



## OpenEdge Management: Reporting

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# Contents

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<b>Preface</b> .....	<b>Preface-1</b>
<b>1. Understanding Reports</b> .....	<b>1-1</b>
OpenEdge Management report terminology .....	1-2
OpenEdge Management report types .....	1-3
Report instances .....	1-5
Create Report page .....	1-5
Report Edit page .....	1-5
Creating a report instance .....	1-7
<b>2. Historical Reports.</b> .....	<b>2-1</b>
Overview of historical reports .....	2-2
Working with report templates .....	2-2
Historical report descriptions .....	2-3
Customizing graphical output .....	2-12
Graphical output environment variables .....	2-12
Report output field and column headings .....	2-16
<b>3. Working with Report Instances.</b> .....	<b>3-1</b>
Scheduling reports to run .....	3-2
Viewing report output .....	3-4
Viewing report history .....	3-7
Scheduled reports .....	3-8
Completed reports .....	3-9
Running reports .....	3-10
<b>4. Creating Custom Report Templates</b> .....	<b>4-1</b>
Creating a custom report template .....	4-2
Editing the report template .....	4-7
Copying the report template .....	4-7
Deleting the report template .....	4-7
Importing and exporting report templates .....	4-7

<b>5. Real-time Reports .....</b>	<b>5-1</b>
Introduction .....	5-2
System Information report .....	5-3
System Activity report .....	5-4
Open Alert Detail report .....	5-5
Hotspot report .....	5-6
Database Summary report .....	5-7
Open Alert Summary report .....	5-8
 <b>6. OpenEdge Management Diagnostic Reports .....</b>	 <b>6-1</b>
Viewing OpenEdge Management log files .....	6-2
OpenEdge Management Task Scheduler .....	6-4
OpenEdge Management Work Scheduler .....	6-6
 <b>Index .....</b>	 <b>Index-1</b>

**Figures**

Figure 1–1:	OpenEdge Management Reports Details page . . . . .	1–3
Figure 1–2:	Reports list frame . . . . .	1–4
Figure 2–1:	CPU Summary output . . . . .	2–13
Figure 2–2:	Customized graph output for CPU Summary . . . . .	2–13
Figure 2–3:	AppServer Application Profile output . . . . .	2–14
Figure 2–4:	Request duration graph . . . . .	2–15
Figure 2–5:	Return code success graph . . . . .	2–15
Figure 2–6:	Run count graph . . . . .	2–15
Figure 3–1:	Sample Database Area Status report output . . . . .	3–4
Figure 5–1:	Real-time reports . . . . .	5–2

**Tables**

Table 2–1:	OpenEdge Management-provided reports . . . . .	2–3
Table 2–2:	AppServer Application Profile column headings . . . . .	2–16
Table 2–3:	AppServer Client Activity column headings . . . . .	2–16
Table 2–4:	AppServer Broker Activity column headings . . . . .	2–16
Table 2–5:	AppServer Activity column headings . . . . .	2–16
Table 2–6:	Database After-Imaging column headings . . . . .	2–17
Table 2–7:	Database Area Status column headings . . . . .	2–17
Table 2–8:	Database Before-Imaging fields . . . . .	2–17
Table 2–9:	Database Checkpointing column headings . . . . .	2–17
Table 2–10:	Database Details fields . . . . .	2–18
Table 2–11:	Database Disk Information fields . . . . .	2–19
Table 2–12:	Database Index Analysis column headings . . . . .	2–19
Table 2–13:	Database Index Utilization column headings . . . . .	2–19
Table 2–14:	Database Locking fields . . . . .	2–19
Table 2–15:	Database Buffer I/O fields . . . . .	2–20
Table 2–16:	Database Record Information fields . . . . .	2–20
Table 2–17:	Database Server Activity column headings . . . . .	2–20
Table 2–18:	Database Summary fields . . . . .	2–21
Table 2–19:	Database Table Analysis column headings . . . . .	2–21
Table 2–20:	Database Table Usage column headings . . . . .	2–21
Table 2–21:	CPU Summary fields . . . . .	2–21
Table 2–22:	File Summary column headings . . . . .	2–22
Table 2–23:	Network Activity column headings . . . . .	2–22
Table 2–24:	System Disk Device Activity column headings . . . . .	2–22
Table 2–25:	System Filesystem Usage column headings . . . . .	2–22
Table 2–26:	System Memory Summary column headings . . . . .	2–22
Table 2–27:	WebSpeed Application Profile column headings . . . . .	2–23
Table 2–28:	WebSpeed Client Activity column headings . . . . .	2–23
Table 2–29:	WebSpeed Broker Activity column headings . . . . .	2–23
Table 2–30:	WebSpeed Server Activity column headings . . . . .	2–23
Table 5–1:	System Information report details . . . . .	5–3
Table 5–2:	System Activity report details . . . . .	5–4
Table 6–1:	Task Scheduler Diagnostics . . . . .	6–4

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# Preface

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This Preface contains the following sections:

- [Purpose](#)
- [Audience](#)
- [Organization](#)
- [Using this manual](#)
- [Typographical conventions](#)
- [Examples of syntax descriptions](#)
- [OpenEdge messages](#)

## Purpose

This guide describes how to create and run reports using OpenEdge® Management.

## Audience

This manual is designed for users of the OpenEdge Management product. Typical users are OpenEdge® database administrators and any others responsible for the daily management of an OpenEdge database.

## Organization

### Chapter 1, “Understanding Reports”

Introduces OpenEdge Management report types and OpenEdge Management report terminology and contains steps for creating a report instance.

### Chapter 2, “Historical Reports”

Describes the trend report templates supplied by OpenEdge Management.

### Chapter 3, “Working with Report Instances”

Explains how to schedule reports and view report output. Also contains steps for working with scheduled, completed, and running reports.

### Chapter 4, “Creating Custom Report Templates”

Describes how to create, edit, copy, delete, import, and export custom report templates.

### Chapter 5, “Real-time Reports”

Provides a description of each real-time report.

### Chapter 6, “OpenEdge Management Diagnostic Reports”

Provides an overview of the reports used to debug OpenEdge Management. Includes information on the OpenEdge Management log file and the work scheduler.



## Using this manual

OpenEdge provides a special purpose programming language for building business applications. In the documentation, the formal name for this language is *ABL (Advanced Business Language)*. With few exceptions, all keywords of the language appear in all UPPERCASE, using a font that is appropriate to the context. All other alphabetic language content appears in mixed case.

For the latest documentation updates see the OpenEdge Product Documentation category on PSDN <http://www.psdn.com/library/kbcategory.jspa?categoryID=129>.

## References to ABL compiler and run-time features

ABL is both a compiled and an interpreted language that executes in a run-time engine. The documentation refers to this run-time engine as the *ABL Virtual Machine (AVM)*. When the documentation refers to ABL source code compilation, it specifies *ABL* or *the compiler* as the actor that manages compile-time features of the language. When the documentation refers to run-time behavior in an executing ABL program, it specifies *the AVM* as the actor that manages the specified run-time behavior in the program.

For example, these sentences refer to the ABL compiler's allowance for parameter passing and the AVM's possible response to that parameter passing at run time: "ABL allows you to pass a dynamic temp-table handle as a static temp-table parameter of a method. However, if at run time the passed dynamic temp-table schema does not match the schema of the static temp-table parameter, the AVM raises an error." The following sentence refers to run-time actions that the AVM can perform using a particular ABL feature: "The ABL socket object handle allows the AVM to connect with other ABL and non-ABL sessions using TCP/IP sockets."

## References to ABL data types



ABL provides built-in data types, built-in class data types, and user-defined class data types. References to built-in data types follow these rules:

- Like most other keywords, references to specific built-in data types appear in all UPPERCASE, using a font that is appropriate to the context. No uppercase reference ever includes or implies any data type other than itself.
- Wherever *integer* appears, this is a reference to the INTEGER or INT64 data type.
- Wherever *character* appears, this is a reference to the CHARACTER, LONGCHAR, or CLOB data type.
- Wherever *decimal* appears, this is a reference to the DECIMAL data type.
- Wherever *numeric* appears, this is a reference to the INTEGER, INT64, or DECIMAL data type.

References to built-in class data types appear in mixed case with initial caps, for example, `Progress.Lang.Object`. References to user-defined class data types appear in mixed case, as specified for a given application example.

