number*) Delay monitoring notifications will not be sent until suppression of the function for sending notifications to the action delay monitor is canceled.
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Error
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/JCAMAIN
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	ACTION
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	JCAMAIN
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE
	User-specific or program-spe-cific information	Action serial number	ACTION_SEQNO	Serial number of the action

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, −1 is set.

(9) Details of event ID: 00002021

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	Process ID of Automatic Action Service
	Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
	Source user ID	USERID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#] • In UNIX 0
	Source group ID	GROUPID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#] • In UNIX 0
	Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
	Source group name	GROUPNAME	• In Windows Blank • In UNIX

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
				`root`
		Event-issuing server name	`SOURCESERVER`	Name of the event-issuing server
		Source serial number	`SOURCESEQNO`	Source serial number
		Message	`MESSAGE`	`KAVB4405-E Although an action status is abnormal, an action state notification event could not be sent because no action information exists in the action information file. Status monitoring notifications will not be sent until suppression of the function for sending notifications to the action status monitor is canceled.:` *maintenance-information*
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	`SEVERITY`	`Error`
		Product name	`PRODUCT_NAME`	`/HITACHI/JP1/IM/JCAMAIN`
		Object type	`OBJECT_TYPE`	`ACTION`
		Object name	`OBJECT_NAME`	`JCAMAIN`
		User name	`USER_NAME`	JP1 user who executed the action
		End time	`END_TIME`	Time the action terminated abnormally
		Occurrence	`OCCURRENCE`	`NOTICE`
	User-specific or program-spe-cific information	Action execution host	`EXECHOST`	Serial number of the action
		Action status	`ACTION_STATUS`	Action's status
		Command	`EXECCMD`	Command whose execution was requested
		Environment-variable file name	`EXECENV`	Name of the environment variable file used during execution

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, −1 is set.

(10) Details of event ID: 000020A0

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Serial number	`SEQNO`	Serial number
	Source process ID	`PROCESSID`	Process ID of Automatic Action Service
	Registered time	`TIME`	Time of registration
	Arrived time	`ARRIVEDTIME`	Arrival time
	Source user ID	`USERID`	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#] • In UNIX 0
	Source group ID	`GROUPID`	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#]

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
				• In UNIX 0
		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	• In Windows Blank • In UNIX root
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4054-E Automatic Action was terminated abnormally. (Hostname : *host-name*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Error
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/JCAMAIN
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	JCAMAIN
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	TERMINATE

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, −1 is set.

(11) Details of event ID: 000020A1

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	Process ID of Automatic Action Service
	Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
	Source user ID	USERID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#] • In UNIX 0
	Source group ID	GROUPID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#] • In UNIX 0
	Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description

		Source group name	GROUPNAME	• In Windows
				  Blank
				• In UNIX
				  root

		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the logical host where the automated action started
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4050-I Automatic Action was started. : *logical-host-name*
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/JCAMAIN
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	JCAMAIN
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	START

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, −1 is set.

(12) Details of event ID: 000020A2

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	Process ID of Automatic Action Service
	Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time

	Source user ID	USERID	• In Windows
			  From -1 to 65,535[#]
			• In UNIX
			  0

	Source group ID	GROUPID	• In Windows
			  From -1 to 65,535[#]
			• In UNIX
			  0

	Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows
			  SYSTEM
			• In UNIX
			  root

	Source group name	GROUPNAME	• In Windows
			  Blank
			• In UNIX
			  root

	Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the logical host where the automated action was running

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4051-I Automatic Action was terminated. : *logical-host-name*
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/JCAMAIN
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	JCAMAIN
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	TERMINATE

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, −1 is set.

(13) Details of event ID: 000020A3

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
		Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
		Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
		Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535[#1]
		Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535[#1]
		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the logical host where the automated action is running
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4055-I The action definition file was read and the automatic action function status was changed to operating. The processing will be based on the definitions read from the subsequently received (*arrival-time-of-most-recently-processed-event* (*YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss*)) events. (Definition=*total-number-of-effective-definitions*/*total-number-of-definitions-in-file*, SEQNO=*serial-number-of-most-recently-processed-event*)[#2]
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVFLOW

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EVFLOW
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	RUN

#1: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

#2: If the automated action has not received the event, -- is displayed for *YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss* and for *serial-number-of-last-event-processed*.

(14) Details of event ID: 000020A4

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
		Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
		Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
		Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535[#1]
		Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535[#1]

		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows
				  SYSTEM
				• In UNIX
				  root

		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the logical host where the automated action was running
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4056-I Automatic action was suspended. Automatic actions cannot be executed for the subsequently received (*arrival-time-of-most-recently-processed-event* (*YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss*)) events. (SEQNO=*serial-number-of-most-recently-processed-event*)[#2]
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVFLOW
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EVFLOW
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	STANDBY

#1: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

#2: If the automated action has not received an event, -- is displayed for *YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss* and for *serial-number-of-last-event-processed*.

(15) Details of event ID: 000020A5

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
		Source process ID	PROCESSID	Process ID of Automatic Action Service
		Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
		Source user ID	USERID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#] • In UNIX 0
		Source group ID	GROUPID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#] • In UNIX 0
		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	• In Windows Blank • In UNIX root
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the logical host where the erroneous automated action process was running
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4909-E An attempt to set locale information has failed.
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Error
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/JCAMAIN
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	JCAMAIN
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	ERROR

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

(16) Details of event ID: 000020A6

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	Process ID of Event Base Service
	Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Source user ID	USERID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#] • In UNIX 0
		Source group ID	GROUPID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#] • In UNIX 0
		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	• In Windows Blank • In UNIX root
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the logical host where the erroneous Event Base Service process was running
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4909-E An attempt to set locale information has failed.
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Error
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVFLOW
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EVFLOW
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	ERROR

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, −1 is set.

(17) Details of event ID: 000020E0

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	Process ID of Automatic Action Service
	Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
	Source user ID	USERID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#] • In UNIX 0
	Source group ID	GROUPID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#] • In UNIX

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
				0

		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows
				  SYSTEM
				• In UNIX
				  root

		Source group name	GROUPNAME	• In Windows
				  Blank
				• In UNIX
				  root

		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the logical host where the automated action is running
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4430-I Execution of the action for an event was requested. (Event_ID=*event-ID*, SEQNO=*serial-number-in-event-database*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/JCAMAIN
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	ACTION
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	JCAMAIN
		Object ID	OBJECT_ID	Serial number of the event that caused the action
		User name	USER_NAME	JP1 user who executed the action
		Start time	START_TIME	Time the action execution request was completed
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE
	User-specific or program-specific information	Action execution host	EXECHOST	Name of the host executing the action
		Action status	ACTION_STATUS	Action status RUNNING
		Command	EXECCMD	Command whose execution was requested
		Environment-variable file name	EXECENV	Name of the environment variable file used during execution

Legend:
   --: None

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

(18) Details of event ID: 000020E1

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	Process ID of Automatic Action Service
	Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Source user ID	USERID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#] • In UNIX 0
		Source group ID	GROUPID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#] • In UNIX 0
		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	• In Windows Blank • In UNIX root
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the logical host where the automated action was running
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4431-I Execution of the action for an event ended normally. (EVENT_ID=*event-ID*, SEQNO=*serial-number-in-event-database*, Return_code=*termination-code*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/JCAMAIN
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	ACTION
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	JCAMAIN
		Object ID	OBJECT_ID	Serial number of the event that caused the action
		User name	USER_NAME	JP1 user who executed the action
		End time	END_TIME	Time the action execution request was completed
		Termination code	RESULT_CODE	Action's termination code
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE
	User-specific or program-specific information	Action execution host	EXECHOST	Name of the host executing the action
		Action status	ACTION_STATUS	Action status ENDED
		Command	EXECCMD	Command whose execution was requested
		Environment-variable file name	EXECENV	Name of the environment variable file used during execution

Legend:

--: None

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

(19) Details of event ID: 000020E2

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
		Source process ID	PROCESSID	Process ID of Automatic Action Service
		Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
		Source user ID	USERID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#] • In UNIX 0
		Source group ID	GROUPID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#] • In UNIX 0
		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	• In Windows Blank • In UNIX root
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the logical host where the automated action was running
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4432-E Automatic action or command control of the action for an event ended abnormally. (EVENT_ID=*event-ID*, SEQNO=*serial-number-in-event-database*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Error
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/JCAMAIN
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	ACTION
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	JCAMAIN
		Object ID	OBJECT_ID	Serial number of the event that caused the action
		User name	USER_NAME	JP1 user who executed the action
		End time	END_TIME	Time the action terminated abnormally
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE
	User-specific or program-specific information	Action execution host	EXECHOST	Name of the host executing the action
		Action status	ACTION_STATUS	Action status ERROR or FAIL

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Detailed abnormal termination information	ERROR_INFO	Message indicating the nature of the error
		Command	EXECCMD	Command whose execution was requested
		Environment-variable file name	EXECENV	Name of the environment variable file used during execution
		Cause of error	EXECERR	Maintenance information in the event of an error

Legend:

--: None

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, −1 is set.

(20) Details of event ID: 000020E3

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
		Source process ID	PROCESSID	Process ID of Automatic Action Service
		Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
		Source user ID	USERID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535# • In UNIX 0
		Source group ID	GROUPID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535# • In UNIX 0
		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	• In Windows Blank • In UNIX root
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the logical host where the automated action is running
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4433-I Execution of the action for an action state notification event was requested.(Event_ID=*event-ID*, SEQNO=*serial-number-in-event-database*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/JCAMAIN

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	ACTION
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	JCAMAIN
		Object ID	OBJECT_ID	Serial number of the event that caused the action
		User name	USER_NAME	JP1 user who executed the action
		Start time	START_TIME	Time the action execution request was completed
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE
	User-specific or program-specific information	Action execution host	EXECHOST	Name of the host executing the action
		Action status	ACTION_STATUS	Action status RUNNING
		Command	EXECCMD	Command whose execution was requested
		Environment-variable file name	EXECENV	Name of the environment variable file used during execution

Legend:

--: None

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, −1 is set.

(21) Details of event ID: 000020E4

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	Process ID of Automatic Action Service
	Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
	Source user ID	USERID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535# • In UNIX 0
	Source group ID	GROUPID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535# • In UNIX 0
	Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
	Source group name	GROUPNAME	• In Windows Blank • In UNIX root
	Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the logical host where the automated action was running

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4434-I Execution of the action for an action state notification event ended normally.(EVENT_ID=*event-ID*, SEQNO=*serial-number-in-event-database*, Return_code=*termination-code*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/JCAMAIN
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	ACTION
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	JCAMAIN
		Object ID	OBJECT_ID	Serial number of the event that caused the action
		User name	USER_NAME	JP1 user who executed the action
		End time	END_TIME	Time the action execution request was completed
		Termination code	RESULT_CODE	Action's termination code
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE
	User-specific or program-specific information	Action execution host	EXECHOST	Name of the host executing the action
		Action status	ACTION_STATUS	Action status ENDED
		Command	EXECCMD	Command whose execution was requested
		Environment-variable file name	EXECENV	Name of the environment variable file used during execution

Legend:

--: None

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

(22) Details of event ID: 000020E5

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	Process ID of Automatic Action Service
	Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
	Source user ID	USERID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#] • In UNIX 0
	Source group ID	GROUPID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#] • In UNIX 0

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	• In Windows Blank • In UNIX root
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the logical host where the automated action was running
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4435-E Automatic action or command control of the action for an action state notification event ended abnormally.(EVENT_ID=*event-ID*, SEQNO=*serial-number-in-event-database*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Error
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/JCAMAIN
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	ACTION
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	JCAMAIN
		Object ID	OBJECT_ID	Serial number of the event that caused the action
		User name	USER_NAME	JP1 user who executed the action
		End time	END_TIME	Time the action terminated abnormally
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE
	User-specific or program-spe-cific information	Action execution host	EXECHOST	Name of the host executing the action
		Action status	ACTION_STATUS	Action status ERROR or FAIL
		Detailed abnormal termination information	ERROR_INFO	Message indicating the nature of the error
		Command	EXECCMD	Command whose execution was requested
		Environment-variable file name	EXECENV	Name of the environment variable file used during execution
		Cause of error	EXECERR	Maintenance information in the event of an error

Legend:
   --: None

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

(23) Details of event ID: 000020E6

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Source process ID	PROCESSID	Process ID of Automatic Action Service
		Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
		Source user ID	USERID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535# • In UNIX 0
		Source group ID	GROUPID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535# • In UNIX 0
		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	• In Windows Blank • In UNIX root
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the logical host where the automated action was running
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4436-W Although Execution of the action for an event was requested, an action state notification event could not be sent because no action information exists in the action information file. : *maintenance-information*
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Warning
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/JCAMAIN
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	ACTION
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	JCAMAIN
		User name	USER_NAME	JP1 user who executed the action
		Start time	START_TIME	Time the action execution request was completed
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE
	User-specific or program-spe-cific information	Action execution host	EXECHOST	Name of the host executing the action
		Action status	ACTION_STATUS	Action status RUNNING
		Command	EXECCMD	Command whose execution was requested
		Environment-variable file name	EXECENV	Name of the environment variable file used during execution

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Legend:
--: None

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

(24) Details of event ID: 000020E7

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
		Source process ID	PROCESSID	Process ID of Automatic Action Service
		Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
		Source user ID	USERID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535# • In UNIX 0
		Source group ID	GROUPID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535# • In UNIX 0
		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	• In Windows Blank • In UNIX root
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the logical host where the automated action was running
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4437-W Although Execution of the action for an event ended normally, an action state notification event could not be sent because no action information exists in the action information file. : *maintenance-information*
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Warning
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/JCAMAIN
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	ACTION
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	JCAMAIN
		End time	END_TIME	Time execution of the action ended
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
	User-specific or program-spe-cific information	Action execution host	EXECHOST	Name of the host executing the action
		Action status	ACTION_STATUS	Action status ENDED
		Command	EXECCMD	Command whose execution was requested

Legend:

--: None

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

(25) Details of event ID: 000020E8

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
		Source process ID	PROCESSID	Process ID of Automatic Action Service
		Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
		Source user ID	USERID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#] • In UNIX 0
		Source group ID	GROUPID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#] • In UNIX 0
		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	• In Windows Blank • In UNIX root
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the logical host where the automated action was running
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4438-E Although automatic action or command control of the action for an event ended abnormally, an action state notification event could not be sent because no action information exists in the action information file. : *maintenance-information*
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Error
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/JCAMAIN

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	ACTION
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	JCAMAIN
		End time	END_TIME	Time the action terminated abnormally
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE
	User-specific or program-spe-cific information	Action execution host	EXECHOST	Name of the host executing the action
		Action status	ACTION_STATUS	Action status ERROR or FAIL
		Detailed abnormal termination information	ERROR_INFO	Message indicating the nature of the error
		Command	EXECCMD	Command whose execution was requested

Legend:

--: None

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

(26) Details of event ID: 00003F01

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Serial number	SEQNO	-1
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
	Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time of an event that can be acquired
	Source user ID	USERID	0
	Source group ID	GROUPID	0
	Source user name	USERNAME	Blank
	Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
	Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
	Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	0
	Message	MESSAGE	KAVB1513-W Cannot display some event(S). There were no events to obtain from the event buffer on the connecting host. All the events except the above will be displayed. To search for an event which was not displayed, specify the search conditions in the event search condition settings dialog as follows: (1) In "Search host", specify the name of the connecting host.

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
				(2) In "Registered timeframe", specify the times when the events before and after this event were registered.
				Check to see if the following conditions are met when this event appears frequently.
				(1) The "Interval" value that was set for "Automatic refresh" in the Preferences window is too long.
				(2) The "Num. of events to acquire at update" value that was set in the Preferences window is too small.
				(3) The "Event buffer" value for the Manager that was set in the System Environment Settings window is too small.
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Warning
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVENTCONSOLE
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	EVENT
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	\SYSTEM\ALL
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	LOST

(27) Details of event ID: 00003F02

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Serial number	SEQNO	-1
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
	Registered time	TIME	Registered time
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time of an event that can be acquired
	Source user ID	USERID	0
	Source group ID	GROUPID	0
	Source user name	USERNAME	Blank
	Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
	Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
	Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	0
	Message	MESSAGE	KAVB1540-W Cannot display some event(s). (page = *page*)
			There were no events to obtain from the event buffer on the connecting host.