## Typographical conventions

This manual uses the following typographical conventions:

Convention	Description
<b>Bold</b>	Bold typeface indicates commands or characters the user types, provides emphasis, or the names of user interface elements.
<i>Italic</i>	Italic typeface indicates the title of a document, or signifies new terms.
<b>SMALL, BOLD CAPITAL LETTERS</b>	Small, bold capital letters indicate OpenEdge key functions and generic keyboard keys; for example, <b>GET</b> and <b>CTRL</b> .
<b>KEY1+KEY2</b>	A plus sign between key names indicates a <b>simultaneous</b> key sequence: you press and hold down the first key while pressing the second key. For example, <b>CTRL+X</b> .
<b>KEY1 KEY2</b>	A space between key names indicates a <b>sequential</b> key sequence: you press and release the first key, then press another key. For example, <b>ESCAPE H</b> .
<b>Syntax:</b>	
Fixed width	A fixed-width font is used in syntax statements, code examples, system output, and filenames.
<i>Fixed-width italics</i>	Fixed-width italics indicate variables in syntax statements.
<b><i>Fixed-width bold</i></b>	Fixed-width bold indicates variables with special emphasis.
UPPERCASE fixed width	Uppercase words are ABL keywords. Although these are always shown in uppercase, you can type them in either uppercase or lowercase in a procedure.
	This icon (three arrows) introduces a multi-step procedure.
	This icon (one arrow) introduces a single-step procedure.
Period (.) or colon (:)	All statements except DO, FOR, FUNCTION, PROCEDURE, and REPEAT end with a period. DO, FOR, FUNCTION, PROCEDURE, and REPEAT statements can end with either a period or a colon.
[ ]	Large brackets indicate the items within them are optional.
[ ]	Small brackets are part of ABL.
{ }	Large braces indicate the items within them are required. They are used to simplify complex syntax diagrams.
{ }	Small braces are part of ABL. For example, a called external procedure must use braces when referencing arguments passed by a calling procedure.

Convention	Description
	A vertical bar indicates a choice.
...	Ellipses indicate repetition: you can choose one or more of the preceding items.

## Examples of syntax descriptions

In this example, `ACCUM` is a keyword, and *aggregate* and *expression* are variables:

### Syntax

```
ACCUM aggregate expression
```

`FOR` is one of the statements that can end with either a period or a colon, as in this example:

```
FOR EACH Customer:
  DISPLAY Name.
END.
```

In this example, `STREAM` *stream*, `UNLESS-HIDDEN`, and `NO-ERROR` are optional:

### Syntax

```
DISPLAY [ STREAM stream ] [ UNLESS-HIDDEN ] [ NO-ERROR ]
```

In this example, the outer (small) brackets are part of the language, and the inner (large) brackets denote an optional item:

### Syntax

```
INITIAL [ constant [ , constant ] ]
```

A called external procedure must use braces when referencing compile-time arguments passed by a calling procedure, as shown in this example:

### Syntax

```
{ &argument-name }
```

In this example, `EACH`, `FIRST`, and `LAST` are optional, but you can choose only one of them:

### Syntax

```
PRESELECT [ EACH | FIRST | LAST ] record-phrase
```

In this example, you must include two expressions, and optionally you can include more. Multiple expressions are separated by commas:

### Syntax

```
MAXIMUM ( expression , expression [ , expression ] ... )
```

In this example, you must specify MESSAGE and at least one *expression* or SKIP [ ( *n* ) ], and any number of additional *expression* or SKIP [ ( *n* ) ] is allowed:

### Syntax

```
MESSAGE { expression | SKIP [ ( n ) ] } ...
```

In this example, you must specify { *include-file*, then optionally any number of *argument* or &*argument-name* = "*argument-value*", and then terminate with }:

### Syntax

```
{ include-file  
  [ argument | &argument-name = "argument-value" ] ... }
```

## Long syntax descriptions split across lines

Some syntax descriptions are too long to fit on one line. When syntax descriptions are split across multiple lines, groups of optional and groups of required items are kept together in the required order.

In this example, WITH is followed by six optional items:

### Syntax

```
WITH [ ACCUM max-length ] [ expression DOWN ]  
    [ CENTERED ] [ n COLUMNS ] [ SIDE-LABELS ]  
    [ STREAM-IO ]
```

## Complex syntax descriptions with both required and optional elements

Some syntax descriptions are too complex to distinguish required and optional elements by bracketing only the optional elements. For such syntax, the descriptions include both braces (for required elements) and brackets (for optional elements).

In this example, `ASSIGN` requires either one or more *field* entries or one *record*. Options available with *field* or *record* are grouped with braces and brackets:

### Syntax

```
ASSIGN  { [ FRAME frame ] { field [ = expression ] }
        [ WHEN expression ] } ...
        | { record [ EXCEPT field ... ] }
```

## Long syntax descriptions split across lines

Some syntax descriptions are too long to fit on one line. When syntax descriptions are split across multiple lines, groups of optional and groups of required items are kept together in the required order.

In this example, `CREATE VIEW` is followed by several optional items:

### Syntax

```
CREATE VIEW [ owner_name. ] view_name
  [ ( column_name [ , column_name ] ... ) ]
  AS [ ( ] query_expression [ ) ] [ WITH CHECK OPTION ] ;
```

## OpenEdge messages

OpenEdge displays several types of messages to inform you of routine and unusual occurrences:

- **Execution messages** inform you of errors encountered while OpenEdge is running a procedure; for example, if OpenEdge cannot find a record with a specified index field value.
- **Compile messages** inform you of errors found while OpenEdge is reading and analyzing a procedure before running it; for example, if a procedure references a table name that is not defined in the database.
- **Startup messages** inform you of unusual conditions detected while OpenEdge is getting ready to execute; for example, if you entered an invalid startup parameter.

After displaying a message, OpenEdge proceeds in one of several ways:

- Continues execution, subject to the error-processing actions that you specify or that are assumed as part of the procedure. This is the most common action taken after execution messages.
- Returns to the Procedure Editor, so you can correct an error in a procedure. This is the usual action taken after compiler messages.
- Halts processing of a procedure and returns immediately to the Procedure Editor. This does not happen often.
- Terminates the current session.

OpenEdge messages end with a message number in parentheses. In this example, the message number is 200:

```
** Unknown table name table. (200)
```

If you encounter an error that terminates OpenEdge, note the message number before restarting.

## Obtaining more information about OpenEdge messages

In Windows platforms, use OpenEdge online help to obtain more information about OpenEdge messages. Many OpenEdge tools include the following Help menu options to provide information about messages:

- Choose **Help**→**Recent Messages** to display detailed descriptions of the most recent OpenEdge message and all other messages returned in the current session.
- Choose **Help**→**Messages** and then type the message number to display a description of a specific OpenEdge message.
- In the Procedure Editor, press the **HELP** key or **F1**.

On UNIX platforms, use the OpenEdge `pro` command to start a single-user mode character OpenEdge client session and view a brief description of a message by providing its number.



**To use the `pro` command to obtain a message description by message number:**

1. Start the Procedure Editor:

```
OpenEdge-install-dir/bin/pro
```

2. Press **F3** to access the menu bar, then choose **Help**→**Messages**.
3. Type the message number and press **ENTER**. Details about that message number appear.
4. Press **F4** to close the message, press **F3** to access the Procedure Editor menu, and choose **File**→**Exit**.

# Understanding Reports

---

You can create a variety of reports based on data in the OpenEdge® Management Trend Database. Each report is based on a report template that is either provided with OpenEdge Management or created by you.

This chapter introduces the basics of OpenEdge Management reporting, as described in the following sections:

- [OpenEdge Management report terminology](#)
- [OpenEdge Management report types](#)
- [Report instances](#)

## OpenEdge Management report terminology

It is important to understand OpenEdge Management report terminology so that you can be sure you are creating reports based on and containing the kind of data you require.

Remember the following terms as you create OpenEdge Management reports:

- **Report History** — The history of how a report ran.
- **Report Instance** — The report entity that you schedule to run in order to produce the report result. The *report instance* identifies specific details that you want reported on; a report instance can specify, for example, a particular resource on which to report or a period of time that the report covers. You specify these report instance details and also schedule when you want the report to run. A report instance is based on a *report template*.
- **Report Log** — A file where error messages and debug tracing information for a report is written.
- **Report Output** — The formatted data returned when a report instance is run.
- **Report Template** — The *report template* defines the characteristics of the report. When you want to create a report instance, you begin by selecting the template on which the report is to be based. If you want, you can make changes to some of the properties inherited from the template for a particular report instance so that you get the reporting data you require; for example, you can specify when you want the report to run and what period of time the report should cover. There are template properties that you cannot change in the report instance; for example, you cannot change the type and number of resources in the report or the location in which the report results are written when the report is run.

In summary, to create reports in OpenEdge Management, you use a *report template* to create a *report instance* that runs to produce the *report output*.



## OpenEdge Management report types

To open the **OpenEdge Management Reports** home page, click **Reports** in the OpenEdge Management console menu bar. The **OpenEdge Management Reports** Details page opens, as shown in [Figure 1-1](#).

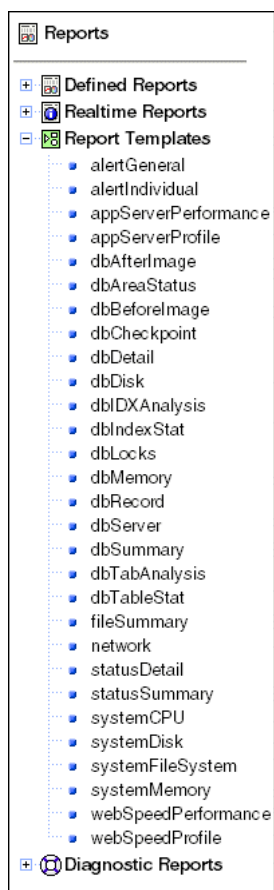


**Figure 1-1: OpenEdge Management Reports Details page**

When you click **Reports** in the OpenEdge Management console menu bar, the list frame updates, showing the three kinds of reports:

- **Defined** — Reports based on information in the OpenEdge Management Trend Database. You create instances of these reports using report templates. See the “[Historical report descriptions](#)” section on page 2-3 for more information about defined reports.
- **Realtime** — Reports that show the state of your resources and system at the time the reports are run.
- **Diagnostic** — A report of the OpenEdge Management AdminServer log file, the Work Scheduler, and the Task Scheduler.

OpenEdge Management supplies the report templates shown in [Figure 1–2](#) and adds any report templates you create to this list.



**Figure 1–2: Reports list frame**

# Report instances

Use any existing report template to create a report instance. See the [“Creating a custom report template”](#) section on page 4–2 for details about creating your own template. You access existing report templates from the **Create Report** page and enter the report instance’s properties on the **Report Edit** page.

## Create Report page

The **Create Report** page divides reports into five menu groups:

- AppServer
- Database
- General
- System
- WebSpeed®

Additionally, any menu group you create on the **Report Template** page also appears on the **Create Report** page. See the [“Creating a custom report template”](#) section on page 4–2 for more information about creating menu groups and adding new reports to existing menu groups.

---

**Note:** OpenEdge Management supports management of the WebSpeed® Transaction Server product. Throughout this guide, WebSpeed Transaction Server and WebSpeed are used interchangeably.

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## Report Edit page

The **Report Edit** page is divided into three sections. While the content of each section varies by report type, certain fields appear on all **Report Edit** pages:

- The top section includes:
  - **Name** — The name you assign to your report instance.
  - **Description** — A brief description of the report instance.
  - **Resources** — The resource or resources whose information is captured in the report instance.
  - **Output Formats** — The format in which you want the report output to appear. See the [“Viewing report output”](#) section on page 3–4 for output format examples.
  - **Report Format** — The format (**Hourly**, **Daily**, **Weekly**, or **Monthly**) into which the report’s data is arranged.

- The middle section includes:
  - **Report on daily information** — Indicates that each day covered by the report period will have its own column in the output.
  - **Report Period** — Indicates whether the report instance will cover a previous number of hours, days, weeks, or months or a specific period of days, weeks, or months. The format you select for the report determines the maximum number of periods that the report can include, as shown in the following table:

This report format . . .	Shows a maximum of . . .
Hourly	24 hours
Daily	31 days (7 days if you also select the <b>Report on</b> option)
Weekly	52 weeks
Monthly	48 months

- **Time Period within the day to include in the report** — Indicates whether the report instance should cover a full day (24 hours) or a partial day.
  - **Display Units** — The units in which the data is presented. Options are per second, per minute, per hour, per transaction, per record, or as raw data.
- The bottom section includes:
  - **Environment** — Any environment variables. Available environment variables depend on the type of report you are creating and your environment. For a list of environment variables available for your report, run the report with the **Generate debug log file** option on. The debug log file lists all environment variables and, if applicable, their values. For more information about viewing environment variables in the debug log file, see the entry for **Generate debug log file**.

If the report's output will appear in HTML, you may want to set the GRAPHICOLUMNS or the fathomResourcesPerGraph variables. See the [“Graphical output environment variables”](#) section on page 2–12 for more information about these two variables.

- **Account Information** — The user name, group, and password (if you want to run the report as a user other than the AdminServer).
- **Working Directory** — The OpenEdge Management working directory (if you do not want to use the default working directory).
- **4GL Client Parameters** — Any additional ABL client startup parameters.

- **Generate debug log file** — Indicates whether OpenEdge Management will create a trace file when it executes the report instance. Select the check box if you want to create debug log files; otherwise, leave the check box cleared. Creating a debug log file allows you to examine the report's environment variables. When you are viewing the debug log file, you see that lines beginning with **env** provide the names and values of applicable environment variables, as shown in the following example:

```
env: (CLASSPATH=.;C:\Program Files\Java\jre1.5.0_01\lib\ext\QTJava.zip) .
env: (CommonProgramFiles=C:\Program Files\Common Files) .
env: (COMPUTERNAME=NBASPAULDIXP2) .
env: (ComSpec=C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe) .
env: (DISPLAY=:0.0) .
env: (DLC=C:\Progress\OpenEdge) .
env: (fathomConfigDir=C:\Progress\OEManage\config) .
env: (fathomInstallDir=C:\Progress\OEManage) .
env: (fathomInstallDirShort=C:\Progress\OEManage) .
env: (fathomJSPDir=C:\Progress\OEManage\jspwork) .
env: (fathomLicenseFile=C:\Progress\OEManage\fathom.cfg) .
env: (fathomLogsDir=C:\OEManage\WORK\logs) .
env: (fathomReportDir=C:\OEManage\WORK\reports) .
env: (fathomWorkDir=C:\OEManage\WORK) .
env: (FP_NO_HOST_CHECK=NO) .
env: (HumusPATH=C:\Program Files\Hummingbird\Connectivity\10.00\Accessories;) .
env: (MAN_CHM_INDEX=C:/PROGRA~1/MKSTOO~1/mksnt/tkutil.idx;C:/PROGRA~1/MKSTOO~1/mksnt/tkapi.idx;C:/
env: (MAN_TXT_INDEX=C:/PROGRA~1/MKSTOO~1/etc/tkutil.idx;C:/PROGRA~1/MKSTOO~1/etc/tkapi.idx;C:/PROG
env: (NUMBER_OF_PROCESSORS=1) .
env: (NUTCROOT=C:/PROGRA~1/MKSTOO~1) .
env: (OEM_PERLSBIN=C:\Progress\OEManage\perl\bin) .
env: (OEM_PERLSLIB=C:\Progress\OEManage\perl\lib;C:\Progress\OEManage\perl\scripts) .
env: (OS=Windows_NT) .
env: (PATH=C:\Progress\OpenEdge\jre\bin;C:\Progress\OpenEdge\bin;C:\Progress\OpenEdge\lib;C:\Progr
env: (PATHEXT=.COM;.EXE;.BAT;.CMD;.VBS;.VBE;.JS;.JSE;.WSF;.WSH;.sh;.ksh;.csh;.sed;.awk;.pl) .
env: (PROCESSOR_ARCHITECTURE=x86) .
env: (PROCESSOR_IDENTIFIER=x86 Family 6 Model 13 Stepping 8, GenuineIntel) .
env: (PROCESSOR_LEVEL=6) .
env: (PROCESSOR_REVISION=0d08) .
env: (ProgramFiles=C:\Program Files) .
env: (progressInstallDir=C:\Progress\OpenEdge) .
env: (progressInstallDirShort=C:\Progress\OpenEdge) .
env: (QTJAVA=C:\Program Files\Java\jre1.5.0_01\lib\ext\QTJava.zip) .
env: (ROOTDIR=C:/PROGRA~1/MKSTOO~1) .
env: (SHELL=C:/PROGRA~1/MKSTOO~1/mksnt/sh.exe) .
env: (SystemDrive=C:) .
env: (SystemRoot=C:\WINDOWS) .
env: (TEMP=C:\WINDOWS\TEMP) .
env: (TERM=nuc) .
env: (TERMCAP=C:/PROGRA~1/MKSTOO~1/etc/termcap) .
env: (TERMINFO=C:/PROGRA~1/MKSTOO~1/usr/lib/terminfo) .
env: (TMP=C:\WINDOWS\TEMP) .
```

For a detailed explanation about environment variables, see the chapter on jobs in *OpenEdge Management: Resource Monitoring*.