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
				All the events except the above will be displayed. To search for an event which was not displayed, specify the search conditions in the event search condition settings dialog as follows: (1) In "Search host", specify the name of the connecting host. (2) In "Registered timeframe", specify the times when the events before and after this event were displayed. Check to see if the following conditions are met when this event appears frequently. (1) The "Interval" value that was set for "Automatic refresh" in the Preferences window is too long. (2) The "Num. of events to acquire at update" value that was set in the Preferences window is too small. (3) The "Event buffer" value for the Manager that was set in the System Environment Settings window is too small.
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Warning
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/ EVENTCONSOLE
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	EVENT
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	\SYSTEM\ALL
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	LOST

(28) Details of event ID: 00003F03

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Serial number	SEQNO	-1
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
	Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Time the error occurred
	Source user ID	USERID	0
	Source group ID	GROUPID	0

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Source user name	USERNAME	Blank
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	0
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB1516-W An error occurred in acquiring an event from the event service. Cannot recover the error after attempting the number of retries specified in the system profile. No more events will be displayed from now on due to this error. Please check if the event service is running or not. If not, recover the error by re-executing the manager after starting the event service.
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Warning
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVENTCONSOLE
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	Event Service
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	DISCONNECT

(29) Details of event ID: 00003F04

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Serial number	SEQNO	-1
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
	Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Time the error occurred
	Source user ID	USERID	0
	Source group ID	GROUPID	0
	Source user name	USERNAME	Blank
	Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
	Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
	Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	0
	Message	MESSAGE	KAVB1527-E A condition that cannot be received by the search host is included.

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Error
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVENTCONSOLE
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	Event Service
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	PARAM_ERROR

(30) Details of event ID: 00003F05

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Serial number	SEQNO	-1
		Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
		Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Time the error occurred
		Source user ID	USERID	0
		Source group ID	GROUPID	0
		Source user name	USERNAME	Blank
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	0
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB0246-E The filter condition exceeds the maximum length. (Maximum length:*maximum-length*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Error
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVENTCONSOLE
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	Event Service
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	OVER_LENGTH

(31) Details of event ID: 00003F06

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Serial number	SEQNO	-1
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
	Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Time the error occurred
	Source user ID	USERID	0

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Source group ID	GROUPID	0
		Source user name	USERNAME	Blank
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	0
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB0248-E The settings for a regular expression is incorrect.
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Error
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVENTCONSOLE
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	Event Service or IM database
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	REGEXP_ERROR

(32) Details of event ID: 00003F07

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Serial number	SEQNO	-1
		Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
		Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Time the error occurred
		Source user ID	USERID	0
		Source group ID	GROUPID	0
		Source user name	USERNAME	Blank
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	0
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4764-W An error occurred in acquiring an event from the event service. Please check if the event service is running or not. If not, recover the error by starting the event service.
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Warning
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVFLOW
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	Event Service
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	DISCONNECT

(33) Details of event ID: 00003F08

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Serial number	SEQNO	-1
		Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
		Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Time the error occurred
		Source user ID	USERID	0
		Source group ID	GROUPID	0
		Source user name	USERNAME	Blank
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	0
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB0251-E The search cannot be performed for the specified condition because the search host's JP1/Base does not support the exclusion condition.
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Error
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVENTCONSOLE
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	Event Service
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	EXCLUDE_ERROR

(34) Details of event ID: 00003F11

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
	Registered time	TIME	Time of occurrence
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
	Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535[#1]
	Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535[#1]
	Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
			SYSTEM • In UNIX root
	Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
	Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
	Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
	Message	MESSAGE	KAVB1577-I A status operation was performed. (user who performed the operation = *JP1-user*[#2], event ID = *event-ID*, status before operation = *status-before-operation*[#3], status after operation = *status-after-operation*[#3])
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVENTCONSOLE
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EVTCON
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	PROCESS
	User-specific or program-specific information	Serial number of the handled event	PROCESSUPDATE_SEQNO	Serial number of the JP1 event whose action's status was changed (decimal number)
		Source serial number of the handled event	PROCESSUPDATE_ORIGINALSEQNO	Source serial number of the JP1 event whose action's status was changed (decimal number)
		Event level of the handled event	PROCESSUPDATE_SEVERITY	Event level of the JP1 event whose action's status was changed (one of the following: Emergency, Alert, Critical, Error, Warning, Notice, Information, or Debug)
		Source event server name of the handled event	PROCESSUPDATE_SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server (server that issued the JP1 event whose action's status was changed)
		Message for the handled event	PROCESSUPDATE_MESSAGE	Message (for the JP1 event whose action's status was changed)
		Registration time of the handled event	PROCESSUPDATE_TIME	Time of registration (time the JP1 event whose action's status was changed was registered; displayed in the Event Details window in the format *MM*/*DD* *hh*:*mm*:*ss*)

#1: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

#2: The value that is actually displayed for *JP1-user* depends on the status, as follows:

• When the action status was changed from JP1/IM - View version 08-01 or later: *JP1-user-who-changed-the-action-status*

• When the action status was changed from JP1/IM - View version 07-00 or earlier: -

• When the action status was changed by the jcochstat command: jcochstat

• When the action status was changed because there was a response to a response-waiting event: system

• When the action status was changed because a response-waiting event was canceled: system

#3: *status-before-action* and *status-after-action* depend on the handling method, as shown below:

- Processed: PROCESSED
- Unprocessed: UNPROCESSED
- Processing: PROCESSING
- Held: HELD
- Processed -> Deleted: PROCESSED+DELETE
- Unprocessed -> Deleted: UNPROCESSED+DELETE
- Processing -> Deleted: PROCESSING+DELETE
- Held -> Deleted: HELD+DELETE

(35) Details of event ID: 00003F13

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
		Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
		Registered time	TIME	Time of occurrence
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
		Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
		Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the logical host where the event base server is running
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4014-I The event acquisition filter definition file was read. The read definitions will be used for processing from the next received event. (filter name = *filter-name*, last received event = *arrival-time*, serial number in event DB = *serial-number*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVFLOW
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EVFLOW
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	RUN

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

(36) Details of the event ID specified in the SUCCESS_EVENT parameter in the correlation event generation definition file

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Event ID	IDBASE	User-defined event ID (must be in the range from 0 to 1FFF and from 7FFF8000 to 7FFFFFFF)
		Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
		Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
		Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
		Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
		Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535[#]

		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows
				  SYSTEM
				• In UNIX
				  root

		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	User-defined message
Extended attribute	Common information	Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/GENERATE_EVENT
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EGS
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	SUCCESS
	User-specific or program-specific information	Relation Event serial number	JP1_GENERATE_SOURCE_SEQNO	Serial numbers of related events separated by the space (Δ), as shown below: *serial-number-1Δserial-number-2Δ...Δserial-number-n* (*n*: value from 1 to 100)
		Correlation event generation condition name	JP1_GENERATE_NAME	Name of the correlation event generation condition that resulted in approval

Note: You can define as correlation event attributes additional attributes that are not listed in this table. For details, see *Correlation event generation definition file* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, −1 is set.

(37) Details of the event ID specified in the FAIL_EVENT parameter in the correlation event generation definition file

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Event ID	IDBASE	User-defined event ID

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
				(must be in the range from `0` to `1FFF` and from `7FFF8000` to `7FFFFFFF`)
		Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
		Source process ID	PROCESSID	`0`
		Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
		Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
		Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535[#]

		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows
				  `SYSTEM`
				• In UNIX
				  `root`

		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
Extended attribute	Common information	Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	`/HITACHI/JP1/IM/GENERATE_EVENT`
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	`SERVICE`
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	`EGS`
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	`FAIL`
	User-specific or program-specific information	Relation Event serial number	JP1_GENERATE_SOURCE_SEQNO	Serial numbers of related events separated by the space (Δ), as shown below: *serial-number-1*Δ*serial-number-2*Δ...Δ*serial-number-n* (*n*: value from 1 to 100)
		Correlation event generation condition name	JP1_GENERATE_NAME	Name of the correlation event generation condition that resulted in failure

Note: You can define as correlation event attributes additional attributes that are not listed in this table. For details, see *Correlation event generation definition file* in *Chapter 2. Definition Files*.

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, −1 is set.

(38) Details of event ID: 00003F15

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Event ID	ID	`3F15`
	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	Process ID of Automatic Action Service
	Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
	Source user ID	USERID	• In Windows

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
				From -1 to 65,535[#1] • In UNIX 0
		Source group ID	GROUPID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#1] • In UNIX 0
		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	• In Windows Blank • In UNIX root
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the logical host where the event base server is running
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB1669-I The severe event definition file has been read. Next, processing will be performed using the definition read from the acquired event. (Event acquired at the end:Arrival time = *arrival-time-of-the-event-acquired-at-the-end*, serial number in event DB = *serial-number-in-event-database-of-the-event-acquired-at-the-end*)[#2]
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVFLOW
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EVFLOW
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	RUN

#1: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

#2: If Event Base Service has not received the event, -- is displayed for *arrival-time-of-last-event-acquired* and for *serial-number-of-last-event-acquired*.

(39) Details of event ID: 00003F16

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Serial number	SEQNO	-1
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
	Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Time the error occurred

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Source user ID	USERID	0
		Source group ID	GROUPID	0
		Source user name	USERNAME	Blank
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	0
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB1671-W An error occurred in acquiring an event from the integrated monitoring database. Cannot recover the error after attempting the number of retries specified in the system profile. No more events will be displayed from now on due to this error.
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Warning
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVENTCONSOLE
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	IM Database
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	DISCONNECT

(40) Details of event ID: 00003F17

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
	Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
	Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
	Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
	Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
	Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
	Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the logical host where the event base server is running
	Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
	Message	MESSAGE	KAVB1150-I An additional common exclusion

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
				conditions group was registered. (common exclusion conditions group ID = *common-exclusion-conditions-group-ID*, common exclude conditions group name = *common-exclude-conditions-group-name*, registering user = *user-name*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVFLOW
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EVFLOW
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	RUN

\#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

(41) Details of event ID: 00003F20

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
		Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
		Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
		Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
		Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the logical host where the Event Generation Service is running
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAJV2179-I The event acquisition filter definition file was read. The read definitions will be used for processing from the next received event. (filter name = *filter-name*, last received event = *arrival-time*, serial number in event DB = *serial-number-in-event-database*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EGS

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EGS
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	RUN

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

(42) Details of event ID: 00003F21

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
		Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
		Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
		Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
		Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the logical host where the Event Generation Service is running
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAJV2242-I The correlation event generation definition file has been read, and the definitions for the correlation event generation function have been updated. (file name = *file-name*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EGS
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EGS
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	RUN

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

(43) Details of event ID: 00003F22

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	0

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
		Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
		Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535[#]

		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows
				  SYSTEM
				• In UNIX
				  root

		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the logical host where the event base server was running
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4712-W The event base service cannot use common exclusion condition groups (extended) because a regular expression used by JP1/Base is not extended. The event base service will start without any common exclusion condition groups (extended) being set.
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Notice
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVFLOW
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EVFLOW
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	Notice

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, −1 is set.

(44) Details of event ID: 00003F23

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
	Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
	Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
	Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535[#]

	Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows
			  SYSTEM
			• In UNIX
			  root

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the logical host where the event base server is running
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAJV2502-W The correlation event issuing service cannot use common exclusion condition groups (extended) because the regular expressions used by JP1/Base are not extended. The correlation event issuing service will start without any common exclusion condition groups (extended) being set.
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Notice
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EGS
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EGS
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	Notice

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

(45) Details of event ID: 00003F25

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
	Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
	Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535#
	Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535#

	Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows
			  SYSTEM
			• In UNIX
			  root

	Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
	Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the logical host where the Event Generation Service is running
	Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
	Message	MESSAGE	KAJV2243-I The correlation event generation function has been restarted.

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EGS
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EGS
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	START

\#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, −1 is set.

(46) Details of event ID: 00003F26

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
		Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
		Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
		Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
		Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the logical host where the Event Generation Service is running
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAJV2234-I The correlation event generation function has stopped.
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EGS
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EGS
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	STOP

\#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, −1 is set.

(47) Details of event ID: 00003F28

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	0

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
		Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
		Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows 　SYSTEM • In UNIX 　root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	`KAJV2322-W A JP1 event (event ID=`event-ID`, serial number in the event database=`serial-number`) could not be correlated because the number of correlated JP1 event pairs has reached the upper limit (20,000).`
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	`Warning`
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	`/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EGS`
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	`SERVICE`
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	`EGS`
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	`RUN`

Note: JP1 event `00003F28` is output once when the number of JP1 event sets reaches the maximum value. After that, this event is not output again until the number of JP1 event sets drops down to 16,000 or fewer.

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

(48) Details of event ID: 00003F31

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	`0`
	Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
	Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
	Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
	Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows 　SYSTEM • In UNIX 　root

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the logical host where the Event Generation Service is running
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAJV2188-I An additional common exclusion conditions group was registered. (common exclusion conditions group ID = *common-exclusion-conditions-group-ID*, common exclude conditions group name = *common-exclude-conditions-group-name*, registering user = *user-name*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EGS
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EGS
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	RUN

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, −1 is set.

(49) Details of event ID: 00003F41

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
	Registered time	TIME	Time of occurrence
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrived time
	Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535#
	Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535#
	Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
	Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
	Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
	Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
	Message	MESSAGE	KAVB0551-E The number of accumulated response-waiting events on the manager exceeded the maximum (2000).

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	`Error`
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	`/HITACHI/JP1/IM/ EVENTCONSOLE`
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	`SERVICE`
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	`EVTCON`
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	`NOTICE`

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, −1 is set.

(50) Details of event ID: 00003F42

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	`0`
	Registered time	TIME	Time of occurrence
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrived time
	Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
	Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
	Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows `SYSTEM` • In UNIX `root`
	Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
	Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
	Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number

	Message	MESSAGE	`KAVB1816-W A response-waiting event could not be displayed.`
			`To search for the event, specify the search conditions in the dialog box for setting the event search conditions as follows:`
			`(1) As the host to be searched for, specify the name of the connected host.`
			`(2) As the response-waiting event, specify the target event.`
			`(3) As the arrival timeframe, specify the times when the events before and after this event arrived.`

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Warning
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVENTCONSOLE
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EVTCON
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	PROCESS

\#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

(51) Details of event ID: 00003F51

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Event ID	ID	00003F51
		Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
		Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
		Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
		Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535[#1]
		Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535[#1]
		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB1841-I The events from *deletion-target-start-date-and-time* to *deletion-target-end-date-and-time* were deleted from the integrated monitoring database.[#2]
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Notice
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVFLOW
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EVFLOW
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE
	User-specific or program-specific information	Deletion start date	DEL_STARTDAY	Deletion start date, expressed as absolute time in seconds (displayed in the Event Details window in the format $MM/DD\ hh:mm:ss$)

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Deletion end date	DEL_ENDDAY	Deletion end date, expressed as absolute time in seconds (displayed in the Event Details window in the format *MM/DD hh:mm:ss*)

#1: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, −1 is set.

#2: The format of *deletion-start-date* and *deletion-end-date* is replaced in the KAVB1841-I message with *YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss*.

(52) Details of event ID: 00003F52

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Event ID	ID	00003F52
		Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
		Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
		Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
		Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
		Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB1842-W Events not output for preservation have exceeded the deletion warning level (*deletion-warning-level*%).
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Warning
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVFLOW
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EVFLOW
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, −1 is set.

(53) Details of event ID: 00003F53

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Source host	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB1832-E An error occur while attempting to register an event into the integrated monitoring database. The system will retry registering the event. (detailed information = *detailed-information*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Error
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVFLOW
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EVFLOW
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE

(54) Details of event ID: 00003F54

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Source host	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB1833-I An error occur while attempting to register an event into the integrated monitoring database. However, after several retries, the event was registered into the database. The event base service is restarting event acquisition.
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVFLOW
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EVFLOW
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE

(55) Details of event ID: 00003F56

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Event ID	ID	00003F56
	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
	Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrived time
	Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
	Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
	Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
				`root`
		Source group name	`GROUPNAME`	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	`SOURCESERVER`	Name of the logical host where the event base server is running
		Source serial number	`SOURCESEQNO`	Source serial number
		Message	`MESSAGE`	`KAVB4673-I A repeated event condition was registered. (repeated event condition name = ` *repeated-event-condition-name*`, registering user = ` *user-name*`)`
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	`SEVERITY`	`Information`
		Product name	`PRODUCT_NAME`	`/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVFLOW`
		Object type	`OBJECT_TYPE`	`SERVICE`
		Object name	`OBJECT_NAME`	`EVFLOW`
		Occurrence	`OCCURRENCE`	`RUN`

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, `-1` is set.

(56) Details of event ID: 00003F57

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Event ID	`ID`	`00003F57`
	Serial number	`SEQNO`	Serial number
	Source process ID	`PROCESSID`	`0`
	Registered time	`TIME`	Time of registration
	Arrived time	`ARRIVEDTIME`	Arrived time
	Source user ID	`USERID`	From -1 to 65,535[#]
	Source group ID	`GROUPID`	From -1 to 65,535[#]
	Source user name	`USERNAME`	• In Windows `SYSTEM` • In UNIX `root`
	Source group name	`GROUPNAME`	Blank
	Event-issuing server name	`SOURCESERVER`	Name of the host or the logical host where the event base server is running
	Source serial number	`SOURCESEQNO`	Source serial number
	Message	`MESSAGE`	`KAVB4674-I The definition file for the repeated event condition was updated. Next, processing will be performed using the definition read from`

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
				the received event. (arrival time of the last received event = *arrival-time-of-the-last-received-event*, serial number in the event database = *serial-number-in-the-event-database*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVFLOW
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EVFLOW
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	RUN

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, −1 is set.

(57) Details of event ID: 00003F58

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Event ID	ID	00003F58
	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
	Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrived time
	Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535#
	Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535#
	Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
	Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
	Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the host or the logical host where the event base server is running
	Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
	Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4676-I Suppression of repeated events that match the repeated event condition (*repeated-event-condition-name*) has started. (arrival time of the first suppressed event = *arrival-time-of-the-first-suppressed-event*, event database serial number of the first suppressed event = *event-database-serial-number-of-the-first-suppressed-event*)

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Notice
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVFLOW
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EVFLOW
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE
	User-specific or program-specific information	Duplicate attribute value information 1	SAMEATTR1	Stores the first (listed at the top) attribute name and its value as a duplicate attribute value condition in *attribute-name=attribute-value* format. If a duplicate attribute value condition is not specified, a blank is stored. You can specify a maximum of 1,024 bytes for the attribute value. For a value larger than 1,024 bytes, split it, but do so without splitting a multi-byte character.
		Duplicate attribute value information 2	SAMEATTR2	Stores the second attribute name and its value as a duplicate attribute value condition in *attribute-name=attribute-value* format. If there are fewer than two duplicate attribute value conditions, a blank is stored. You can specify a maximum of 1,024 bytes for the attribute value. For a value larger than 1,024 bytes, split it, but do so without splitting a multi-byte character.
		Duplicate attribute value information 3	SAMEATTR3	Stores the third attribute name and its value as a duplicate attribute value condition in *attribute-name=attribute-value* format. If there are fewer than three duplicate attribute value conditions, a blank is stored. You can specify a maximum of 1,024 bytes for the attribute value. For a value larger than 1,024 bytes, split it, but do so without splitting a multi-byte character.

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

(58) Details of event ID: 00003F59

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Event ID	ID	00003F59
	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
	Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrived time
	Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
	Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535[#]

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description

		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows
				  SYSTEM
				• In UNIX
				  root

		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the host or the logical host where the event base server is running
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4677-I Suppression of repeated events that match the repeated event condition (*repeated-event-condition-name*) has ended. (arrival time of the suppressed event = *arrival-time-of-the-first-suppressed-event(YYYY/MM/DD HH:MM:SS)* - *arrival-time-of-the-last-suppressed-event(YYYY/MM/DD HH:MM:SS)*, event database serial number of the suppressed event = *event-database-serial-number-of-the-first-suppressed-event* - *event-database-serial-number-of-the-last-suppressed-event*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Notice
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVFLOW
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EVFLOW
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE
	User-specific or program-specific information	Duplicate attribute value information 1	SAMEATTR1	Stores the first (listed at the top) attribute name and its value as a duplicate attribute value condition in *attribute-name=attribute-value* format. If a duplicate attribute value condition is not specified, a blank is stored. You can specify maximum of 1,024 bytes for the attribute value. For a value larger than 1,024 bytes, split it, but do so without splitting a multi-byte character.
		Duplicate attribute value information 2	SAMEATTR2	Stores the second attribute name and its value as a duplicate attribute value conditions in *attribute-name=attribute-value* format. If there are fewer than two duplicate attribute value conditions, a blank is stored. You can specify a maximum of 1,024 bytes for the attribute value. For a value larger than 1,024 bytes, split it, but do so without splitting a multi-byte character.

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Duplicate attribute value information 3	SAMEATTR3	Stores the third attribute name and its value as a duplicate attribute value condition in *attribute-name=attribute-value* format. If there are fewer than three duplicate attribute value conditions, a blank is stored. You can specify a maximum of 1,024 bytes for the attribute value. For a value larger than 1,024 bytes, split it, but do so without splitting a multi-byte character.

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, −1 is set.

(59) Details of event ID: 00003F60

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Event ID	ID	00003F60
		Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
		Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
		Registered time	TIME	Registered time
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrived time
		Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535#
		Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535#
		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the host or the logical host where the event base server is running
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4678-I Suppression of repeated events that match the repeated event condition (*repeated-event-condition-name*) has terminated. (arrival time of the suppressed event = *arrival-time-of-the-first-suppressed-event(YYYY/MM/DD HH:MM:SS)* – *arrival-time-of-the-last-suppressed-event(YYYY/MM/DD HH:MM:SS)*, event database serial number of the suppressed event = *event-database-serial-number-of-the-first-suppressed-event* – *event-database-serial-number-of-the-last-suppressed-event*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Notice

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVFLOW
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EVFLOW
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE
	User-specific or program-specific information	Duplicate attribute value information 1	SAMEATTR1	Stores the first (listed at the top) attribute name and its value as a duplicate attribute value condition in *attribute-name=attribute-value* format. If a duplicate attribute value condition is not specified, a blank is stored. You can specify a maximum of 1,024 bytes for the attribute value. For a value larger than 1,024 bytes, split it, but do so without splitting a multi-byte character.
		Duplicate attribute value information 2	SAMEATTR2	Stores the second attribute name and its value as a duplicate attribute value condition in *attribute-name=attribute-value* format. If there is only one duplicate attribute value condition, a blank is stored. You can specify a maximum of 1,024 bytes for the attribute value. For a value larger than 1,024 bytes, split it, but do so without splitting a multi-byte character.
		Duplicate attribute value information 3	SAMEATTR3	Stores the third attribute name and its value as a duplicate attribute value condition in *attribute-name=attribute-value* format. If there are fewer than three duplicate attribute value conditions, a blank is stored. You can specify a maximum of 1,024 bytes for the attribute value. For a value larger than 1,024 bytes, split it, but do so without splitting a multi-byte character.

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, −1 is set.

(60) Details of event ID: 00003F61

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Event ID	ID	00003F61
	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
	Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
	Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535[#1]
	Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535[#1]
	Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
				• In UNIX root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the server or logical host where Event Base Service is running
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4600-I The severity change definition has been read. Next, processing will be performed using the definition read from the received event. (arrival time of the last received event = *arrival-time*, serial number in the event database = *serial-number-in-event-database*) [2]
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVFLOW
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EVFLOW
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	RUN

#1: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, −1 is set.

#2: The format of *arrival-time* is replaced in the KAVB4600-I message with *YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss*. The time set in *arrival-time* is based on the time zone set in the machine where JP1/IM - Manager is running.

(61) Details of event ID: 00003F63

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Event ID	ID	00003F63
	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
	Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
	Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535[1]
	Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535[1]

	Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows
			  SYSTEM
			• In UNIX
			  root

	Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
	Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the server or logical host where the Event Base Service is running

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4650-I An event-source-host mapping definition was read. Processing will be performed by the definition read from the next received event. (last received event: reception time = *reception-time*, event database serial number = *event-database-serial-number*) [#2]
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVFLOW
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EVFLOW
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	RUN

#1: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

#2: The format of *arrival-time* is replaced in the KAVB4650-I message with *YYYY*/*MM*/*DD hh*:*mm*:*ss*. The time set in *arrival-time* is based on the time zone set in the machine where JP1/IM - Manager is running.

(62) Details of event ID: 00003F64

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Event ID	ID	00003F64
	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
	Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
	Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535[#1]
	Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535[#1]
	Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
	Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
	Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the host or logical host where the Event Base Service is running
	Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
	Message	MESSAGE	KAVB8453-I The business group was updated. Processing will be performed from the next-received event. (last

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
				received event: reception time = *reception-time*, event database serial number = *event-database-serial-number*)[2]
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVFLOW
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EVFLOW
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	RUN

#1: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

#2: The format of *arrival-time* is replaced in the KAVB8453-I message with *YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss*. The time set in *arrival-time* is based on the time zone set in the machine where JP1/IM - Manager is running.

(63) Details of event ID: 00003F65

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Event ID	ID	00003F65
	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
	Registered time	TIME	Registered time
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrived time
	Source user ID	USERID	-1 to 65,535[#]
	Source group ID	GROUPID	-1 to 65,535[#]
	Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
	Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
	Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the host or logical host where the Event Base Service is running
	Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
	Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4679-I Suppression of repeated events that match the repeated event condition (*repeated-event-condition-name*) will continue. (arrival time of the suppressed event = *arrival-time-of-the-first-suppressed-event(YYYY/MM/DD HH:MM:SS)* – *arrival-time-of-the-last-suppressed-event(YYYY/MM/DD HH:MM:SS)*, event database serial number of the suppressed

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
				event = *event-database-serial-number-of-the-first-suppressed-event* − *event-database-serial-number-of-the-last-suppressed-event*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Notice
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVFLOW
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EVFLOW
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE
	User-specific or program-specific information	Duplicate attribute value information 1	SAMEATTR1	Stores the first (listed at the top) attribute name and its value as a duplicate attribute value condition in *attribute-name=attribute-value* format. If a duplicate attribute value condition is not specified, a blank is stored. You can specify a maximum of 1,024 bytes for the attribute value. For a value larger than 1,024 bytes, split it, but do so without splitting a multi-byte character.
		Duplicate attribute value information 2	SAMEATTR2	Stores the second attribute name and its value as a duplicate attribute value conditions in *attribute-name=attribute-value* format. If there are fewer than two duplicate attribute value conditions, a blank is stored. You can specify a maximum of 1,024 bytes for the attribute value. For a value larger than 1,024 bytes, split it, but do so without splitting a multi-byte character.
		Duplicate attribute value information 3	SAMEATTR3	Stores the third attribute name and its value as a duplicate attribute value condition in *attribute-name=attribute-value* format. If there are fewer than three duplicate attribute value conditions, a blank is stored. You can specify a maximum of 1,024 bytes for the attribute value. For a value larger than 1,024 bytes, split it, but do so without splitting a multi-byte character.

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, −1 is set.

(64) Details of event ID: 00003F68

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Event ID	ID	00003F68
	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
	Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
		Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the server or logical host where the Event Base Service is running
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB8454-W The business group could not be updated. (cause = *cause*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Warning
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/ EVENTCONSOLE
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EVTCON
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	RUN

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, −1 is set.

(65) Details of event ID: 00003F69

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Event ID	ID	00003F69
	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
	Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
	Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
	Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65,535[#]
	Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
	Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
	Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the server or logical host where Event Base Service is running
	Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB8456-E The business group could not be updated. (cause = *cause*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Error
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVENTCONSOLE
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EVTCON
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	RUN

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, −1 is set.

(66) Details of event ID: 00003F6A

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Event ID	ID	00003F6A
		Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
		Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
		Registered time	TIME	Registered time
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
		Source user ID	USERID	From −1 to 65535[1]
		Source group ID	GROUPID	From −1 to 65535[1]

		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows
				  SYSTEM
				• In UNIX
				  root

		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the server or logical host where Event Base Service is running
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4623-I The display message change definition has been read. Next, processing will be performed using the definition read from the received event. (arrival time of the last received event = *arrival-time*, serial number in the event database = *event-database-serial-number*)[2]
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVFLOW
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EVFLOW
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	RUN

#1: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

#2: The format of *arrival-time* is replaced in the KAVB4623-I message with *YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss*. The time set in *arrival-time* is based on the time zone set in the machine where JP1/IM - Manager is running.

(67) Details of event ID: 00003F71

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Event ID	ID	00003F71
		Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
		Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
		Registered time	TIME	Registered time
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
		Source user ID	USERID	-1 to 65,535[#]
		Source group ID	GROUPID	-1 to 65,535[#]

		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows
				  SYSTEM
				• In UNIX
				  root

		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the server or logical host where Event Base Service is running
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4802-I A severity change definition was registered. (severity change definition name = *severity-change-definition-name*, registering user = *user-name*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVFLOW
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EVTCON
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	RUN

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

(68) Details of event ID: 00003F76

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Event ID	ID	00003F76
		Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
		Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
		Registered time	TIME	Registered time
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
		Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65535[#]
		Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65535[#]

		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows
				  SYSTEM
				• In UNIX
				  root

		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the server or logical host where Event Base Service is running
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB4803-I A display message change definition was registered. (display message change definition name = *display-message-change-definition-name*, registering user = *user-name*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/EVFLOW
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EVFLOW
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	RUN

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

(69) Details of event ID: 00003F77

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Event ID	ID	00003F77
	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
	Registered time	TIME	Registered time
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
	Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65535[#]

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65535#
		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the server or logical host where Event Console Service is running
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB5800-I The definition file for extended event attributes was read in to JP1/ IM - Manager.
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/ EVENTCONSOLE
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EVTCON
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	RUN

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

(70) Details of event ID: 00003F78

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Event ID	ID	00003F78
	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
	Registered time	TIME	Registered time
	Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
	Source user ID	USERID	From -1 to 65535#
	Source group ID	GROUPID	From -1 to 65535#
	Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
	Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
	Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the server or logical host where Event Console Service is running
	Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
	Message	MESSAGE	KAVB5804-E An attempt to read the definition file for

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
				extended event attributes failed because part of the definition file for extended event attributes could not be read.
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Error
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/ EVENTCONSOLE
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EVTCON
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	RUN

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, −1 is set.

(71) Details of event ID: 00003F7C

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Event ID	ID	00003F7C
		Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
		Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
		Registered time	TIME	Registered time
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
		Source user ID	USERID	From −1 to 65535[#]
		Source group ID	GROUPID	From −1 to 65535[#]
		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	Blank
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the server or logical host where Event Console Service is running
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB1981-I The definition file for opening monitor windows was applied to JP1/IM - Manager.
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/ EVENTCONSOLE
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	EVTCON
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	RUN

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

(72) Details of event ID: 00003FB0

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB7900-I Status of *monitoring-node-name* is changed *status* from *status*.
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/SCOPE
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	IM_CS
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	STATUS_CHANGE
	User-specific or program-spe-cific information	Monitoring node ID	MON_NODE_ID	ID of the monitoring node
		Monitoring node name	MON_NODE_NAME	Name of the monitoring node
		Monitoring node status[#1]	MON_NODE_STATUS	StatusID of the monitoring node
		Information about the JP1 event resulting in the status change[#2]	*attributes*	Attributes (the name of a basic attribute is prefixed with JCS_B_, and the name of an extended attribute is prefixed with JCS_E_)

#1: For the monitoring node status (E.MON_NODE_STATUS), the status of the monitoring node that issued the JP1 event is stored in StatusID, expressed as a numeric value as shown below:

Value of StatusID (monitoring node status):

Emergency: 800; Alert: 700; Critical: 600; Error: 500; Warning: 400; Normal: 300; Debug: 200; Initial: 100

For example, if a JP1 event is issued when the monitoring node status has changed to Emergency, its monitoring node status (E.MON_NODE_STATUS) would be 800.

#2: The item *Information about the JP1 event resulting in the status change* cannot be checked by JP1/IM - View. All information about the JP1 event resulting in the status change is stored in this item as sets of *attribute-name-attribute-value*. If 00003FB0 exceeds the maximum length for a JP1 event (10,000 bytes), JP1/IM stores as much JP1 event information as fits. If the number of extended attributes exceeds 100, JP1/IM stores as much JP1 event information as fits, but no more than 100 extended attributes. The attributes E.JCS_B_TIME (registration time of the JP1 event resulting in the status change) and E.JCS_B_ARRIVEDTIME (arrival time of the JP1 event resulting in the status change) are stored in this item in GMT in the format *YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss*.

(73) Details of event ID: 00003FB1

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
	Event ID	--	00003FB1
	Message	MESSAGE	KAVB7901-W The number of status change event for the monitored node *monitoring-node-ID*[#] has reached the threshold.

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	WARNING
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/SCOPE
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SERVICE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	IM_CS
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE
	User-specific or program-specific information	Monitoring node ID	MON_NODE_ID	ID of the monitoring node
		Number of status change events	EVHIST_NUMBER	Number of status change events

Legend:

--: None

#: Only one JP1 event with event ID 00003FB1 is issued even if a single JP1 event triggered more than 100 status change events from multiple monitoring objects. A maximum of 10 monitoring object IDs can be listed in *monitoring-node-ID* in the message, separated by the comma. If there are more than 10 monitoring object IDs, ... is displayed following the last listed ID.