## Creating a report instance

The specific steps you follow to create a report instance vary depending on the report's menu group.



### To create a report instance:

1. From the management console menu bar, click **Reports**.
2. Click **Create Report**.
3. From the **Create Report** page, click the type of report you want to create. The **Report Edit** page for that report type appears.

4. Complete the top section of the **Report Edit** page, as described in the “[Report Edit page](#)” section on page 1–5. Note that certain reports contain unique fields. The following information will help you complete the unique fields:

- AppServer Application Profile and WebSpeed Application Profile reports:

(1 of 2)

Field	Explanation
Resources	<p>The resource whose activity you want in the report.</p> <p>Click the right arrow to move a highlighted resource from the <b>Available</b> column to the <b>Selected</b> column. Click the left arrow to move a highlighted resource from the <b>Selected</b> field to the <b>Available</b> field.</p> <p>Click the up and down arrows to change the order in which the resources will appear in the report output.</p>
Procedure filter	<p>To run a procedure filter, choose <b>Literal</b>, <b>Begins With</b>, or <b>Matches</b> and enter the applicable text in the field. Use the procedure filter to return data about when the broker ran a procedure. When the report instance runs, OpenEdge Management will search the OE_ActBrk table in the OpenEdge Management Trend Database for the text entered.</p>
Literal	<p>To use the <b>Literal</b> filter, type the exact text you want to find; for example, <b>inventory.p</b>.</p>
Begins with	<p>To use the <b>Begins with</b> filter, type the beginning of the procedure name; for example, <b>in</b>, <b>inv</b>, or <b>inven</b>.</p>

(2 of 2)

Field	Explanation
Matches	<p>To use the <b>Matches</b> filter, type the character expression that you want to match (such as <b>.nventory</b> or <b>inven*</b>).</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The expression can contain wildcard characters. A period (.) indicates that any single character is acceptable in that position and an asterisk (*) indicates that any group of characters is acceptable. To use a literal period or asterisk in the expression, precede the period or asterisk by a tilde (~).</p> <p>You can also use the OR symbol or a vertical line ( ) in the <b>Matches</b> field to indicate a search for one procedure or another procedure. For example, the expression <b>inventory.p   onorder.p</b> indicates a search for either of these two procedures. The search concludes when at least one of them is found.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> You can identify multiple files using this approach. For example, <b>inventory.p   onorder.p   bckorder.p</b>.</p>
Sort order	The criteria by which the returned procedure data is sorted and whether the data is sorted in descending or ascending order.

- AppServer Performance and WebSpeed Performance reports:

Field	Explanation
Resources	<p>The resource whose activity you want in the report.</p> <p>Click the right arrow to move a highlighted resource from the <b>Available</b> column to the <b>Selected</b> column. Click the left arrow to move a highlighted resource from the <b>Selected</b> column to the <b>Available</b> column.</p> <p>Click the up and down arrows to change the order in which the resources will appear in the report output.</p>
Data to display	<p>The desired broker activity on which to report: <b>Client</b>, <b>Broker</b>, and/or <b>Server</b>.</p> <p>Click the left arrow to move highlighted text from the <b>Available</b> to the <b>Selected</b> column. Click the right arrow to move highlighted text from the <b>Selected</b> to the <b>Available</b> column.</p> <p>Click the up and down arrows to change the order in which the activity data will appear in the report output.</p>

- Resource Alert Detail, Resource Status Detail, CPU Summary, Network Activity, System Disk Device Activity, System Memory Summary, and all Database menu group reports, as shown in the following table:

Field	Explanation
Resources	The resource whose activity you want in the report.

5. Complete the middle section of the **Report Edit** page, described in the [“Report Edit page”](#) section on page 1–5. Note that the time interval indicated by the **Report format** option changes based on the report format chosen, as shown in the following table:

This report format	With Report on option selected	Displays the data
Hourly	15-minute intervals	Hourly, in four 15- minute intervals
Daily	Hourly	Daily in hourly increments
Weekly	Daily	Weekly in daily increments
Monthly	Weekly	Monthly in weekly increments

6. Complete the bottom section of the **Report Edit** page, as described in the [“Report Edit page”](#) section on page 1–5.
7. Click **Save**. The name of your report instance appears, along with a summary of the report definition, in the list frame under **Defined Reports**.

After you create your report instance, you can:

- Click **Edit** to make changes in the report specifics. When you finish the edits, click **Save**.
- Click **Copy** to make a copy of the report specifics, perhaps to use for another report. Type a new name for the report instance, and click **Save**.
- Click **Delete** to remove the report instance. Click **OK** to delete the report instance.

You can either run the report now or schedule it to run at a later time. See the [“Running reports”](#) section on page 3–10 for more details.



## Historical Reports

---

Historical reports are created from information in the OpenEdge Management Trend Database. This chapter describes historical reports and how to create them, as outlined in the following sections:

- [Overview of historical reports](#)
- [Historical report descriptions](#)
- [Customizing graphical output](#)

## Overview of historical reports

Historical reports are created using data from the OpenEdge Management Trend Database.



To see available historical report templates, click **Create Report** from the **OpenEdge Management Reports** Details page. The **Create Report** page appears.

## Working with report templates

You can modify or delete any of the existing OpenEdge Management templates, or you can create your own templates. All report templates, regardless of whether they are provided with OpenEdge Management or created, appear in this list of report templates. If you add, delete, or rename a report template, that change is reflected on the **Create Report** page.

When you create a report template, you provide the template's name, menu group (choose from the existing groups or create your own), and a brief report description that appears on the **Create Report** page. See the [“Creating a custom report template”](#) section on page 4–2 for detailed instructions on creating a report template.

Each of the report templates provided with OpenEdge Management defines reports based on one resource (with the exception of the AppServer and WebSpeed reports, which can report on multiple resources). When you modify the OpenEdge Management-provided report templates or create your own templates, you can choose to generate a report based on multiple resources or resources of different types (database and system CPU in one report, for example).

You can modify or remove any of the individual templates you see listed on the **Create Report** page. This flexibility allows you to set up an **OpenEdge Management Reports** page that includes only those reports relevant to your business needs.



### To delete a report template:

1. Expand the **Report Templates** category in the report list frame.
2. Click the report template name. The **Report Template Summary** page appears.
3. Click **Delete**. The template no longer appears on the **Create Report** page or in the list frame's list of templates.

## Historical report descriptions

When you click the **Create Report** link on the **OpenEdge Management Reports** Details page, the **Create Report** page appears with a list of report templates divided into the following menu groups:

- AppServer reports
- Database reports
- General reports
- System reports
- WebSpeed reports

Any report templates or menu groups you create will also show on the **Create Report** page.

Table 2–1 lists and describes each OpenEdge Management-provided report.

**Table 2–1: OpenEdge Management-provided reports** (1 of 9)

Report name	Template name	Description
AppServer Application Profile	appServerProfile	Provides information on procedures run by the broker, including how many times the procedure ran, the average and maximum durations of each request, the number of successful requests, the number of errors, and the number of times each request quit and was stopped. The AppServer Application Profile report retrieves its data from the OE_ActASProc, OE_ActBrk, OE_ActSrv, and OE_APPService tables in the OpenEdge Management Trend Database.

**Table 2–1: OpenEdge Management-provided reports***(2 of 9)*

Report name	Template name	Description
AppServer Performance	appServerPerformance	Provides performance information on broker, client, and server activity. Broker activity information returned includes number of complete requests, number of queued requests, percentage of queued requests, average and maximum request duration, average and maximum CPU use, and average and maximum memory use. Client activity information returned includes average and maximum number of active clients, and average and maximum number of client requests. Server activity information returned includes average and maximum CPU pool use, average and maximum memory pool use, average and maximum number of busy servers, average and maximum number of running servers, and average and maximum number of locked servers. The AppServer Performance report retrieves its data from the OE_ActBrk, OE_ActSrv, OE_APPService, and Sys_Process tables in the OpenEdge Management Trend Database.
Database After-imaging	dbAfterImage	Provides performance details for after-imaging, including read and write activity, full and partial buffer activity, and AIW write status. The Database After-imaging report retrieves its data from the Db_ActLog in the OpenEdge Management Trend Database.
Database Area Status	dbAreaStatus	Provides trend status for each area within a database. Included in this report is information about total blocks, the high water mark, free blocks, available space (in blocks), and available space as a percentage of area. The Database Area Status report retrieves its data from the DB_AreaStatus table in the OpenEdge Management Trend Database.