(74) Details of event ID: 00003FC0

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Event ID	--	00003FC0
		Message	MESSAGE	KNAN26102-E The remote log-file trap cannot start. (Code: *code*, Host name: *host name*, Monitoring-target-name: *monitoring-target-name*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Error
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	In Windows: When the -p option of the jcfallogstart command is specified: /HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_NT_LOGTRAP/*program-name*, where *program-name* is the log data output source program name specified by the -p option of the jevlogstart command. When the -p option of the jcfallogstart command is not specified: /HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_NT_LOGTRAP In UNIX: When the -p option of the jcfallogstart command is specified: /HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_UX_LOGTRAP/*program-name*,

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
				where *program-name* is the log data output source program name specified by the `-p` option of the `jevlogstart` command. When the `-p` option of the `jcfallogstart` command is not specified: `/HITACHI/JP1/IM/REMOTE_UX_LOGTRAP`
		Object type	`OBJECT_TYPE`	`LOGFILE`
		Object name	`OBJECT_NAME`	Monitoring name
		Root object type	`ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE`	`LOGFILE`
		Root object name	`ROOT_OBJECT_NAME`	Monitoring name
		Occurrence	`OCCURRENCE`	`NOTICE`
	User-specific or program-specific information	Monitoring stop time	`WATCH_STOP_TIME`	Time that log file monitoring stopped (absolute time in seconds since UTC 1970-01-01 00:00:00)
		Monitored host name	`JP1_SOURCEHOST`	Monitored host name

Legend:

--: None

(75) Details of event ID: 00003FC1

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Event ID	--	00003FC1
		Message	`MESSAGE`	`KNAN26094-E The relevant log file could not be read after the specified number of retires, so monitoring will stop. (Code:` *code*`, Host name:` *host-name*`, Monitoring-target-name:` *monitoring-target-name*`, Log file name:` *Log file name*`)`
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	`SEVERITY`	`Error`
		Product name	`PRODUCT_NAME`	In Windows: When the `-p` option of the `jcfallogstart` command is specified: `/HITACHI/JP1/IM/REMOTE_NT_LOGTRAP/`*program-name*, where *program-name* is the log data output source program name specified by the `-p` option of the `jevlogstart` command. When the `-p` option of the `jcfallogstart` command is not specified:

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
				/HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_NT_LOGTRAP In UNIX: When the `-p` option of the `jcfallogstart` command is specified: /HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_UX_LOGTRAP/*program-name*, where *program-name* is the log data output source program name specified by the `-p` option of the `jevlogstart` command. When the `-p` option of the `jcfallogstart` command is not specified: /HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_UX_LOGTRAP
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	LOGFILE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	Monitoring name
		Root object type	ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE	LOGFILE
		Root object name	ROOT_OBJECT_NAME	Monitoring name
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE
	User-specific or program-specific information	Monitoring stop time	WATCH_STOP_TIME	Time that log file monitoring stopped (absolute time in seconds since UTC 1970-01-01 00:00:00)
		Monitored host name	JP1_SOURCEHOST	Monitored host name

Legend:

--: None

(76) Details of event ID: 00003FC2

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Event ID	--	00003FC2
		Message	MESSAGE	KNAN26095-E The relevant log file can no longer be monitored. (Code: *code*, Host name: *host-name*, Monitoring-target-name: *monitoring-target-name*, Log file name: *Log file name*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Error
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	In Windows: When the `-p` option of the `jcfallogstart` command is specified: /HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_NT_LOGTRAP/*program-name*, where *program-name* is the log

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
				data output source program name specified by the -p option of the jevlogstart command.
				When the -p option of the jcfallogstart command is not specified: /HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_NT_LOGTRAP
				In UNIX:
				When the -p option of the jcfallogstart command is specified: /HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_UX_LOGTRAP/*program-name*, where *program-name* is the log data output source program name specified by the -p option of the jevlogstart command.
				When the -p option of the jcfallogstart command is not specified: /HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_UX_LOGTRAP
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	LOGFILE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	Monitoring name
		Root object type	ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE	LOGFILE
		Root object name	ROOT_OBJECT_NAME	Monitoring name
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE
	User-specific or program-specific information	Time an abnormality detected	WATCH_CHECK_TIME	Time that a log file error was detected (absolute time in seconds since UTC 1970-01-01 00:00:00)
		Monitored host name	JP1_SOURCEHOST	Monitored host name

Legend:

--: None

(77) Details of event ID: 00003FC3

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Event ID	--	00003FC3
		Message	MESSAGE	KNAN26057-E The remote log-file trap will stop due to error. (Code: *code*, Host name: *host name*, Monitoring-target-name: *monitoring-target-name*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Error
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	In Windows:

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
				When the -p option of the jcfallogstart command is specified: /HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_NT_LOGTRAP/*program-name*, where *program-name* is the log data output source program name specified by the -p option of the jevlogstart command. When the -p option of the jcfallogstart command is not specified: /HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_NT_LOGTRAP In UNIX: When the -p option of the jcfallogstart command is specified: /HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_UX_LOGTRAP/*program-name*, where *program-name* is the log data output source program name specified by the -p option of the jevlogstart command. When the -p option of the jcfallogstart command is not specified: /HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_UX_LOGTRAP
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	LOGFILE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	Monitoring name
		Root object type	ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE	LOGFILE
		Root object name	ROOT_OBJECT_NAME	Monitoring name
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE
	User-specific or program-specific information	Time an abnormality detected	WATCH_CHECK_TIME	Time that a log file error was detected (absolute time in seconds since UTC 1970-01-01 00:00:00)
		Monitored host name	JP1_SOURCEHOST	Monitored host name

Legend:
--: None

(78) Details of event ID: 00003FC5

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Event ID	--	00003FC5
	Message	MESSAGE	KNAN26140-W The amount of data that a remote log file trap collected from the log file exceeded the limit. The log entries output from the last

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
			`collection time to this collection time will not be output as JP1 events.` (host name: *host name*, `monitoring-target name:` *monitoring-target-name*, `log file name:` *Log file name*, `previous collection time:` *Last collection time*(*yyyy/MM/dd hh:mm:ss*), `this collection time:` *This collection time*(*yyyy/MM/dd hh:mm:ss*))
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level `SEVERITY`	`Warning`

		Product name `PRODUCT_NAME`	In Windows:
			When the `-p` option of the `jcfallogstart` command is specified:
			`/HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_NT_LOGTRAP/`*program-name*, where *program-name* is the log data output source program name specified by the `-p` option of the `jevlogstart` command.
			When the `-p` option of the `jcfallogstart` command is not specified:
			`/HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_NT_LOGTRAP`
			In UNIX:
			When the `-p` option of the `jcfallogstart` command is specified:
			`/HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_UX_LOGTRAP/`*program-name*, where *program-name* is the log data output source program name specified by the `-p` option of the `jevlogstart` command.
			When the `-p` option of the `jcfallogstart` command is not specified:
			`/HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_UX_LOGTRAP`

		Object type `OBJECT_TYPE`	`LOGFILE`
		Object name `OBJECT_NAME`	Monitoring name
		Root object type `ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE`	`LOGFILE`
		Root object name `ROOT_OBJECT_NAME`	Monitoring name
		Occurrence `OCCURRENCE`	`NOTICE`
	User-specific or program-specific information	Monitored host name `JP1_SOURCEHOST`	Monitored host name

Legend:

--: None

(79) Details of event ID: 00003FC6

Attribute type	Item		Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Event ID		--	00003FC6
	Message		MESSAGE	KNAN26351-E All trapping of remote log files on monitored host "*monitored-host-name*" will now stop. (cause = *cause*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Error
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	In Windows: /HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_NT_LOGTRAP In UNIX: /HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_UX_LOGTRAP
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	LOGFILE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	Monitored host name
		Root object type	ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE	LOGFILE
		Root object name	ROOT_OBJECT_NAME	Monitored host name
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE
	User-specific or program-specific information	Monitoring stop time	WATCH_STOP_TIME	Time that log file monitoring stopped (absolute time in seconds since UTC 1970-01-01 00:00:00)
		Monitored host name	JP1_SOURCEHOST	Monitored host name

Legend:
   --: None

(80) Details of event ID: 00003FC7

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Event ID	--	00003FC7
	Message	MESSAGE	KNAN26350-W The backup files for the monitored log files were not found. The log entries output to the backup files between the previous collection time and the current collection time will not be output as JP1 events. (host name = *monitored-host-name*, monitoring target = *monitoring-target-name*, log file name = *monitored-log-file-name*, previous collection time = *yyyy/MM/dd hh:mm:ss*, current collection time = *yyyy/MM/dd hh:mm:ss*, user = *user*, command line that was

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
			executed = *command-line-executed*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Warning

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
				executed = *command-line-executed*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Warning
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	In Windows: When the -p option of the jcfallogstart command is specified: /HITACHI/JP1/IM/REMOTE_NT_LOGTRAP/*program-name*, where *program-name* is the log data output source program name specified by the -p option of the jevlogstart command. When the -p option of the jcfallogstart command is not specified: /HITACHI/JP1/IM/REMOTE_NT_LOGTRAP In UNIX: When the -p option of the jcfallogstart command is specified: /HITACHI/JP1/IM/REMOTE_UX_LOGTRAP/*program-name*, where *program-name* is the log data output source program name specified by the -p option of the jevlogstart command. When the -p option of the jcfallogstart command is not specified: /HITACHI/JP1/IM/REMOTE_UX_LOGTRAP
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	LOGFILE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	Monitoring target name
		Root object type	ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE	LOGFILE
		Root object name	ROOT_OBJECT_NAME	Monitored host name
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE
	User-specific or program-specific information	Monitored host name	JP1_SOURCEHOST	Monitored host name

Legend:

--: None

(81) Details of event ID: 00003FC8

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Event ID	--	00003FC8
	Message	MESSAGE	KNAN26352-W The backup files for the monitored

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
			log files were not found. The log entries output to the backup files between the previous collection time and the current collection time will not be output as JP1 events. (host name = *monitored-host-name*, monitoring target = *monitoring-target-name*, log file name = *monitored-log-file-name*, last collection time = *yyyy*/*MM*/*dd* *hh*:*mm*:*ss*, current collection time = *yyyy*/*MM*/*dd* *hh*:*mm*:*ss*, user = *user*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Warning
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	In Windows: When the -p option of the jcfallogstart command is specified: /HITACHI/JP1/IM/REMOTE_NT_LOGTRAP/*program-name*, where *program-name* is the log data output source program name specified by the -p option of the jevlogstart command. When the -p option of the jcfallogstart command is not specified: /HITACHI/JP1/IM/REMOTE_NT_LOGTRAP In UNIX: When the -p option of the jcfallogstart command is specified: /HITACHI/JP1/IM/REMOTE_UX_LOGTRAP/*program-name*, where *program-name* is the log data output source program name specified by the -p option of the jevlogstart command. When the -p option of the jcfallogstart command is not specified: /HITACHI/JP1/IM/REMOTE_UX_LOGTRAP
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	LOGFILE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	Monitoring target name
		Root object type	ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE	LOGFILE
		Root object name	ROOT_OBJECT_NAME	Monitored host name
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
	User-specific or program-specific information	Monitored host name	JP1_SOURCEHOST	Monitored host name

Legend:

--: None

(82) Details of event ID: 00003FC9

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Event ID	--	`00003FC9`
		Message	`MESSAGE`	`KNAN26353-E Trapping of remote event log files on monitored host "`*monitored-host-name*`" will now stop. (cause = ` *cause*`)`
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	`SEVERITY`	`Error`
		Product name	`PRODUCT_NAME`	`/HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_NTEVENT_LOGTRAP`
		Object type	`OBJECT_TYPE`	`LOGFILE`
		Object name	`OBJECT_NAME`	Monitored host name
		Root object type	`ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE`	`LOGFILE`
		Root object name	`ROOT_OBJECT_NAME`	Monitored host name
		Occurrence	`OCCURRENCE`	`NOTICE`
	User-specific or program-specific information	Monitoring stop time	`WATCH_STOP_TIME`	Time that log file monitoring stopped (absolute time in seconds since UTC 1970-01-01 00:00:00)
		Monitored host name	`JP1_SOURCEHOST`	Monitored host name

Legend:

--: None

(83) Details of event ID: 00003FD0

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Event ID	--	`00003FD0`
		Message	`MESSAGE`	`KNAN26107-E The remote event-log trap cannot start. (Code: ` *code*`, Host name: ` *host name*`)`
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	`SEVERITY`	`Error`
		Product name	`PRODUCT_NAME`	`/HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_NTEVENT_LOGTRAP`
		Object type	`OBJECT_TYPE`	`LOGFILE`
		Object name	`OBJECT_NAME`	Monitored host name
		Root object type	`ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE`	`LOGFILE`

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Root object name	ROOT_OBJECT_NAME	Monitored host name
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE
	User-specific or program-specific information	Error detection time	ERROR_TIME	Time that the error occurred (absolute time in seconds since UTC 1970-01-01 00:00:00)
		API where error occurred	ERROR_FUNCTION	Name of the Windows API where the error occurred
		Cause of error	ERROR_CAUSE_ID	Error cause code
		Monitored host name	JP1_SOURCEHOST	Monitored host name

Legend:

--: None

(84) Details of event ID: 00003FD1

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Event ID	--	00003FD1
		Message	MESSAGE	KNAN26028-E Monitoring will now stop because the event log could not be read after the specified number of retries. (Code: *code*, Host name: *host name*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Error
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_NTEVENT_LOGTRAP
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	LOGFILE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	Monitored host name
		Root object type	ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE	LOGFILE
		Root object name	ROOT_OBJECT_NAME	Monitored host name
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE
	User-specific or program-specific information	Error detection time	ERROR_TIME	Time that the error occurred (absolute time in seconds since UTC 1970-01-01 00:00:00)
		API where error occurred	ERROR_FUNCTION	Name of the Windows API where the error occurred
		Cause of error	ERROR_CAUSE_ID	Error cause code
		Monitored host name	JP1_SOURCEHOST	Monitored host name

Legend:

--: None

(85) Details of event ID: 00003FD2

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Event ID	--	00003FD2
		Message	`MESSAGE`	`KNAN26027-I The system will now retry reading the event log. (Code:` *code*`, Host name:` *host name*`)`
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	`SEVERITY`	`Information`
		Product name	`PRODUCT_NAME`	`/HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_NTEVENT_LOGTRAP`
		Object type	`OBJECT_TYPE`	`LOGFILE`
		Object name	`OBJECT_NAME`	Monitored host name
		Root object type	`ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE`	`LOGFILE`
		Root object name	`ROOT_OBJECT_NAME`	Monitored host name
		Occurrence	`OCCURRENCE`	`NOTICE`
	User-specific or program-specific information	Error detection time	`ERROR_TIME`	Time that the error occurred (absolute time in seconds since UTC 1970-01-01 00:00:00)
		API where error occurred	`ERROR_FUNCTION`	Name of the Windows API where the error occurred
		Cause of error	`ERROR_CAUSE_ID`	Error cause code
		Monitored host name	`JP1_SOURCEHOST`	Monitored host name

Legend:
   --: None

(86) Details of event ID: 00003FD3

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Event ID	--	00003FD3
		Message	`MESSAGE`	`KNAN26002-E The remote event-log trap will now stop due to error. (Code:` *code*`, Host name:` *host name*`)`
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	`SEVERITY`	`Error`
		Product name	`PRODUCT_NAME`	`/HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_NTEVENT_LOGTRAP`
		Object type	`OBJECT_TYPE`	`LOGFILE`
		Object name	`OBJECT_NAME`	Monitored host name
		Root object type	`ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE`	`LOGFILE`
		Root object name	`ROOT_OBJECT_NAME`	Monitored host name
		Occurrence	`OCCURRENCE`	`NOTICE`

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
	User-specific or program-specific information	Error detection time	ERROR_TIME	Time that the error occurred (absolute time in seconds since UTC 1970-01-01 00:00:00)
		Cause of error	ERROR_CAUSE_ID	Error cause code
		Monitored host name	JP1_SOURCEHOST	Monitored host name

Legend:

--: None

(87) Details of event ID: 00003FD4

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Event ID	--	00003FD4
		Message	MESSAGE	KNAN26026-I An event log can now be monitored. (Host name: *host name*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_NTEVENT_LOGTRAP
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	LOGFILE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	Monitored host name
		Root object type	ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE	LOGFILE
		Root object name	ROOT_OBJECT_NAME	Monitored host name
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE
	User-specific or program-specific information	Error detection time	ERROR_TIME	Time that the error occurred (absolute time in seconds since UTC 1970-01-01 00:00:00)
		Error recovery time	RECOVER_TIME	Time that the program was recovered after the error (absolute time in seconds since UTC 1970-01-01 00:00:00)
		Cause of error	ERROR_CAUSE_ID	Error cause code
		Monitored host name	JP1_SOURCEHOST	Monitored host name

Legend:

--: None

(88) Details of event ID: 00003FD5

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Event ID	--	00003FD5
		Message	MESSAGE	KNAN26142-W The amount of data that a remote event-log trap collected from the host exceeded the limit. The event-log entries output from the last collection time to

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
				this collection time will not be output as JP1 events. (host name = *host name*,previous collection time = *Last collection time*(*yyyy/MM/dd hh:mm:ss*),this collection time = *This collection time*(*yyyy/MM/dd hh:mm:ss*))
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Warning
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_NTEVENT_LOGTRAP
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	LOGFILE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	Monitored host name
		Root object type	ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE	LOGFILE
		Root object name	ROOT_OBJECT_NAME	Monitored host name
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE
	User-specific or program-specific information	Monitored host name	JP1_SOURCEHOST	Monitored host name

Legend:

--: None

(89) Details of event ID: 00003FD6

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Event ID	--	00003FD6
		Message	MESSAGE	KNAN26339-W Failed to save the state of the remote log file trap when the log was collected. (host name = *monitored-host-name*, monitoring target = *monitoring-target-name*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Warning
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	In Windows: (When the -p option of the jcfallogstart command is specified) /HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_NT_LOGTRAP/*program-name*, where *program-name* is the name of the program that output the log data and that is specified for the -p option of the jevlogstart command (When the -p option of the jcfallogstart command is not specified) /HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_NT_LOGTRAP

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
				In UNIX: (When the `-p` option of the `jcfallogstart` command is specified) `/HITACHI/JP1/IM/REMOTE_UX_LOGTRAP/`*program-name*, where *program-name* is the name of the program that output the log data and that is specified for the `-p` option of the `jevlogstart` command (When the `-p` option of the `jcfallogstart` command is not specified) `/HITACHI/JP1/IM/REMOTE_UX_LOGTRAP`
		Object type	`OBJECT_TYPE`	`LOGFILE`
		Object name	`OBJECT_NAME`	Monitoring target name
		Root object type	`ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE`	`LOGFILE`
		Root object name	`ROOT_OBJECT_NAME`	Monitoring target name
		Occurrence	`OCCURRENCE`	`NOTICE`
	User-specific or program-specific information	Monitored host name	`JP1_SOURCEHOST`	Monitored host name

Legend:

--: None

(90) Details of event ID: 00003FD7

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Event ID	--	`00003FD7`
		Message	`MESSAGE`	`KNAN26340-W Failed to save the state of the remote event log trap when the log was collected. (host name = `*monitored-host-name*`)`
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	`SEVERITY`	`Warning`
		Product name	`PRODUCT_NAME`	`/HITACHI/JP1/IM/REMOTE_NTEVENT_LOGTRAP`
		Object type	`OBJECT_TYPE`	`LOGFILE`
		Object name	`OBJECT_NAME`	Monitored host name
		Root object type	`ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE`	`LOGFILE`
		Root object name	`ROOT_OBJECT_NAME`	Monitored host name
		Occurrence	`OCCURRENCE`	`NOTICE`
	User-specific or program-specific information	Monitored host name	`JP1_SOURCEHOST`	Monitored host name

Legend:
    --: None

(91) Details of event ID: 00003FD8

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Event ID	--	`00003FD8`
		Message	`MESSAGE`	`KNAN26341-W Failed to restore the remote log file trap to its state when it was last terminated. (host name =` *monitored-host-name*`, monitoring target =` *monitoring-target-name*`)`
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	`SEVERITY`	`Warning`
		Product name	`PRODUCT_NAME`	In Windows: (When the `-p` option of the `jcfallogstart` command is specified) `/HITACHI/JP1/IM/REMOTE_NT_LOGTRAP/`*program-name*, where *program-name* is the name of the program that output the log data and that is specified for the `-p` option of the `jevlogstart` command (When the `-p` option of the `jcfallogstart` command is not specified) `/HITACHI/JP1/IM/REMOTE_NT_LOGTRAP` In UNIX: (When the `-p` option of the `jcfallogstart` command is specified) `/HITACHI/JP1/IM/REMOTE_UX_LOGTRAP/`*program-name*, where *program-name* is the name of the program that output the log data and that is specified for the `-p` option of the `jevlogstart` command (When the `-p` option of the `jcfallogstart` command is not specified) `/HITACHI/JP1/IM/REMOTE_UX_LOGTRAP`
		Object type	`OBJECT_TYPE`	`LOGFILE`
		Object name	`OBJECT_NAME`	Monitoring target name
		Root object type	`ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE`	`LOGFILE`
		Root object name	`ROOT_OBJECT_NAME`	Monitoring target name
		Occurrence	`OCCURRENCE`	`NOTICE`
	User-specific or program-specific information	Monitored host name	`JP1_SOURCEHOST`	Monitored host name

Legend:

--: None

(92) Details of event ID: 00003FD9

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Event ID	--	`00003FD9`
		Message	`MESSAGE`	`KNAN26342-W Failed to restore the remote log file trap to its state when it was last terminated. (host name =` *monitored-host-name*`)`
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	`SEVERITY`	`Warning`
		Product name	`PRODUCT_NAME`	`/HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_NTEVENT_LOGTRAP`
		Object type	`OBJECT_TYPE`	`LOGFILE`
		Object name	`OBJECT_NAME`	Monitored host name
		Root object type	`ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE`	`LOGFILE`
		Root object name	`ROOT_OBJECT_NAME`	Monitored host name
		Occurrence	`OCCURRENCE`	`NOTICE`
	User-specific or program-specific information	Monitored host name	`JP1_SOURCEHOST`	Monitored host name

Legend:

--: None

(93) Details of event ID: 00003FDA

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Event ID	--	`00003FDA`
		Message	`MESSAGE`	`KNAN26343-W The remote log file trap was not restored to its state when it was last terminated, because the trap was in a state where it could not be monitored. (details =` *detailed-information*`, host name =` *monitored-host-name*`, monitoring target =` *monitoring-target-name*`, log file name =` *log-file-name*`)`
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	`SEVERITY`	`Warning`
		Product name	`PRODUCT_NAME`	In Windows: (When the `-p` option of the `jcfallogstart` command is specified)

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
				/HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_NT_LOGTRAP/*program-name*, where *program-name* is the name of the program that output the log data and that is specified for the -p option of the jevlogstart command (When the -p option of the jcfallogstart command is not specified) /HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_NT_LOGTRAP In UNIX: (When the -p option of the jcfallogstart command is specified) /HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_UX_LOGTRAP/*program-name*, where *program-name* is the name of the program that output the log data and that is specified for the -p option of the jevlogstart command (When the -p option of the jcfallogstart command is not specified) /HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_UX_LOGTRAP
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	LOGFILE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	Monitoring target name
		Root object type	ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE	LOGFILE
		Root object name	ROOT_OBJECT_NAME	Monitoring target name
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE
	User-specific or program-specific information	Monitored host name	JP1_SOURCEHOST	Monitored host name

Legend:

--: None

(94) Details of event ID: 00003FDB

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Event ID	--	00003FDB
		Message	MESSAGE	KNAN26345-I An error in the processing to save the state of the remote log file trap that occurred during log collection was resolved. (host name = *monitored-host-name*, monitoring target = *monitoring-target-name*)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	In Windows: (When the -p option of the jcfallogstart command is specified) /HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_NT_LOGTRAP/*program-name*, where *program-name* is the name of the program that output the log data and that is specified for the -p option of the jevlogstart command (When the -p option of the jcfallogstart command is not specified) /HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_NT_LOGTRAP In UNIX: (When the -p option of the jcfallogstart command is specified) /HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_UX_LOGTRAP/*program-name*, where *program-name* is the name of the program name that output the log data and that is specified for the -p option of the jevlogstart command (When the -p option of the jcfallogstart command is not specified) /HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_UX_LOGTRAP
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	LOGFILE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	Monitoring target name
		Root object type	ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE	LOGFILE
		Root object name	ROOT_OBJECT_NAME	Monitoring target name
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE
	User-specific or program-specific information	Monitored host name	JP1_SOURCEHOST	Monitored host name

Legend:

--: None

(95) Details of event ID: 00003FDC

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Event ID	--	00003FDC
	Message	MESSAGE	KNAN26346-I An error in the processing to save the state of the remote event log trap that occurred during log collection was resolved. (host name =

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
				monitored-host-name, monitoring target = monitoring-target-name)
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/ REMOTE_NTEVENT_LOGTRAP
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	LOGFILE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	Monitored host name
		Root object type	ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE	LOGFILE
		Root object name	ROOT_OBJECT_NAME	Monitored host name
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE
	User-specific or program-specific information	Monitored host name	JP1_SOURCEHOST	Monitored host name

Legend:

--: None

(96) Event ID: Value specified for the ACTDEF parameter of the remote monitoring log file trap definition file

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Event ID	--	The value specified for the ACTDEF parameter
		Message	MESSAGE	Data content of one line in a log file
		Event issuing time	--	Time that the event was issued
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Severity specified by the ACTDEF parameter in the action definition file
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	In Windows: • When the -p option is specified for the jcfallogdef command, the jcfallogstart command, and the startup option of remote monitoring: /HITACHI/JP1/NT_LOGTRAP/ program-name, where program-name is the log data output source program name specified by the -p option. • When the -p option is not specified for the jcfallogdef command, the jcfallogstart command, and the startup option for remote monitoring: /HITACHI/JP1/NT_LOGTRAP In UNIX: • When the -p option is specified for the jcfallogdef command, the jcfallogstart command, and

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description

				the startup option for remote monitoring:
				`/HITACHI/JP1/UX_LOGTRAP/`
				program-name,
				where *program-name* is the log data output source program name specified by the `-p` option.
				• When the `-p` option is not specified for the `jcfallogdef` command, the `jcfallogstart` command, and the startup option for remote monitoring:
				`/HITACHI/JP1/UX_LOGTRAP`

		Object type	`OBJECT_TYPE`	`LOGFILE`
		Object name	`OBJECT_NAME`	Name of log file to be monitored
		Root object type	`ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE`	`LOGFILE`
		Root object name	`ROOT_OBJECT_NAME`	Name of log file to be monitored
	User-specific or program-specific information	Platform	`PLATFORM`	In Windows: `NT` In UNIX: `UNIX`
		PP name	`PPNAME`	`/HITACHI/JP1/IM/` `REMOTE_MONITORING/LOGTRAP`
		Host name	`JP1_SOURCEHOST`	Event source host name (Monitored host name)
		Monitoring ID	`E.JP1_TRAP_ID`[#]	ID number of a log file trap
		Monitoring name	`E.JP1_TRAP_NAME`[#]	Monitoring name

Legend:
   --: None

#: An attribute that exists when the JP1/Base version of Manager is 10-50 or later.

(97) Details of event ID: 00003A71, or the event ID specified in the filter block of the remote-monitoring event log trap action-definition file

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name (WMI attribute name)	Description
Basic attribute		Event ID	`B.ID`	Event ID specified in the filter block of the remote-monitoring event log trap action-definition file. If no event ID is specified, the value is set to `00003A71`.
		Message	`B.MESSAGE` (`Message` or `InsertionStrings`)	Event log message.[#1] A maximum of 1,023 bytes. If the limit is exceeded, the excess bytes are discarded.
		Event issuing time	--	Time that the event was issued
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	`E.SEVERITY` (`EventType`)	Registration is according to the event log type:

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name (WMI attribute name)	Description
				`Error`: Error `Warning`: Warning `Information`: Information, details, and other types of information `Notice`: Successful audit, failed audit
		Event source product name	`E.PRODUCT_NAME` (`SourceName`)	`/HITACHI/JP1/` `NTEVENT_LOGTRAP/`*source*

		Object type	`E.OBJECT_TYPE`
			`E.ROOT_OBJECT_TYP`
			`E`
				`LOGFILE`

		Object name	`E.OBJECT_NAME`
			`E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAM`
			`E`
				`NTEVENTLOG`

	User-specific or program-specific information	Event log registration date and time	`E.A0` (`TimeGenerated`)	`time_t` type (absolute time in seconds since UTC 1970-01-01 00:00:00)
		Computer name	`E.A1` (`ComputerName`)	Computer name value *host-name.domain-name-displayed-when-hostname-command- executed*
		Type	`E.A2` (`Logfile`)	Value indicating the event log type
		Type	`E.A3` (`Type`)	Value corresponding to the event log level
		Category	`E.A4` (`CategoryString` or `Category`)	Value for the event log task category
		Event ID	`E.A5` (`EventCode`)	Value for the event log event ID
		User name	`E.A6` (`User`)	Value for the event log user name
		Platform	`E.PLATFORM`	`NT`
		PP name	`E.PPNAME`	`/HITACHI/JP1/IM/AGENTLESS/` `EVENTLOGTRAP`
		Event source host name	`E.JP1_SOURCEHOST`[#2]	Monitored host name
		Log file trap name	`E.JP1_TRAP_NAME`	Log file trap name specified in the remote-monitoring event log trap action-definition file. Not output if unspecified (attribute does not exist).

Legend:

--: None

#1: If the message DLL in which the description of an event log is coded is not set correctly, the inserted phrase or the detail code is enclosed in double-quotation marks (`"`) to register it in a JP1 event message.

#2: An attribute that exists only when the common definition (`ATTR_EVENT_LOGTRAP_SOURCEHOST`) is `1`.

(98) Details of event ID: 00003F90

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute		Event ID	--	`00003F90`
		Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
		Source process ID	PROCESSID	Process ID of `jco_spmd`
		Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
		Source user ID	USERID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#] • In UNIX 0
		Source group ID	GROUPID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#] • In UNIX 0

		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows
				`SYSTEM`
				• In UNIX
				`root`

		Source group name	GROUPNAME	• In Windows Blank • In UNIX `root`
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	`KAVB3737-E` The *component-name managed-process-name* `terminated abnormally.`
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	`Error`
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	`/HITACHI/JP1/IM/SPMD`
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	`SPMD`
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	Name of the process that terminated abnormally
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	`NOTICE`

Legend:

--: None

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, `-1` is set.

(99) Details of event ID: 00003F91

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Event ID	--	`00003F91`

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
		Source process ID	PROCESSID	Process ID of jco_spmd
		Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
		Source user ID	USERID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#] • In UNIX 0
		Source group ID	GROUPID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#] • In UNIX 0
		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	• In Windows Blank • In UNIX root
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB3613-W A *component-name* timeout occurred in *managed-process-name*. Processing continues.
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Warning
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/SPMD
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SPMD
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	Name of the process resulting in a start timeout
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE

Legend:
--: None

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

(100) Details of event ID: 00003F92

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Event ID	--	00003F92
	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	Process ID of jco_spmd

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Registered time	TIME	Time of registration
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time
		Source user ID	USERID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#] • In UNIX 0
		Source group ID	GROUPID	• In Windows From -1 to 65,535[#] • In UNIX 0
		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows SYSTEM • In UNIX root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	• In Windows Blank • In UNIX root
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Name of the event-issuing server
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number
		Message	MESSAGE	KAVB3616-I Restart of the *component-name managed-process-name* has finished.
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	Information
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/SPMD
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	SPMD
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	Name of the process that was restarted
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	NOTICE

Legend:

--: None

#: The substitute user ID and substitute group ID specified in the event server settings file of JP1/Base are set. If they are not specified, -1 is set.