**Table 2–1: OpenEdge Management-provided reports***(3 of 9)*

Report name	Template name	Description
Database Before-imaging	dbBeforeImage	Provides performance details for before-imaging, including read and write activity; wait activity; full, partial, and empty buffer activity; and BIW statistics. This report also helps you determine the health of your BI subsystem by indicating increases in the amount of BI writes (which can indicate the growth of an application or questionable application design). The Database Before-imaging report retrieves its data from the Db_ActLog and Db_ActIOType tables in the OpenEdge Management Trend Database.
Database Buffer I/O	dbMemory	Provides details about memory buffer usages for all buffers (database, BI, and AI). The information provided in the Database Buffer I/O report helps you determine the proper use of OpenEdge memory on your machine. This report retrieves its data from the Db_ActBuf and Db_ActLog tables in the OpenEdge Management Trend Database.
Database Checkpointing	dbCheckpoint	Provides performance details for checkpoints. The Database Checkpointing report retrieves its data from the Db_Checkpoint table in the OpenEdge Management Trend Database.
Database Details	dbDetail	Provides information on all database tables and includes fields from almost every table, depending on relevance. Use this report to gather cross-functional information and to understand the relationship among different aspects of an OpenEdge database. The Database Details report retrieves information from the following OpenEdge Management Trend Database tables: Db_ActBuf, Db_ActRec, Db_ActLog, Db_ActAPW, Db_ActIdx, Db_ActLock, Db_ActSum, and Db_ActIOType.

Table 2–1: OpenEdge Management-provided reports

(4 of 9)

Report name	Template name	Description
Database Disk Information	dbDisk	Provides performance details for database reads and writes to disk, including database read and write activity, BI file, AI file, and index reads and writes. This report helps you track the growth of your database and predict when you need more throughput. The Database Disk Information report retrieves its data from the Db_ActSum, Db_ActAPW, and Db_ActIOType tables in the OpenEdge Management Trend Database.
Database Index Analysis	dbIDXAnalysis	<p>Provides analysis of index information gathered from the execution of the database analysis job. Information provided in this report includes the maximum, minimum, and average of the number of blocks in the index, the number of bytes in the index, utilization percentage of the block space, and the number of index levels in the index. The Database Index Analysis report retrieves its information from the Db_IdxAnalysis table.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In order for the Database Index Analysis report to display data, the Database Analysis job must first be run against the desired database. For more information on the Database Analysis job, see <a href="#">OpenEdge Management: Database Management</a>.</p>
Database Index Usage	dbIndexStat	<p>Provides performance details for each index in the schema, including the number of updates, creates, deletes, and blocks returned to the free chain. By showing which of your indexes are most active, this report helps you determine the structure of your database areas and where to place indexes. Combining the information presented in this report with that presented in the Database Table Usage report gives you a complete picture of database activity. The Database Index Utilization report retrieves its data from the Db_IndexStat table in the OpenEdge Management Trend Database.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> OpenEdge Management reports on a default of 50 tables. Use the startup parameter <code>-idxrange size</code> to increase this number, if necessary. This parameter must be set on the production database when it is started.</p>

**Table 2–1: OpenEdge Management-provided reports***(5 of 9)*

Report name	Template name	Description
Database Locking	dbLocks	Provides performance details for record locking, based on the categories of requests, finds, locks, and waits. Each of the four categories contains information about exclusive, record, share, and upgrade locks. The Database Locking report retrieves its data from the Db_ActLock table in the OpenEdge Management Trend Database.
Database Record Information	dbRecord	Provides performance details for record locking, including information on increased record update activity, increased fragment activity, and increased record deletion. This report groups information into three categories: record, fragment, and bytes. Each category contains read, update, create, and delete fields. The Database Record Information report retrieves its data from the Db_ActRec table in the OpenEdge Management Trend Database.
Database Server Activity	dbServer	Provides detailed information about client activity on servers, including I/O for the server in bytes, records, and blocks. This report helps you assess the performance of your servers by showing how balanced or unbalanced the server activity is. The Database Server Activity report retrieves its information from the Db_ActServer table in the OpenEdge Management Trend Database.
Database Summary	dbSummary	Provides a summary of performance information for several subsections of a database, including logical and physical I/O, buffer activity, BI file activity, AI file activity, page writer activity, index I/O, table I/O, and record activity. The Database Summary report retrieves its data from the following OpenEdge Management Trend Database tables: Db_ActBuf, Db_ActSum, Db_ActRec, Db_ActLog, Db_ActAPW, Db_ActIdx, and Db_ActIOType.

Table 2–1: OpenEdge Management-provided reports

(6 of 9)

Report name	Template name	Description
Database Table Analysis	dbTabAnalysis	<p>Provides analysis of table information gathered from the execution of the database analysis job. This report includes the maximum, minimum, and average for the record counts, the number of bytes in the table, the number of record fragments in the table, and the scatter factor. The Database Table Analysis report retrieves its data from the Db_TabAnalysis table.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In order for the Database Table Analysis report to display data, the Database Analysis job must first be run against the desired database. For more information on the Database Analysis job, see <a href="#">OpenEdge Management: Database Management</a>.</p>
Database Table Usage	dbTableStat	<p>Provides performance details for each table in the schema, including information related to the number of table updates, creates, and deletes. This report identifies which tables are the most active, allowing you to better structure your database areas by moving tables. The Database Table Utilization report retrieves its data from the Db_TableStat table in the OpenEdge Management Trend Database.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> OpenEdge Management reports on a default of 50 tables. Use the startup parameter <code>-tablerangesize</code> to increase this number, if necessary. This parameter must be set on the production database when it is started.</p>
Resource Alert Detail	alertIndividual	<p>Provides summary and detail information for alerts specific to a resource, including counts of the different types of alerts that have occurred, details of all severe alerts, and data entered when the alert was cleared. The Resource Alert Detail report retrieves its data from the Cf_Alert_Detail table in the OpenEdge Management Trend Database.</p>
Resource Alert Summary	alertGeneral	<p>Provides summary information about a site's alerts, including information sorted by the resource name. This report shows which of a site's resources cause the most problems. The Resource Alert Summary report retrieves its data from the Cf_Alert_Detail table in the OpenEdge Management Trend Database.</p>



**Table 2–1: OpenEdge Management-provided reports**

(7 of 9)

Report name	Template name	Description
Resource Status Detail	statusDetail	Provides a detail of status states for a resource. This report provides information that includes a category for each status change reported in the time frame chosen. Also, there are specific details for each status change within the database. The Resource Status Detail report retrieves its information from the Cf_Status table.
Resource Status Summary	statusSummary	Provides a summary of status states for all resources. This report provides information that includes a category for each status reported in the time frame chosen. The Resource Status Summary report retrieves its data from the Cf_Status table.
CPU Summary	systemCPU	Provides a summary of the defined CPU resource's performance. This report helps you track how well the CPU works, the different areas it works in, and how often it works in each area. Use the information from this report to identify growth in CPU usage over time. The CPU Summary report retrieves its data from the Sys_CPU table in the OpenEdge Management Trend Database.  <b>Note:</b> If run for a multi-CPU system, this report returns information based on all the CPUs together. For further information on individual CPUs, refer to the appropriate vendor's information.
File Summary	fileSummary	Provides size information about the defined file monitor. This report shows the average of the file size over the period being reported. Use this report to check the size of ASCII-based text files. This report does not typically deal with variable-length extents. The File Size Summary report retrieves its information from the Sys_FileSize table in the OpenEdge Management Trend Database.
Network Activity	network	Provides status summaries for the defined network resource, including the count of statuses received during the report period as well as the average response time of tests. Use the information in this report to monitor and flag potential network bottlenecks.