(101) Details of event ID: 00006400

Attribute type	Item	Attribute name	Description
Basic attribute	Event ID	ID	00006400
	Serial number	SEQNO	Serial number[#]
	Reason for registration	REASON	Value from 1 to 4[#]
	Source process ID	PROCESSID	0
	Registered time	TIME	Registered time[#]

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Arrived time	ARRIVEDTIME	Arrival time[#]
		Source user ID	USERID	• In Windows[#] From -1 to 65535 • In UNIX[#] 0
		Source group ID	GROUPID	• In Windows[#] From -1 to 65535[#] • In UNIX[#] 0
		Source user name	USERNAME	• In Windows[#] SYSTEM • In UNIX[#] root
		Source group name	GROUPNAME	• In Windows[#] Blank • In UNIX[#] root
		Event-issuing server name	SOURCESERVER	Event-issuing server name[#]
		Target event server name	DESTSERVER	Target event server name[#]
		Source IP address	EVIPADDR	Event source IP address[#] • IPv4: The format is *aaa*.*bbb*.*ccc*.*ddd* (decimal values of 1-3 digits with no leading zeros). • IPv6: The format is *aaaa*:*bbbb*:*cccc*:*dddd*:*eeee*:*ffff*:*gggg*:*hhhh* (hexadecimal values of from 1 to 4 digits with no leading zeros).
		Destination IP address	--	Event destination IP address[#]
		Source serial number	SOURCESEQNO	Source serial number[#]
		Code set	--	Language code that JP1/IM - Manager is using[#]
		Message	MESSAGE	If the message was changed by the display message change function, the changed message is set. If the message was not changed, the message text of the original event is set.
		Detailed information	--	Not set
Extended attribute	Common information	Event level	SEVERITY	If the event level of the original event was changed by the severity changing function, the changed event level is set. If the event level was not changed, the original event's event level is set.
		User name	USER_NAME	Original event's USER_NAME

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Product name	PRODUCT_NAME	/HITACHI/JP1/IM/MO
		Object type	OBJECT_TYPE	Original event's OBJECT_TYPE
		Object name	OBJECT_NAME	Original event's OBJECT_NAME
		Root object type	ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE	Original event's ROOT_OBJECT_TYPE
		Root object name	ROOT_OBJECT_NAME	Original event's ROOT_OBJECT_NAME
		Object ID	OBJECT_ID	Original event's OBJECT_ID
		Occurrence	OCCURRENCE	Original event's OCCURRENCE
		Start time	START_TIME	Original event's START_TIME
		End time	END_TIME	Original event's END_TIME
		Return code	RESULT_CODE	Original event's RESULT_CODE
	Basic attribute of original event	Serial number	B_SEQNO	Original event's serial number
		Event ID	B_ID	Original event's event ID. The format is *basic-code*:*extended-code*. The basic code and extended code are hexadecimal values of up to 8 digits with no leading zeros.
		Reason for registration	B_REASON	Original event's reason for registration
		Source process ID	B_PID	Original event's source process ID
		Registered time	B_DATE	Sets the date portion of the original event's registered date and time in the format *YYYY*/*MM*/*DD*. The result is a character string that has been converted to the server's time zone.
			B_TIME	Sets the time portion of the original event's registered date and time in the format *hh*:*mm*:*ss*. The result is a character string that has been converted to the server's time zone.
		Arrived time	B_ARVDATE	Sets the date portion of the original event's arrival date and time in the format *YYYY*/*MM*/*DD*. The result is a character string that has been converted to the server's time zone.
			B_ARVTIME	Sets the time portion of the original event's arrival date and time in the format *hh*:*mm*:*ss*. The result is a character string that has been converted to the server's time zone.
		Source user ID	B_USRID	Original event's source user ID
		Source group ID	B_GRPID	Original event's source group ID
		Source user name	B_USR	Original event's source user name
		Source group name	B_GRP	Original event's source group name
		Event-issuing server name	B_HOST	Original event's event-issuing server name

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
		Destination event server name	B_DESTSERVER	Original event's destination event server name
		Source IP address	B_IPADDR	Original event's source IP address
		Destination IP address	B_DESTIPADDR	Original event's destination IP address
		Sequence number by source	B_SRCNO	Original event's sequence number by source
		Code set	B_CODESET	Original event's code set
		Message	B_MSG	Original event's message
		Detailed information	B_DETAIL	Original event's detailed information • If the detailed information is a character string: Set to the detailed information character string unchanged • If the detailed information is in binary format: Set to blank
	Extended attribute of original event: Common information	Event level	E_SEVERITY	Original event's SEVERITY (if the event level was changed by the severity changing function, the changed event level is set)
		Product name	E_PRODUCT_NAME	Original event's PRODUCT_NAME
	Extended attribute of original event: Program-specific information	Extended attribute of original event: Program-specific information	E_*	The original event's extended attribute program-specific information is set. These are items with E_ prefixed to the original event's attribute name. For example, if the original event's extended attribute name is PLATFORM and the content is NT, the event's attribute name after conversion will be E_PLATFORM, and the content will still be NT. However, if the original event's extended attribute name is 31 bytes long or greater, the E_ will be omitted from the converted event attribute name.
	JP1/IM - M program-specific information	Event source information	EVTSRC_INFO	• When the host mapping function is enabled in JP1/IM - Manager: Source host (E.JP1_SOURCEHOST) • When the host mapping function is disabled in JP1/IM - Manager: Event-issuing server name (B.SOURCESERVER)
		JP1/IM - MO version	MO_VERSION	1100
		Event source name	EVTSRC_NAME	• When E.JP1ADD_EVTSRC_NAME is in the original event: E.JP1ADD_EVTSRC_NAME • When E.JP1ADD_EVTSRC_NAME is not in the original event:

3. JP1 Events

Attribute type		Item	Attribute name	Description
				Event-issuing server name (B.SOURCESERVER)
		Target system name	SYSTEM_NAME	• When E.JP1ADD_SYSTEM_NAME is in the original event: E.JP1ADD_SYSTEM_NAME • When E.JP1ADD_SYSTEM_NAME is not in the original event: In a non-Japanese language environment, ALLSYSTEM is set.
		Extended attribute storage result	ADDEXTATTR_RESULT	The extended attributes' storage result is set. The sum of the following values is set as a two-byte hexadecimal value. • 0: The values of all extended attributes were able to be stored. • 1: The maximum number of extended attributes (100) was reached, so some attributes could not be stored. • 2: The maximum total size of extended attributes (10 KB) was reached, so some attributes could not be stored. • 4: One or more extended attributes were stored without the E_ prefix because the maximum name length was exceeded. • 8: One or more extended attributes could not stored due to a naming conflict with other extended attributes.

Legend:

--: None

#: Set by JP1/Base.

Note: *Original event* refers to the event that JP1/IM - Manager acquired from JP1/Base.

4

Lists of System-Monitoring Objects (for Central Scope)

This chapter describes the system-monitoring objects provided by JP1/IM.

4.1 About system-monitoring objects

System-monitoring objects are provided by the system, and the basic setting items for each product are already defined.

For details about functions related to monitoring trees and monitoring objects to be described in this chapter, and how to view tables, see *4.2 Monitoring tree* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Overview and System Design Guide*. Also, for details about how to set monitoring trees or monitoring objects, see *5.3 Using the GUI to create a monitoring tree* in the *JP1/Integrated Management - Manager Configuration Guide*.

4.2 List of products for which system-monitoring objects are supported

The table below lists the products for which JP1/IM - Manager provides system-monitoring objects and, for each product, indicates whether the automatic generation function is supported.

Support of the automatic generation function for products for which JP1/IM - Manager provides system-monitoring objects

Table 4–1: Products for which JP1/IM - Manager provides system-monitoring objects and the automatic generation function support status

Product name	Automatic generation function
JP1/AJS2 07-00 or later, JP1/AJS3 09-00	Supported[3]
JP1/Cm2/SSO Version 7 or Version 8[1, 2]	Supported[3]
JP1/Cm2/SSO 07-00 or later[1, 2]	Supported[3]
JP1/PFM 07-00 or later	Supported[3]
JP1/PAM 07-00 or later	Not supported
JP1/Software Distribution 07-00 or later	Not supported
HP NNM Version 7 or Version 8[2]	Not supported
JP1/NNMi	Not supported
JP1/IM - Central Console 07-00 or later	Supported[3]
Cosminexus 06-00 or later	Supported[3]
HiRDB 07-02 or later	Not supported

#1: The product name for version 7 is JP1/PFM/SSO.

#2: To use the automatic generation function, JP1/Base Version 7 or Version 8 must be installed on the host where the linked product is installed.

#3: To use the automatic generation function, JP1/Base version 07-00 or later must be installed on the host where the linked product is installed. You also need an installed copy of JP1/IM - View with the same version as JP1/IM - Manager.

4.3 System-monitoring objects for JP1/AJS

The `AJS Monitoring Object` and `Jobnet Monitoring (AJS)` system-monitoring objects are provided For JP1/AJS.

4.3.1 AJS Monitoring system-monitoring object

Table 4–2: Overview of the system-monitoring object

Item	Description		
Monitoring node type	`AJS Monitoring Object`		
Purpose	Monitoring of JP1/AJS itself for failures and for the jobnet execution status		
Basic information	Object name	Complete name of the jobnet (*scheduler-service-name*:/*jobnet-name*) Example: `AJSROOT1:/Job_A/Order_Processing`	
	Host name	Host name of the manager where JP1/AJS - Manager is installed Example: `host01`	

Table 4–3: Status change conditions

Status change condition		Common condition[#] and individual condition		
Condition name	Status	Condition		Values to be compared
Jobnet warning event (AJS)	`Warning`	Jobnet warning event (AJS)[#]	Event ID (`B.ID`)	00004108, 00004122, 00004123
		Object ID (`E.OBJECT_NAME`)		Object name in the basic information
		Event-issuing server name (`B.SOURCESERVER`)		Host name in the basic information
Jobnet error event (AJS)	`Error`	Jobnet error event (AJS)[#]	Event ID (`B.ID`)	00004104, 00004131, 00004142, 00004143, 00004144
		Object ID (`E.OBJECT_NAME`)		Object name in the basic information
		Event-issuing server name (`B.SOURCESERVER`)		Host name in the basic information
System warning event (AJS)	`Warning`	System warning event (AJS)[#]	Event ID (`B.ID`)	00004154, 00004164, 00004171, 000041F1
		Event-issuing server name (`B.SOURCESERVER`)		Host name in the basic information
System error event (AJS)	`Error`	System error event (AJS)[#]	Event ID (`B.ID`)	00004110, 00004130, 00004152, 00004162, 00004170, 000041F0, 000041F3
		Event-issuing server name (`B.SOURCESERVER`)		Host name in the basic information

#: This is a common condition (condition commonly used in monitoring objects).

4.3.2 Jobnet Monitoring (AJS) system-monitoring object

Table 4–4: Overview of the system-monitoring object

Item	Description	
Monitoring node type	`Jobnet Monitoring(AJS)`	
Purpose	Monitoring of job execution status	
Basic information	Job execution host	Name of the host that executes the job Example: `jp1-agent`
	Event-issuing server	Name of the host where JP1/AJS - Manager is installed Example: `jp1-manager`
	Registration name	Complete name of the root jobnet (*scheduler-service-name*`:/`*root-jobnet-name*) Example: `AJSROOT1:/Job_A/Order_Processing`

Table 4–5: Status change conditions

Status change condition		Common condition[#] and individual condition		
Condition name	Status	Condition		Values to be compared
Job warning event (AJS)	`Warning`	Job warning event (AJS)[#]	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00004109`
		Registration name (`E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME`)		Registration name in the basic information
		Execution host name (`E.C0`)		Job execution host in the basic information
		Event-issuing server name (`B.SOURCESERVER`)		Event-issuing server in the basic information
Job error event (AJS)	`Error`	Job error event (AJS)[#]	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00004107`
		Registration name (`E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME`)		Registration name in the basic information
		Execution host name (`E.C0`)		Job execution host in the basic information
		Event-issuing server name (`B.SOURCESERVER`)		Event-issuing server in the basic information

#: This is a common condition (condition commonly used in monitoring objects).

4.4 System-monitoring objects for JP1/Cm2/SSO

The `SSO Monitoring`, `category monitoring (SSO)`, and `application monitoring (SSO)` system-monitoring objects are provided for JP1/Cm2/SSO version 8 or earlier.

4.4.1 Settings for monitoring system-monitoring objects for JP1/Cm2/SSO version 8 or earlier

This subsection provides necessary settings for monitoring system-monitoring objects for JP1/Cm2/SSO version 8 or earlier. The following items must be set:

- Because JP1/Cm2/SSO version 8 or earlier does not issue JP1 events, you must use the JP1/Base function to convert SNMP traps (issued by JP1/Cm2/SSO for HP NNM version 7.5 or earlier) into JP1 events. During the conversion, you must use the SNMP trap conversion function of JP1/Base to set capturing of the variable binding of an SNMP trap.

- To monitor *application monitoring* (SSO), you must edit the definition file (`ssoapmon.def`) for JP1/Cm2/SSO version 8 or earlier so that the source name of the variable binding for an SNMP trap is captured.

4.4.2 SSO Monitoring system-monitoring object

Table 4–6: Overview of the system-monitoring object

Item	Description	
Monitoring node type	`SSO Monitoring`	
Purpose	Monitoring of failures in JP1/Cm2/SSO version 8 or earlier itself	
Basic information	Host name	Host name of a monitoring server where JP1/Cm2/SSO version 8 or earlier is installed Example: `host01`

Table 4–7: Status change conditions

Status change condition		Common condition[1] and individual condition		
Condition name	Status	Condition		Values to be compared
System Alert event (SSO)	`Alert`	System Alert event (SSO)[1]	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00003A80`
			SNMP Object ID (`E.SNMP_OID`)	`---.15`[2]
		Event-issuing host name (`E.SNMP_VARBIND6`)		Host name in the basic information
System error event (SSO)	`Error`	System error event (SSO)[1]	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00003A80`
			SNMP Object ID (`E.SNMP_OID`)	`---.13`[2]
		Event-issuing host name (`E.SNMP_VARBIND6`)		Host name in the basic information

#1: This is a common condition (condition commonly used in monitoring objects).

#2: `---` is replaced with `.iso.org.dod.internet.private.enterprises.hitachi.systemAP.comet.sso.0`.

4.4.3 Category Monitoring (SSO) system-monitoring object

Table 4–8: Overview of the system-monitoring object

Item	Description	
Monitoring node type	`Category Monitoring (SSO)`	
Purpose	Monitoring of the resource status monitored by JP1/Cm2/SSO version 8 or earlier	
Basic information	Category name	Category name
	Event-issuing host name	Host name of a monitoring server where JP1/Cm2/SSO version 8 or earlier is installed Example: `host01`
	Host name	Host name of a server monitored by JP1/Cm2/SSO version 8 or earlier Example: `host02`

Table 4–9: Status change conditions

Status change condition		Common condition[1] and individual condition		
Condition name	Status	Condition		Values to be compared
Resource Alert event (SSO)	`Alert`	Resource Alert event (SSO)[1]	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00003A80`
			SNMP Object ID (`E.SNMP_OID`)	`---.24`[2]
		Source name (`E.SNMP_VARBIND12`)		Host name in the basic information
		Event-issuing host name (`E.SNMP_VARBIND11`)		Event-issuing host name in the basic information
		Category name (`E.SNMP_VARBIND2`)		Category name in the basic information
Resource error event (SSO)	`Error`	Resource error event (SSO)[1]	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00003A80`
			SNMP Object ID (`E.SNMP_OID`)	`---.(21|23)`[2]
		Source name (`E.SNMP_VARBIND12`)		Host name in the basic information
		Event-issuing host name (`E.SNMP_VARBIND11`)		Event-issuing host name in the basic information
		Category name (`E.SNMP_VARBIND2`)		Category name in the basic information

#1: This is a common condition (condition commonly used in monitoring objects).

#2: `---` is replaced with `.iso.org.dod.internet.private.enterprises.hitachi.systemAP.comet.sso.0.`

4.4.4 Application Monitoring (SSO) system-monitoring object

Table 4–10: Overview of the system-monitoring object

Item	Description
Monitoring node type	`Application Monitoring (SSO)`
Purpose	Monitoring of the application status monitored by JP1/Cm2/SSO version 8 or earlier

Item	Description		
Basic information	Event-issuing host name	Host name of a monitoring server where JP1/Cm2/SSO version 8 or earlier is installed Example: `host01`	
	Application name	Name of an application monitored by JP1/Cm2/SSO version 8 or earlier Example:`JP1/PFM`	
	Host name	Host name of a server whose resources are to be collected and monitored by JP1/Cm2/SSO version 8 or earlier Example: `host02`	

Table 4–11: Status change conditions

Status change condition		Common condition[#1] and individual condition		
Condition name	Status	Condition		Values to be compared
Application Alert event (SSO)	`Alert`	Application Alert event (SSO)[#1]	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00003A80`
			SNMP Object ID (`E.SNMP_OID`)	`---.(109|112|115)` [#2]
		Source name (`E.SNMP_VARBIND3`)		Host name in the basic information
		Event-issuing host name (`E.SNMP_VARBIND2`)		Event-issuing host name in the basic information
		Application name (`E.SNMP_VARBIND1`)		Application name in the basic information
Application error event (SSO)	`Error`	Application Alert event (SSO)[#1]	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00003A80`
			SNMP Object ID (`E.SNMP_OID`)	`---.(108|110|111|113|116|118)` [#2]
		Source name (`E.SNMP_VARBIND3`)		Host name in the basic information
		Event-issuing host name (`E.SNMP_VARBIND2`)		Event-issuing host name in the basic information
		Application name (`E.SNMP_VARBIND1`)		Application name in the basic information
Process monitoring failure warning event (SSO)	`Alert`	Process monitoring failure warning event (SSO)[#1]	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00003A80`
			SNMP Object ID (`E.SNMP_OID`)	`---.304`[#2]
		Host name of a monitored machine (`E.SNMP_VARBIND1`)		Host name in the basic information
		Event-issuing host name (`E.SNMP_VARBIND4`)		Event-issuing host name in the basic information
Process monitoring failure error event (SSO)	`Error`	Process monitoring failure error event (SSO)[#1]	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00003A80`
			SNMP Object ID (`E.SNMP_OID`)	`---.303`[#2]
		Host name of a monitored machine (`E.SNMP_VARBIND1`)		Host name in the basic information
		Event-issuing host name (`E.SNMP_VARBIND4`)		Event-issuing host name in the basic information

#1: This is a common condition (condition commonly used in monitoring objects).