**Table 2–1: OpenEdge Management-provided reports***(8 of 9)*

Report name	Template name	Description
System Disk Device Activity	systemDisk	Provides performance information for defined disk devices, including the relationship between disk reads and writes and the average queue length of disk activity. Use this report to identify disk bottlenecks and a decline in disk performance. The System Disk Device Activity report retrieves its data from the Sys_Dev table in the OpenEdge Management Trend Database.
System Filesystem Usage	systemFilesystem	Provides usage information for defined local or remote file systems, including how fast disk space grows from all software (including OpenEdge). Use this report to debug actual or potential file space problems where OpenEdge temporary files reside. The System Filesystem Usage report retrieves its data from the Sys_Filesys table in the OpenEdge Management Trend Database.
System Memory Summary	systemMemory	Provides a summary of the defined memory resource's performance. By detailing how much memory is used and how much is available, this report helps identify growth in memory consumption. Combining the information in this report with that of the Database Buffer I/O report provides views of memory from the standpoint of both the system and OpenEdge. The System Memory Summary report retrieves this information from the Sys_Mem table in the OpenEdge Management Trend Database.
WebSpeed Application Profile	webSpeedProfile	Provides information on procedures run by the broker, including how many times the procedure ran, the average and maximum durations of each request, the number of successful requests, the number of errors, and the number of times each request stopped. The WebSpeed Application Profile report retrieves its data from the OE_ActWSProc, OE_ActBrk, OE_ActSrv, and OE_APPService tables in the OpenEdge Management Trend Database.

**Table 2–1: OpenEdge Management-provided reports**

(9 of 9)

Report name	Template name	Description
WebSpeed Performance	webSpeedPerformance	Provides performance information on broker, client, and agent activity. Broker activity information returned includes number of complete requests, number of queued requests, percentage of queued requests, average and maximum request duration, average and maximum CPU use, and average and maximum memory use. Client activity information returned includes average and maximum number of active clients and average and maximum number of client requests. Server activity information returned includes average and maximum CPU pool use, average and maximum memory pool use, average and maximum number of busy servers, average and maximum number of running servers, and average and maximum number of locked servers. The WebSpeed Performance report retrieves its data from the OE_ActBrk, OE_ActSrv, OE_APPService, and Sys_Process tables in the OpenEdge Management Trend Database.

For more information about OpenEdge Management Trend Database tables, see [OpenEdge Management: Trend Database Guide and Reference](#).

## Customizing graphical output

Each historical report is designed to display data in both graphical and tabular formats. You can customize the data displayed in the HTML graph report output. To do so, you must set the proper environment variable and identify the specific report fields or column headings that you want to include in the graph output.

See the “[Graphical output environment variables](#)” section on page 2–12 for more information about the two environment variables that affect graphical output. See the “[Report output field and column headings](#)” section on page 2–16 for the field and column headings.

### Graphical output environment variables

There are two environment variables that control how graphs display in HTML report output:

- **GRAPH1COLUMNS** — Used with report output associated with either a single resource or multiple resources. For example:
  - For instances reporting on single resources, GRAPH1COLUMNS controls the number of columns displayed in the graph. For example, most historical reports are designed to display graphical data in HTML output associated with report-related default fields. However, by adding the variable GRAPH1COLUMNS followed by other fields associated with a report, you can customize the graphic report output. See the “[Single resource output](#)” section on page 2–12 for an example.
  - For instances reporting on multiple resources, GRAPH1COLUMNS controls the number of graphs displayed. The output will contain one graph for each output category you indicate. Always enter the names of the output categories in quotes.
- **fathomResourcesPerGraph** — Used with report instances that report on multiple resources. This variable controls the number of resources displayed in each graph. The default number of resources displayed is five.

---

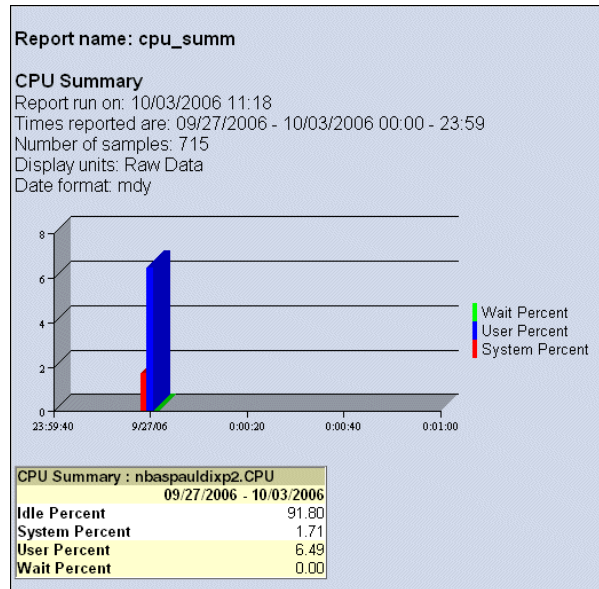
**Note:** Only AppServer and WebSpeed reports allow you to report on multiple resources.

---

#### Single resource output

[Figure 2–1](#) shows an example of the type of graph that appears when you run the CPU Summary report without GRAPH1COLUMNS defined. In instances when you do not choose to define environment variables in the **Environment** field on the **Create Report** page, OpenEdge Management creates a report graph using the values associated with a report type’s default fields.

The graph report output example in [Figure 2–1](#) uses the values associated with the CPU Summary report's default fields.

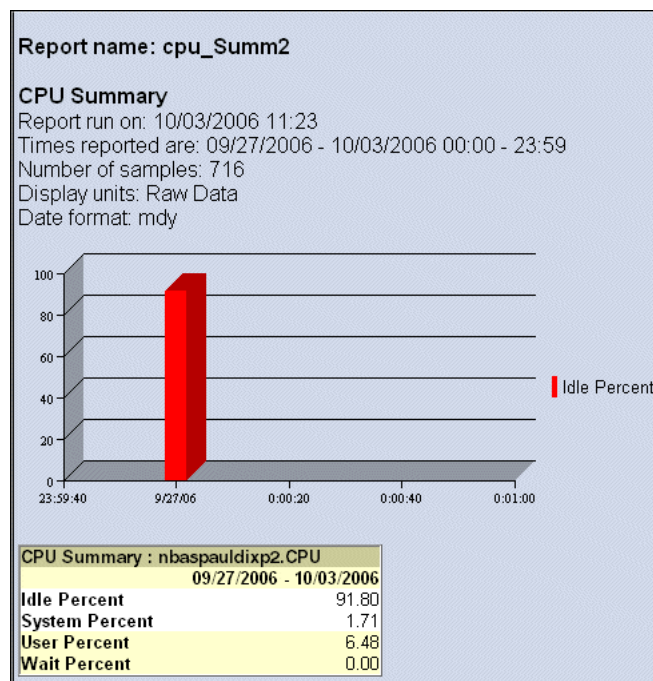


**Figure 2–1: CPU Summary output**

In contrast, the following code entered in the **Environment** field on the **Create Report** page shows how you can customize the graph output of the report by defining a field:

```
GRAPH1COLUMNS=CPU_Idle
```

When the CPU Summary report is run with this code, the data associated with the specified field appears. [Figure 2–2](#) shows this customized output.



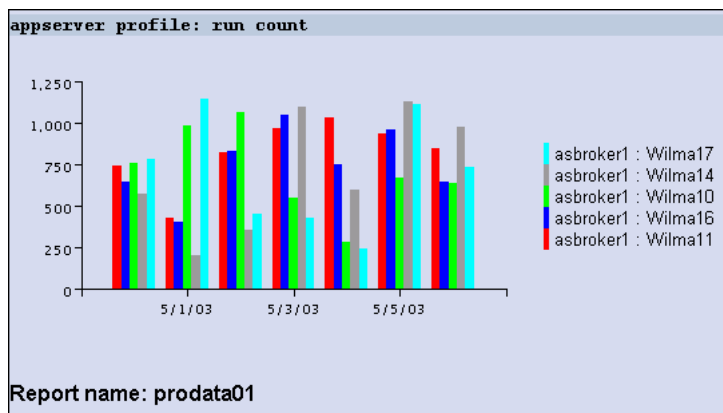
**Figure 2–2: Customized graph output for CPU Summary**

See the “[Report output field and column headings](#)” section on page 2–16 for a complete list of the column and field headings available for each report template.

### Multiple resources output

[Figure 2–3](#) shows an example of the type of graph that displays when you run the AppServer Application Profile report without the GRAPH1COLUMNS or the fathomResourcesPerGraph defined. In instances when you do not choose to define environment variables in the **Environment** field in the **Create Report** page, OpenEdge Management creates a report graph using the values associated with a report type’s default fields.

The graph report output example in [Figure 2–3](#) uses the values associated with the AppServer Application Profile report’s default fields.