#2: `---` is replaced with `.iso.org.dod.internet.private.enterprises.hitachi.systemAP.comet.sso.0.`

4.5 System-monitoring objects for JP1/PFM

The `Agent Monitoring (PFM)` system-monitoring objects are provided for JP1/PFM.

4.5.1 Settings for monitoring system-monitoring objects for JP1/PFM

This subsection explains the necessary settings for monitoring system-monitoring objects for JP1/PFM. The following items must be set:

- To manage events issued by JP1/PFM - Manager, you must specify the alarm settings of JP1/PFM - Manager in such a manner that a JP1 event is issued as an action of command execution when the alarm status changes (this is because the default setting does not issue JP1/events).

4.5.2 Agent Monitoring (PFM) system-monitoring object

Table 4–12: Overview of the system-monitoring object

Item	Description	
Monitoring node type	`Agent Monitoring(PFM)`	
Purpose	Monitoring of the status of the JP1/PFM agent	
Basic information	Object ID	Service ID of the JP1/PFM agent Example: `TA1host01`
	Event-issuing server	Name of the host where JP1/PFM - Manager is installed Example: `pfm-manager`
	Host name	Name of the host where JP1/PFM - Agent is installed Example: `pfm-agent`

Table 4–13: Status change conditions

Status change condition		Common condition[1] and individual condition		
Condition name	Status	Condition		Values to be compared
Resource error event (PFM)	`Error`	Resource error event (PFM)[2]	Event level (`E.SEVERITY`)	`Error`
			Product name (`E.PRODUCT_NAME`)	`/PFM/ALARM_EVENT`
		Object ID (`E.OBJECT_ID`)		Object ID in the basic information
		Name of the host where the alarm occurred (`E.JPC_AGENT`)		Host name in the basic information
		Event-issuing server name (`B.SOURCESERVER`)		Event-issuing server in the basic information
Resource warning event (PFM)	`Warning`	Resource warning event (PFM)[1]	Event level (`E.SEVERITY`)	`Warning`
			Product name (`E.PRODUCT_NAME`)	`/PFM/ALARM_EVENT`

Status change condition		Common condition[1] and individual condition	
Condition name	Status	Condition	Values to be compared
		Object ID (`E.OBJECT_ID`)	Object ID in the basic information
		Name of the host where the alarm occurred (`E.JPC_AGENT`)	Host name in the basic information
		Event-issuing server name (`B.SOURCESERVER`)	Event-issuing server in the basic information

#1: This is a common condition (condition commonly used in monitoring objects).

#2: The JP1/PFM service is identified by the product ID and function ID contained in the service ID. The following services are supported:

- Service whose product ID is not `P` (PFM - Manager)

- Service whose function ID is `A` (Agent Collector)

4.6 System-monitoring objects for JP1/PAM

The `Metric Monitoring (PAM)` and `Object Monitoring (PAM)` system-monitoring objects are provided for JP1/PAM.

4.6.1 Metric Monitoring (PAM) system-monitoring object

Table 4–14: Overview of the system-monitoring object

Item	Description	
Monitoring node type	`Metric Monitoring(PAM)`	
Purpose	Monitoring of the metric status of JP1/PAM	
Basic information	Host name	Name of the host monitored by JP1/PAM Example: `host1`

Table 4–15: Status change conditions

Status change condition		Common condition# and individual condition		
Condition name	Status	Condition		Values to be compared
Metric error event (PAM)	`Error`	Metric error event (PAM)#	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00004602,00004604,0000460B`
		Host name (`E.PAM_HOSTNAME`)		Host name in the basic information
Metric warning event (PAM)	`Warning`	Metric warning event (PAM)#	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00004600,00004603,00004609`
		Host name (`E.PAM_HOSTNAME`)		Host name in the basic information

#: This is a common condition (condition commonly used in monitoring objects).

4.6.2 Object Monitoring (PAM) system-monitoring object

Table 4–16: Overview of the system-monitoring object

Item	Description	
Monitoring node type	`Object monitoring(PAM)`	
Purpose	Monitoring of the status of objects managed by JP1/PAM	
Basic information	Host name	Name of the host monitored by JP1/PAM Example: `host1`

Table 4–17: Status change conditions

Status change condition		Common condition# and individual condition		
Condition name	Status	Condition		Values to be compared
Object error event (PAM)	`Error`	Object error event (PAM)#	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00004620,00004625`

Status change condition		Common condition# and individual condition	
Condition name	Status	Condition	Values to be compared
		Host name (`E.PAM_HOSTNAME`)	Host name in the basic information

#: This is a common condition (condition commonly used in monitoring objects).

4.7 System-monitoring objects for JP1/Software Distribution

The `SD Monitoring` and `Distribution Job Monitoring (SD)` system-monitoring objects are provided for JP1/Software Distribution.

4.7.1 SD Monitoring system-monitoring object

Table 4–18: Overview of the system-monitoring object

Item	Description	
Monitoring node type	`SD Monitoring`	
Purpose	Monitoring of JP1/Software Distribution Manager itself for failures	
Basic information	Host name	Host name of the manager where JP1/Software Distribution Manager is installed Example: `host01`

Table 4–19: Status change conditions

Status change condition		Common condition[#] and individual condition		
Condition name	Status	Condition		Values to be compared
Critical system event (NETM/DM)	`Critical`	Critical system event (NETM/DM)[#]	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00010401`
		Event-issuing server name (`B.SOURCESERVER`)		Host name in the basic information

#: This is a common condition (condition commonly used in monitoring objects).

4.7.2 Distribution Job Monitoring (SD) system-monitoring object

Table 4–20: Overview of the system-monitoring object

Item	Description	
Monitoring node type	`Distribution Job Monitoring (SD)`	
Purpose	Monitoring of the execution status of distribution jobs by JP1/Software Distribution	
Basic information	Host name	Host name of the manager where JP1/Software Distribution Manager is installed Example: `host01`

Table 4–21: Status change conditions

Status change condition		Common condition[#] and individual condition		
Condition name	Status	Condition		Values to be compared
Distribution job error event (Software Distribution)	`Error`	Distribution job error event (Software Distribution)[#]	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00010403`
		Event-issuing server name (`B.SOURCESERVER`)		Host name in the basic information

#: This is a common condition (condition commonly used in monitoring objects).

4.8 JP1/NNMi-type system-monitoring objects

The `NNMi monitoring (NNMi)` and `node monitoring (NNMi)` system-monitoring objects are provided for JP1/NNMi.

4.8.1 Settings for monitoring system-monitoring objects for JP1/NNMi

This subsection explains the settings required when monitoring JP1/NNMi-type system-monitoring objects. When monitoring NNMi incidents issued by JP1/NNMi, management incidents and SNMP traps are not differentiated.

When using `NNMi monitoring (NNMi)` or `node monitoring (NNMi)`, set the extended attribute (`NNMI_FAMILY_UK`) for the JP1 event converted from the NNMi incident issued by JP1/IM - EG for NNMi.

If you do not set the `NNMI_FAMILY_UK` extended attribute, you cannot perform monitoring by using `NNMi monitoring (NNMi)` or `node monitoring (NNMi)`.

For details about setting the `NNMI_FAMILY_UK` extended attribute and NNMI incidents, see the manual *Job Management Partner 1/Integrated Management - Event Gateway for Network Node Manager i Description, User's Guide and Reference*.

4.8.2 NNMi Monitoring system-monitoring object

Table 4–22: Overview of the system-monitoring object

Item	Description	
Monitoring node type	`NNMi Monitoring`	
Purpose	Monitoring of JP1/NNMi itself for failures	
Basic information	Host name	Host name of the manager where JP1/NNMi is installed Example: `host01`

Table 4–23: Status change conditions

Status change condition		Common condition# and individual condition		
Condition name	Status	Condition		Values to be compared
System alert event (NNMi)	`Alert`	System alert event (NNMi)#	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00006100`
		Name of the node where the event occurred (`E.NNMI_SOURCE_NODE_NAME`)		Host name
Critical system event (NNMi)	`Critical`	Critical system event (NNMi)#	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00006100`
		Name of the node where the event occurred (`E.NNMI_SOURCE_NODE_NAME`)		Host name
System warning event (NNMi)	`Warning`	System warning event (NNMi)#	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00006100`
		Name of the node where the event occurred (`E.NNMI_SOURCE_NODE_NAME`)		Host name

#: This is a common condition (condition used in common by monitoring objects).

4.8.3 Node Monitoring (NNMi) system-monitoring object

Table 4–24: Overview of the system-monitoring object

Item	Description	
Monitoring node type	`Node Monitoring (NNMi)`	
Purpose	Monitoring of the status of nodes monitored by JP1/NNMi	
Basic information	Host name	Host name of the node monitored by JP1/ NNMi Example: `host01`

Table 4–25: Status change conditions

Status change condition		Common condition# and individual condition		
Condition name	Status	Condition		Values to be compared
Network alert event (NNMi)	`Alert`	Network alert event (NNMi)#	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00006100`
		Name of the node where the event occurred (`E.NNMI_SOURCE_NODE_NAME`)		Host name in the basic information
Critical network event (NNMi)	`Critical`	Critical network event (NNMi)#	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00006100`
		Name of the node where the event occurred (`E.NNMI_SOURCE_NODE_NAME`)		Host name in the basic information
Network warning event (NNMi)	`Warning`	Network warning event (NNMi)#	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00006100`
		Name of the node where the event occurred (`E.NNMI_SOURCE_NODE_NAME`)		Host name in the basic information

#: This is a common condition (condition commonly used in monitoring objects).

4.9 System-monitoring objects for HP NNM

The `NNM Monitoring` and `Node Monitoring (NNM)` system-monitoring objects are provided for HP NNM version 8 or earlier.

4.9.1 NNM Monitoring system-monitoring object

Table 4–26: Overview of the system-monitoring object

Item	Description	
Monitoring node type	`NNM Monitoring`	
Purpose	Monitoring of HP NNM version 8 or earlier itself for failures	
Basic information	Host name	Host name of the manager where HP NNM version 8 or earlier is installed Example: `host01`

Table 4–27: Status change conditions

Status change condition		Common condition[1] and individual condition		
Condition name	Status	Condition		Values to be compared
System alert event (NNM)	`Alert`	System alert event (NNM)[1]	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00003A80`

			SNMP Object ID (`E.SNMP_OID`)	`~.(50790429|58851330|`
				`59179066|59179227|`
				`59179229|59179230|`
				`40000020)`[2]

		Name of the node where the event occurred (`E.SNMP_VARBIND2`)		Host name in the basic information
Critical system event (NNM)	`Critical`	Critical system event (NNM)[1]	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00003A80`

			SNMP Object ID (`E.SNMP_OID`)	`~.(58720265|58720270|`
				`58851329|58851332|`
				`59179058|59181005|`
				`59181006|59179225|`
				`59179228|59179232|`
				`59179234|59180002|`
				`59180005|59180100|`
				`59181002|59181004|`
				`58982397|58982398|`
				`58982401|58982402|`
				`58982415|58982417|`
				`58982422|59179061|`
				`40000028|58720263)`[2]

		Name of the node where the event occurred (`E.SNMP_VARBIND2`)		Host name in the basic information
System error event (NNM)	`Error`	System error event (NNM)[1]	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00003A80`
			SNMP Object ID (`E.SNMP_OID`)	`~.(58720266|59047936|` `59179226|59179233|`

Status change condition		Common condition[1] and individual condition		
Condition name	Status	Condition		Values to be compared

				`59179235|58982408|`
				`58982414|50790430|`
				`40000021)`[1]

		Name of the node where the event occurred (`E.SNMP_VARBIND2`)		Host name in the basic information
System warning event (NNM)	`Warning`	System warning event (NNM)[1]	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00003A80`
			SNMP Object ID (`E.SNMP_OID`)	`~.(40000027|58982399|` `59179065)`[2]
		Name of the node where the event occurred (`E.SNMP_VARBIND2`)		Host name in the basic information

#1: This is a common condition (condition commonly used in monitoring objects).

#2: Replace ~ with `.iso.org.dod.internet.private.enterprises.hp.nm.openView.hpOpenView.0`.

4.9.2 Node Monitoring (NNM) system-monitoring object

Table 4–28: Overview of the system-monitoring object

Item	Description	
Monitoring node type	`Node Monitoring(NNM)`	
Purpose	Monitoring of the status of nodes monitored by HP NNM version 8 or earlier	
Basic information	Host name	Host name of the node monitored by HP NNM version 8 or earlier Example: `host01`

Table 4–29: Status change conditions

Status change condition		Common condition[1] and individual condition		
Condition name	Status	Condition		Values to be compared
Critical network event (NNM)	`Critical`	Critical network event (NNM)[1]	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00003A80`
			SNMP Object ID (`E.SNMP_OID`)	`~.58916868`[2]
		Name of the node where the event occurred (`E.SNMP_VARBIND2`)		Host name in the basic information
Network warning event (NNM)	`Warning`	Network warning event (NNM)[1]	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00003A80`

			SNMP Object ID
			(`E.SNMP_OID`)
				`~.(40000083|40000084|`
				`40000085|50790400|`
				`58916865)`[2]

		Name of the node where the event occurred (`E.SNMP_VARBIND2`)		Host name in the basic information

#1: This is a common condition (condition commonly used in monitoring objects).

#2: Replace ~ with `.iso.org.dod.internet.private.enterprises.hp.nm.openView.hpOpenView.0`.

4.10 System-monitoring objects for JP1/IM - Manager

The `IM Monitoring` system-monitoring object is provided for JP1/IM - Manager.

4.10.1 IM Monitoring system-monitoring object

Table 4–30: Overview of the system-monitoring object

Item	Description	
Monitoring node type	`IM Monitoring`	
Purpose	Monitoring of JP1/IM - Manager itself for failures	
Basic information	Host name	Host name of the manager where JP1/IM - Manager is installed Example: `host01`

Table 4–31: Status change conditions

Status change condition		Common condition[#] and individual condition		
Condition name	Status	Condition		Values to be compared
System warning event (IM)	`Warning`	System warning event (IM)[#]	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`000020E6`, `000020E7`, `00003F91`
		Event-issuing server name (`B.SOURCESERVER`)		Host name in the basic information
System error event (IM)	`Error`	System error event (IM)[#]	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00002010`, `00002011`, `00002012`, `00002020`, `00002021`, `000020A0`, `000020E2`, `000020E5`, `000020E8`, `00003F90`
		Event-issuing server name (`B.SOURCESERVER`)		Host name in the basic information

#: This is a common condition (condition commonly used in monitoring objects).

4.11 System-monitoring objects for Cosminexus

The `Logical Server Monitoring (Cosminexus)` and `J2EE Application Monitoring (Cosminexus)` system-monitoring objects are provided for Cosminexus.

4.11.1 Logical Server Monitoring (Cosminexus) system-monitoring object

Table 4–32: Overview of the system-monitoring object

Item	Description		
Monitoring node type	`Logical Server Monitoring(Cosminexus)`		
Purpose	Monitoring of JP1 events related to failures at the server level[#]		
Basic information	Domain name	Domain name of the Cosminexus server Example: `DOM001`	
	Logical host name	Name of the logical host monitored by Cosminexus Example: `APSV001`	

#: JP1 events whose event level is `Warning` or higher are monitored.

Table 4–33: Status change conditions

Status change condition		Common condition[#] and individual condition		
Condition name	Status	Condition		Values to be compared
Logical server emergency event (Cosminexus)	`Emergency`	Logical server emergency event (Cosminexus)[#]	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00012000,00012080`
		Domain name (`E.DOMAIN_NAME`)		Domain name in the basic information
		Logical server name (`E.LOGICAL_SERVER_NAME`)		Logical host name in the basic information
Logical server alert event (Cosminexus)	`Alert`	Logical server alert event (Cosminexus)[#]	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00012001,00012081`
		Domain name (`E.DOMAIN_NAME`)		Domain name in the basic information
		Logical server name (`E.LOGICAL_SERVER_NAME`)		Logical host name in the basic information
Logical server critical event (Cosminexus)	`Critical`	Logical server critical event (Cosminexus)[#]	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00012002,00012082`
		Domain name (`E.DOMAIN_NAME`)		Domain name in the basic information
		Logical server name (`E.LOGICAL_SERVER_NAME`)		Logical host name in the basic information
Logical server error event (Cosminexus)	`Error`	Logical server error event (Cosminexus)[#]	Event ID (`B.ID`)	`00012003,00012083`

Status change condition		Common condition# and individual condition		
Condition name	Status	Condition		Values to be compared
		Domain name (E.DOMAIN_NAME)		Domain name in the basic information
		Logical server name (E.LOGICAL_SERVER_NAME)		Logical host name in the basic information
Logical server warning event (Cosminexus)	Warning	Logical server warning event (Cosminexus)#	Event ID (B.ID)	00012004,00012084
		Domain name (E.DOMAIN_NAME)		Domain name in the basic information
		Logical server name (E.LOGICAL_SERVER_NAME)		Logical host name in the basic information

#: This is a common condition (condition commonly used in monitoring objects).