**Figure 2–3: AppServer Application Profile output**

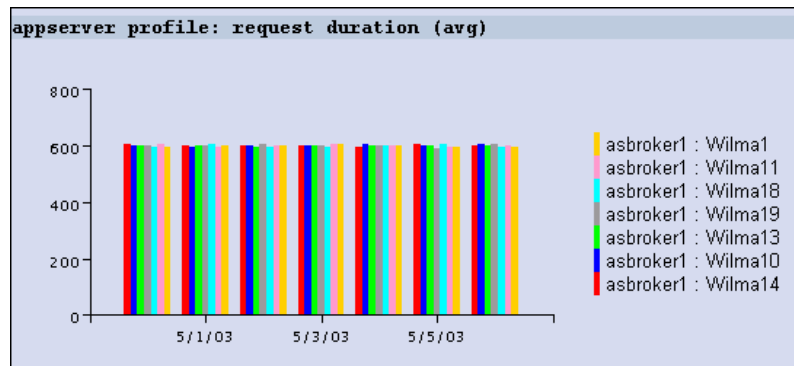
In contrast, the following information entered in the **Environment** field on the **Create Reports** page shows how you can customize the graph output of the report by defining:

- Column headings for GRAPH1COLUMNS
- Number of resources to display per graph for fathomResourcesPerGraph

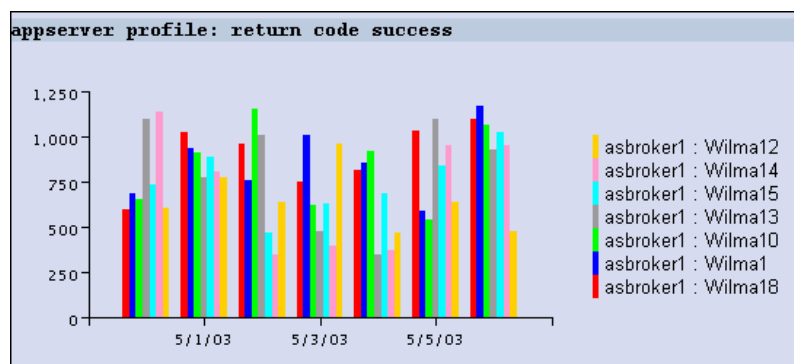
When the AppServer Application Profile report is run with the following code, only the column heading-related data, with the specified number of resources per graph, appears:

```
GRAPH1COLUMNS="Run Count,Request Duration (avg),Return Code Success"
fathomResourcesPerGraph="7"
```

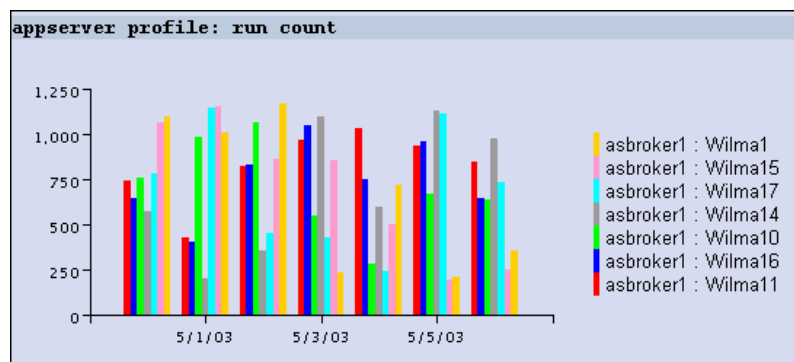
Figure 2–4, Figure 2–5, and Figure 2–6 show this customized output.



**Figure 2–4: Request duration graph**



**Figure 2–5: Return code success graph**



**Figure 2–6: Run count graph**

## Report output field and column headings

This section identifies the fields or column headings associated with each historical report template.

---

**Note:** Fields and column headings in this section that are identified with an asterisk (\*) are also the OpenEdge Management-supplied defaults associated with each report type.

---

### AppServer Application Profile

Table 2–2 identifies the AppServer Application Profile column headings.

**Table 2–2: AppServer Application Profile column headings**

Run Count*	Request Duration (avg)	Request Duration (max)
Return Code Success	Return Code Error	Return Code Quit
Return Code Stop	–	–

### AppServer Performance

Table 2–3, Table 2–4, and Table 2–5 identify the column headings for an AppServer Performance graphical report.

**Table 2–3: AppServer Client Activity column headings**

Average Active Clients*	Maximum Active Clients	Client Requests
Average Client Requests	Maximum Client Requests	Sample Count

**Table 2–4: AppServer Broker Activity column headings**

Requests Completed	Requests Queued	Requests Queued %
*Average Request Duration (ms)	Average CPU Usage %	Maximum CPU Usage %
Average Memory Usage (KB)	Maximum Memory Usage (KB)	Sample Count

**Table 2–5: AppServer Activity column headings**

Average Pool CPU Usage %	Maximum Pool CPU Usage %	Average Pool Memory Usage % (KB)
Maximum Pool Memory Usage (KB)	*Average Busy Server Count	Maximum Busy Server Count
Average Busy Server Time (ms)	Average Locked Server Count	Maximum Locked Server Count
Average Locked Server Time (ms)	Sample Count	–



## Database After-imaging

Table 2–6 identifies the column headings for a Database After-Imaging graphical report.

**Table 2–6: Database After-Imaging column headings**

AI Busy Buffer Waits	AI Bytes Written	AI No Buffers Available
AI Partial Writes	AI Records Written	Total AI Writes*
AIW AI Writes*	–	–

## Database Area Status

Table 2–7 identifies the column headings for a Database Area Status graphical report.

**Table 2–7: Database Area Status column headings**

Sample Count	Total Blocks	Hi Water Mark*
Free Blocks	RM Blocks	Blocks Available*
Pct. Blocks Available	–	–

## Database Before-imaging

Table 2–8 identifies the fields for a Database Before-Imaging graphical report.

**Table 2–8: Database Before-Imaging fields**

BI Busy Buffer Waits	BI Bytes Read	BI Bytes Written
BI Empty Buffer Waits	BI Partial Writes	BI Records Read
BI Records Written	Total BI Reads	Total BI Writes
BIW BI Writes	BI Reads	BI Writes

## Database Checkpointing

Table 2–9 identifies the column headings for a Database Checkpointing graphical report.

**Table 2–9: Database Checkpointing column headings**

Sample Count	Avg. Checkpoint Length (sec.)*	Avg. Buffer Scanned
Avg. Buffers on Ckpt Queue	Avg Buffers on APW Queue	Avg Buffers Flushed at Ckpt*

**Database Details**

Table 2–10 identifies the fields for a Database Details graphical report.

**Table 2–10: Database Details fields**

APW Queues	APW Queue Writes	Buffers Checkpointed
Buffers Scanned	Checkpoint Queue Writes	Checkpoints
APW DB Writes	Marked at Checkpoint	Scan Cycles
Scan Writes	Total DB Writes	Writes Deferred
Flushed at Checkpoint	Logical Reads	Logical Writes
O/S Reads	O/S Writes	Create Index Entry
Delete Index Entry	Find Index Entry	Free Block
Remove Locked Entry	Split Block	AI Reads
DB Data Block Reads	Data Block Writes	DB Index Block Reads
Index Block Writes	AI Busy Buffer Waits	AI Bytes Written
AI No Buffers Available	AI Partial Writes	AI Records Written
Total AI Writes	AIW AI Writes	BI Busy Buffer Waits
BI Bytes Read	BI Bytes Written	BI Empty Buffer Waits
BI Partial Writes	BI Records Read	BI Records Written
Total BI Reads	Total BI Writes	BIW BI Writes
Bytes Created	Bytes Deleted	Bytes Read
Bytes Updated	Fragments Created	Fragments Deleted
Fragments Read	Fragments Updated	Create Record
Delete Record	Record Locks	Read Record
Update Record	Record Waits	AI Writes
Allocated RM Space	BI Reads	BI Writes
Bytes Allocated	Commits	DB Acceses
Database Extends	DB Reads	DB Writes
RM Blocks Examined	Allocated From Free	Allocated From RM
Remove From RM	Return Free Block	Take Free Block
Undos	–	–

## Database Disk Information

Table 2–11 identifies the fields for a Database Disk Information graphical report.

**Table 2–11: Database Disk Information fields**

Sample Count	File Reads	File Writes
Buffer Writes	Unbuffered Writes	Buffered Reads
Unbuffered Reads	–	–

## Database Index Analysis

Table 2–12 identifies the column headings for a Database Index Analysis graphical report.

**Table 2–12: Database Index Analysis column headings**

Sample Count	Max Block Count	Avg Block Count
Max Byte Count	Avg Byte Count	Max Util Percent
Avg Util Percent*	Max Level Count	Avg Level Count

## Database Index Usage

Table 2–13 identifies the column headings for a Database Index Usage graphical report.