4.11.2 J2EE Application Monitoring (Cosminexus) system-monitoring object

Table 4–34: Overview of the system-monitoring object

Item	Description	
Monitoring node type	J2EE Application Monitoring(Cosminexus)	
Purpose	Monitoring of JP1 events related to failures at the application level#	
Basic information	Domain name	Domain name of the Cosminexus server Example: DOM001
	Logical host name	Name of the logical host monitored by Cosminexus Example: APSV001
	J2EE application name	Name of the J2EE application on the logical host that is monitored by Cosminexus Example: API

#: JP1 events whose event level is Warning or higher are monitored.

Table 4–35: Status change conditions

Status change condition		Common condition# and individual condition		
Condition name	Status	Condition		Values to be compared
J2EE application emergency event (Cosminexus)	Emergency	J2EE application emergency event (Cosminexus)#	Event ID (B.ID)	00012090,000120D0
		Domain name (E.DOMAIN_NAME)		Domain name in the basic information
		Logical server name (E.LOGICAL_SERVER_NAME)		Logical host name in the basic information
		J2EE application name (E.APPLICATION_NAME)		J2EE application name in the basic information

Status change condition		Common condition# and individual condition		
Condition name	Status	Condition		Values to be compared
J2EE application alert event (Cosminexus)	Alert	J2EE application alert event (Cosminexus)#	Event ID (B.ID)	00012091,000120D1
		Domain name (E.DOMAIN_NAME)		Domain name in the basic information
		Logical server name (E.LOGICAL_SERVER_NAME)		Logical host name in the basic information
		J2EE application name (E.APPLICATION_NAME)		J2EE application name in the basic information
J2EE application critical event (Cosminexus)	Critical	J2EE application critical event (Cosminexus)#	Event ID (B.ID)	00012092,000120D2
		Domain name (E.DOMAIN_NAME)		Domain name in the basic information
		Logical server name (E.LOGICAL_SERVER_NAME)		Logical host name in the basic information
		J2EE application name (E.APPLICATION_NAME)		J2EE application name in the basic information
J2EE application error event (Cosminexus)	Error	J2EE application error event (Cosminexus)#	Event ID (B.ID)	00012093,000120D3
		Domain name (E.DOMAIN_NAME)		Domain name in the basic information
		Logical server name (E.LOGICAL_SERVER_NAME)		Logical host name in the basic information
		J2EE application name (E.APPLICATION_NAME)		J2EE application name in the basic information
J2EE application warning event (Cosminexus)	Warning	J2EE application warning event (Cosminexus)#	Event ID (B.ID)	00012094,000120D4
		Domain name (E.DOMAIN_NAME)		Domain name in the basic information
		Logical server name (E.LOGICAL_SERVER_NAME)		Logical host name in the basic information
		J2EE application name (E.APPLICATION_NAME)		J2EE application name in the basic information

#: This is a common condition (condition commonly used in monitoring objects).

4.12 System-monitoring objects for HiRDB

The `HiRDB Monitoring` system-monitoring objects are provided for HiRDB.

4.12.1 Settings for monitoring system-monitoring objects for HiRDB

This subsection provides necessary settings for monitoring system-monitoring objects for HiRDB. The following items must be set:

- To manage HiRDB-related events, you must specify settings in such a manner that the failure information managed by HiRDB is issued as JP1events (this is because the default setting does not issue JP1 events).

4.12.2 HiRDB Monitoring system-monitoring object

Table 4–36: Overview of the system-monitoring object

Item	Description	
Monitoring node type	`HiRDB Monitoring`	
Purpose	Monitoring of HiRDB itself for failures	
Basic information	Host name	Name of the host where HiRDB is installed Example: `host02`
	HiRDB identifier	Identifier for identifying HiRDB Example: `PDB1`

Table 4–37: Status change conditions

Status change condition		Common condition[#] and individual condition		
Condition name	Status	Condition		Values to be compared
HiRDB emergency event	`Emergency`	HiRDB emergency event[#]	Product name (`E.PRODUCT_NAME`)	`/HITACHI/HiRDB`
			Event level (`E.SEVERITY`)	`Emergency`
		Event-issuing server name (`B.SOURCESERVER`)		Host name in the basic information
		Registration name (`E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME`)		HiRDB identifier in the basic information
HiRDB alert event	`Alert`	HiRDB alert event[#]	Product name (`E.PRODUCT_NAME`)	`/HITACHI/HiRDB`
			Event level (`E.SEVERITY`)	`Alert`
		Event-issuing server name (`B.SOURCESERVER`)		Host name in the basic information
		Registration name (`E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME`)		HiRDB identifier in the basic information
HiRDB critical event	`Critical`	HiRDB critical event[#]	Product name (`E.PRODUCT_NAME`)	`/HITACHI/HiRDB`

Status change condition		Common condition# and individual condition		
Condition name	Status	Condition		Values to be compared
			Event level (E.SEVERITY)	Critical
			Event-issuing server name (B.SOURCESERVER)	Host name in the basic information
			Registration name (E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME)	HiRDB identifier in the basic information
HiRDB error event	Error	HiRDB error event#	Product name (E.PRODUCT_NAME)	/HITACHI/HiRDB
			Event level (E.SEVERITY)	Error
		Event-issuing server name (B.SOURCESERVER)		Host name in the basic information
		Registration name (E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME)		HiRDB identifier in the basic information
HiRDB warning event	Warning	HiRDB warning event#	Product name (E.PRODUCT_NAME)	/HITACHI/HiRDB
			Event level (E.SEVERITY)	Warning
		Event-issuing server name (B.SOURCESERVER)		Host name in the basic information
		Registration name (E.ROOT_OBJECT_NAME)		HiRDB identifier in the basic information

#: This is a common condition (condition commonly used in monitoring objects).

4.13 System-monitoring objects for JP1/ServerConductor

The `Physical Host Monitoring (System Manager)` system-monitoring objects are provided for JP1/ServerConductor.

4.13.1 Settings for monitoring system-monitoring objects for JP1/ServerConductor

This subsection provides necessary settings for monitoring system-monitoring objects for JP1/ServerConductor. The following items must be set:

- To manage events related to a physical host managed by JP1/ServerConductor, you must set an alert detected by the manager service of JP1/ServerConductor to be issued as a JP1 event (this is because the default setting does not issue JP1 events).

4.13.2 Physical Host Monitoring (System Manager) Monitoring system-monitoring object

Table 4–38: Overview of the system-monitoring object

Item	Description	
Monitoring node type	`Physical Host Monitoring (System Manager)`	
Purpose	Monitoring of failures related to physical hosts managed by JP1/ServerConductor	
Basic information	Host name	Name of a physical host managed by System Manager Example: `host02`

Table 4–39: Status change condition

Status change condition		Common condition[#] and individual condition		
Condition name	Status	Condition		Values to be compared
Physical host emergency event	`Emergency`	Physical host emergency event[#]	Product name (`E.PRODUCT_NAME`)	`/HITACHI/SYSTEM_MANAGER`
			Event level (`E.SEVERITY`)	`Emergency`
		Name of a physical host managed by JP1/ServerConductor (`E.HSM_SERVER`)		Host name in the basic information
Physical host alert event	`Alert`	Physical host alert event[#]	Product name (`E.PRODUCT_NAME`)	`/HITACHI/SYSTEM_MANAGER`
			Event level (`E.SEVERITY`)	`Alert`
		Name of a physical host managed by JP1/ServerConductor (`E.HSM_SERVER`)		Host name in the basic information
Physical host critical event	`Critical`	Physical host critical event[#]	Product name (`E.PRODUCT_NAME`)	`/HITACHI/SYSTEM_MANAGER`

Status change condition		Common condition[#] and individual condition		
Condition name	Status	Condition		Values to be compared
			Event level (E.SEVERITY)	Critical
		Name of a physical host managed by JP1/ServerConductor (E.HSM_SERVER)		Host name in the basic information
Physical host error event	Error	Physical host error event[#]	Product name (E.PRODUCT_NAME)	/HITACHI/SYSTEM_MANAGER
			Event level (E.SEVERITY)	Error
		Name of a physical host managed by JP1/ServerConductor (E.HSM_SERVER)		Host name in the basic information
Physical host warning event	Warning	Physical host warning event[#]	Product name (E.PRODUCT_NAME)	/HITACHI/SYSTEM_MANAGER
			Event level (E.SEVERITY)	Warning
		Name of a physical host managed by JP1/ServerConductor (E.HSM_SERVER)		Host name in the basic information

#: This is a common condition (condition commonly used in monitoring objects).

5

Monitoring Tree Models (for Central Scope)

This chapter describes the structure of monitoring trees that are generated automatically.

5.1 Templates used to generate monitoring trees automatically

The configuration of an automatically-generated monitoring tree varies depending on the template selected in the Auto-generation - Select Configuration window. The following templates are provided by Central Console:

- Work-oriented tree template
- Server-oriented tree template

Monitoring tree models are defined for each template. Use the definitions collected from each host to generate monitoring trees automatically according to the monitoring tree model.

5.2 Monitoring tree model for the work-oriented tree

The following figures show the monitoring tree model that is generated when the work-oriented tree template is selected for generating a monitoring tree automatically.

Monitoring tree model generated when the work-oriented tree template is selected

Figure 5–1: Monitoring tree model (work-oriented tree template)
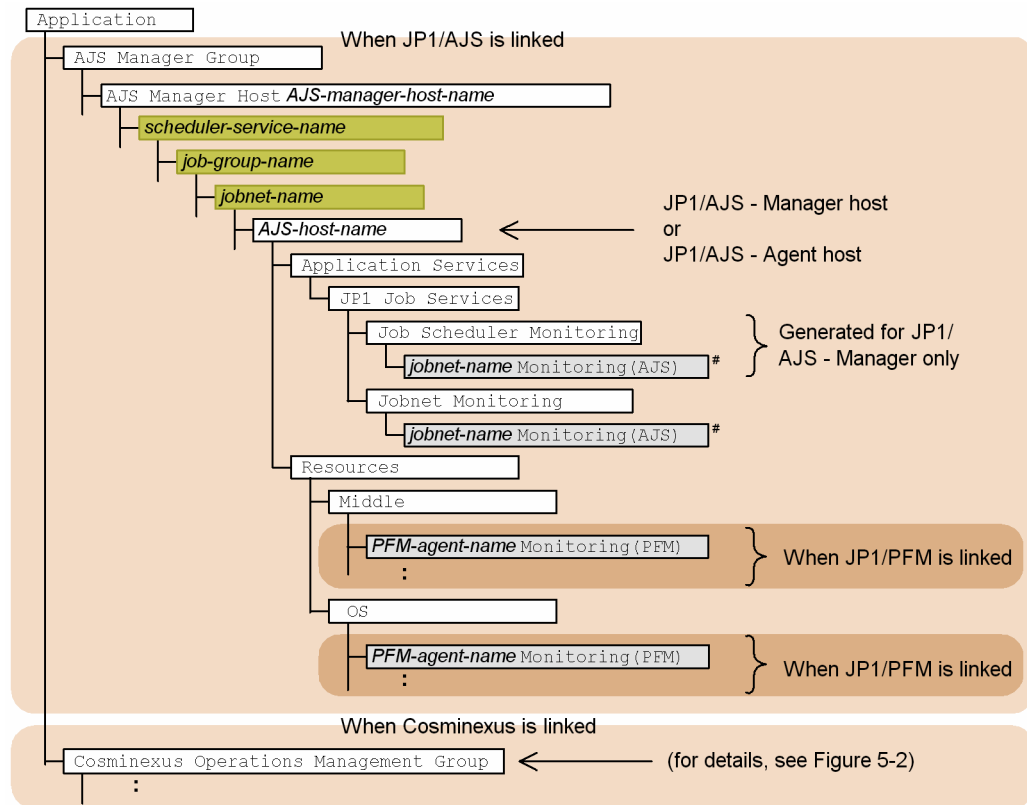
Figure 5–2: Monitoring tree model (work-oriented tree template)
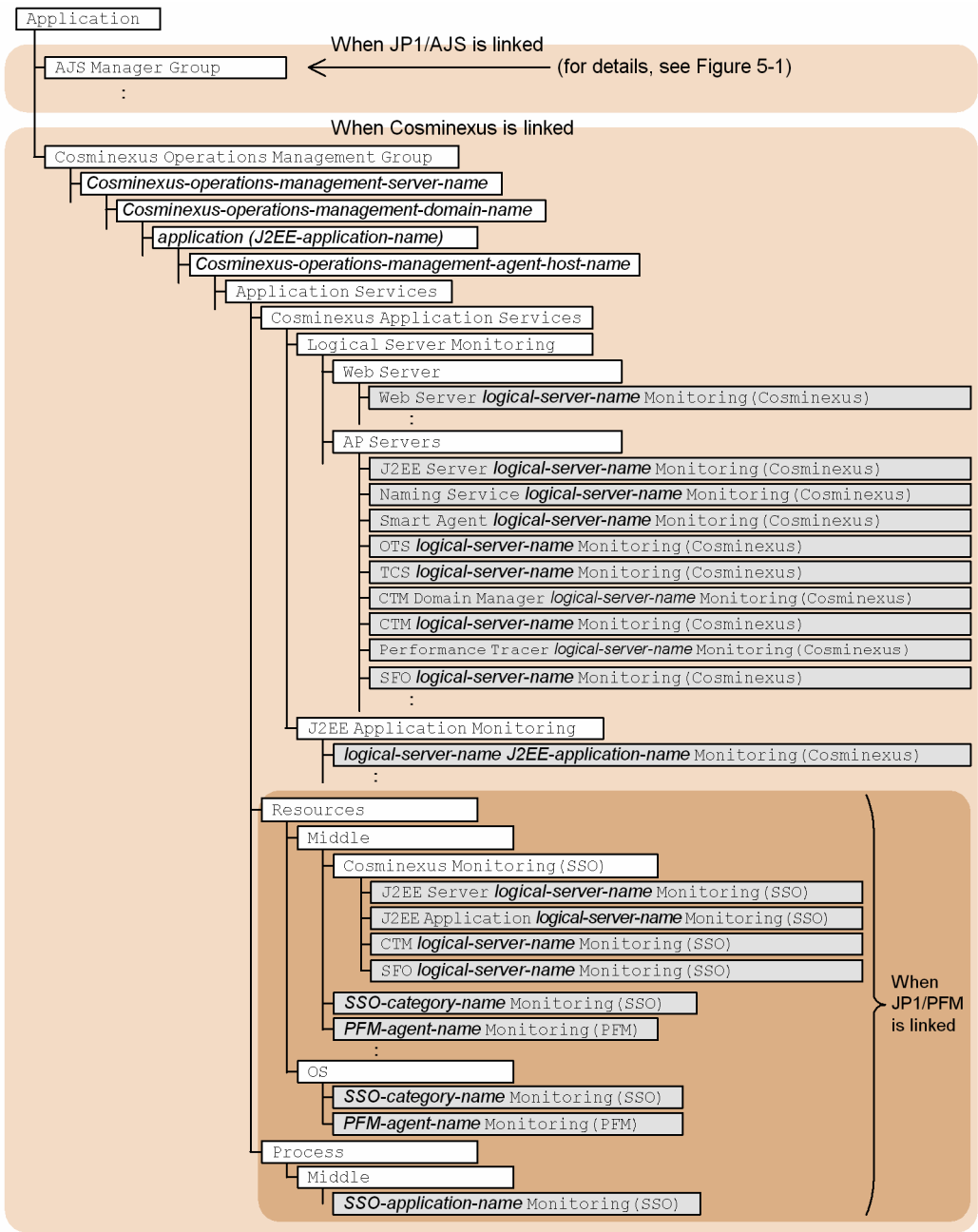
Legend:

| Monitoring group name | : Monitoring group |

| Monitoring object name | : Monitoring object |

: Range generated when the linkage has been set up

5.3 Monitoring tree model for the server-oriented tree

The following figures show the monitoring tree model that is generated when the server-oriented tree template is selected for generating a monitoring tree automatically.

Monitoring tree model generated when the server-oriented tree template is selected

Figure 5–3: Monitoring tree model (server-oriented tree template)

Figure 5–4: Monitoring tree model (server-oriented tree template)

Legend:

Monitoring group name	: Monitoring group
Monitoring object name	: Monitoring object

: Range generated when the linkage has been set up

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