**Table 2–13: Database Index Utilization column headings**

Index Reads*	Index Splits	Index Creates
Index Deletes	–	–

## Database Locking

Table 2–14 identifies the fields for a Database Locking graphical report.

**Table 2–14: Database Locking fields**

Requests Cancelled	Downgrade	Excl Release
Exclusive Locks	Exclusive Requests	Exclusive Waits
Rec Get Grants	Rec Get Requests	Rec Get Waits
Shr Release	Share Locks	Share Requests
Share Waits	Upgrade Locks	Upgrade Requests
Upgrade Waits	–	–

**Database Buffer I/O**

Table 2–15 identifies the fields for a Database Buffer I/O graphical report.

**Table 2–15: Database Buffer I/O fields**

Writes Deferred	Flushed at Checkpoint	Logical Reads
O/S Reads	AI Busy Buffer Waits	AI No Buffers Available
AI Partial Writes	BI Busy Buffer Waits	BI Empty Buffer Writes
BI Partial Writes	—	—

**Database Record Information**

Table 2–16 identifies the fields for a Database Record Information graphical report.

**Table 2–16: Database Record Information fields**

Bytes Created	Bytes Deleted	Bytes Read
Bytes Updated	Fragments Created	Fragments Deleted
Fragments Read	Fragments Updated	Create Record
Delete Record	Record Locks	Read Record
Update Record	Record Waits	—

**Database Server Activity**

Table 2–17 identifies the column headings for a Database Server Activity graphical report.

**Table 2–17: Database Server Activity column headings**

Messages Received	Messages Sent	Bytes Received
Bytes Sent	Records Received*	Records Sent*
Min Users	Max Users	Avg Users

## Database Summary

Table 2–18 identifies the fields for a Database Summary graphical report.

**Table 2–18: Database Summary fields**

Buffers Checkpointed	Flushed at Checkpoint	Logical Reads
Logical Writes	O/S Reads	O/S Writes
Create Index Entry	Delete Index Entry	Find Index Entry
Free Block	Remove Locked Entry	Split Block
DB Data Block Reads	DB Index Block Reads	Index Block Writes
Total BI Writes	BIW BI Writes	Read Record
Commits	DB Acceses	Database Extends
DB Reads	DB Writes	—

## Database Table Analysis

Table 2–19 identifies the column headings for a Database Table Analysis graphical report.

**Table 2–19: Database Table Analysis column headings**

Sample Count	Max Record Count	Avg Record Count*
Max # of Bytes	Avg # of Bytes	Max # of Fragments
Avg # of Fragments	Max Scatter Factor	Avg Scatter Factor

## Database Table Usage

Table 2–20 identifies the column headings for a Database Table Usage graphical report.

**Table 2–20: Database Table Usage column headings**

Record Reads*	Record Updates*	Record Creates*
Record Deletes*	—	—

## CPU Summary

Table 2–21 identifies the fields for a CPU Summary graphical report.

**Table 2–21: CPU Summary fields**

User Percent*	System Percent*	Wait Percent*
Idle Percent	—	—

**File Summary**

Table 2–22 identifies the column headings for a File Summary graphical report.

**Table 2–22: File Summary column headings**

Sample Count	Average File Size (k)*	Minimum File Size (k)
Maximum File Size (k)	–	–

**Network Activity**

Table 2–23 identifies the column headings for a Network Activity graphical report.

**Table 2–23: Network Activity column headings**

Passed Sample Count	Average Response Time (ms)	Failed Sample Count
---------------------	----------------------------	---------------------

**System Disk Device Activity**

Table 2–24 identifies the column headings for a System Disk Device Activity graphical report.

**Table 2–24: System Disk Device Activity column headings**

Sample Count	Pct. Busy*	Avg. Queue Length
Avg. Wait Time (ms)	Avg. Serve Time (ms)	Minimum Busy Pct.
Maximum Busy Pct.	–	–

**System Filesystem Usage**

Table 2–25 identifies the column headings for a System Filesystem Usage graphical report.

**Table 2–25: System Filesystem Usage column headings**

Sample Count	Maximum Capacity (kb)	Pct. Used*
Average Available (kb)	Maximum Available (kb)	Minimum Available (kb)

**System Memory Summary**

Table 2–26 identifies the column headings for a System Memory Summary graphical report.

**Table 2–26: System Memory Summary column headings**

Sample Count	Average Physical Memory Used %	Average Physical Memory Used (MB)
Maximum Physical Memory Used (MB)	Average Virtual Memory Used %	Average Virtual Memory Used (MB)
Maximum Virtual Memory Used (MB)	Pages In	Pages Out

## WebSpeed Application Profile

Table 2–27 identifies the column headings for a WebSpeed Application Profile graphical report.

**Table 2–27: WebSpeed Application Profile column headings**

Run Count*	Average Request Duration (ms)	Maximum Request Duration (ms)
Sample Count	–	–

## WebSpeed Performance

Table 2–28, Table 2–29, and Table 2–30 identify the column headings for a WebSpeed Performance graphical report.

**Table 2–28: WebSpeed Client Activity column headings**

Average Active Clients*	Maximum Active Clients	Client Requests
Average Client Requests	Maximum Client Requests	Sample Count

**Table 2–29: WebSpeed Broker Activity column headings**

Requests Completed	Requests Queued	Requests Queued %
*Average Request Duration (ms)	Average CPU Usage %	Maximum CPU Usage %
Average Memory Usage (KB)	Maximum Memory Usage (KB)	Sample Count

**Table 2–30: WebSpeed Server Activity column headings**

Average Pool CPU Usage %	Maximum Pool CPU Usage %	Average Pool Memory Usage (KB)
Maximum Pool Memory Usage (KB)	*Average Busy Server Count	Maximum Busy Server Count
Average Busy Server Time (ms)	Average Locked Server Count	Maximum Locked Server Count
Average Locked Server Time (ms)	Sample Count	–





## **Working with Report Instances**

---

Once you create a report instance, you can run the report immediately or schedule it to run at a later time. You can also view information about all scheduled, completed, or running reports. This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Scheduling reports to run](#)
- [Viewing report output](#)
- [Viewing report history](#)
- [Scheduled reports](#)
- [Completed reports](#)
- [Running reports](#)

## Scheduling reports to run

A report instance will not run until you tell OpenEdge Management to run it immediately or you schedule it.



### To run a report immediately:

1. If the report's **Summary** page is not displayed, choose the report from the **Defined Reports** section of the list frame. The **Summary** page appears.
2. From the **Summary** page, click **Run Now**. A message appears acknowledging your report request.

After you run the report, you can view the output by clicking **View Last Output File**. See the “[Viewing report output](#)” section on page 3–4 for more information.



### To schedule a report to run at another time:

1. If the report's **Summary** page is not displayed, choose the report from the **Defined Reports** section of the list frame. The **Summary** page appears.
2. From the **Summary** page, click **Schedule**. The **Report Schedule** page appears:

**Report Schedule: buffer1**

Save Cancel

**Schedule**

**Frequency**

Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy): 3 / 10 / 2006

Start Time: 11 : 45 AM

Repeat interval: One time

Include days: ☒ Sun ☒ Mon ☒ Tue ☒ Wed ☒ Thu ☒ Fri ☒ Sat

Cron expression:  Assist Help

Enabled? ☒

Progress Software Corporation ([www.progress.com](http://www.progress.com))

3. Choose a start date and time.

4. Determine the repeat interval: **One time**, **At startup**, **Weekly from date**, **Monthly from date**, **Every 5 minutes**, **Every 15 minutes**, **Every 30 minutes**, **Every 60 minutes**, **Daily**, or **Cron expression**.

Use cron-based scheduling when you need a report to run at a specific time, such as according to a business period interval (on the last Friday of the month, or every ten minutes from 4 P.M. to 6 P.M. daily, for example).

You can include from one to five cron expressions (separated by semi-colons) in the **Cron expression** field in a job schedule. Once you click in the **Cron Expression** field, you can click **Assist** for help in choosing the month, day, date, etc., which will then be translated into cron expression format for you.

For more details about using cron expressions, click the **Cron expression** field **Help** button or see the chapter on jobs in [OpenEdge Management: Resource Monitoring](#).

5. Select which days to include.
6. Select the **Enabled** check box (if it is not already selected).
7. Click **Save**.

After the report's scheduled run, you can view the output by clicking **View Last Output File** from the **Summary** page.

## Viewing report output

After you run a report, you can view:

- The last output file for the report
- A list of output files for the report
- The history of the report

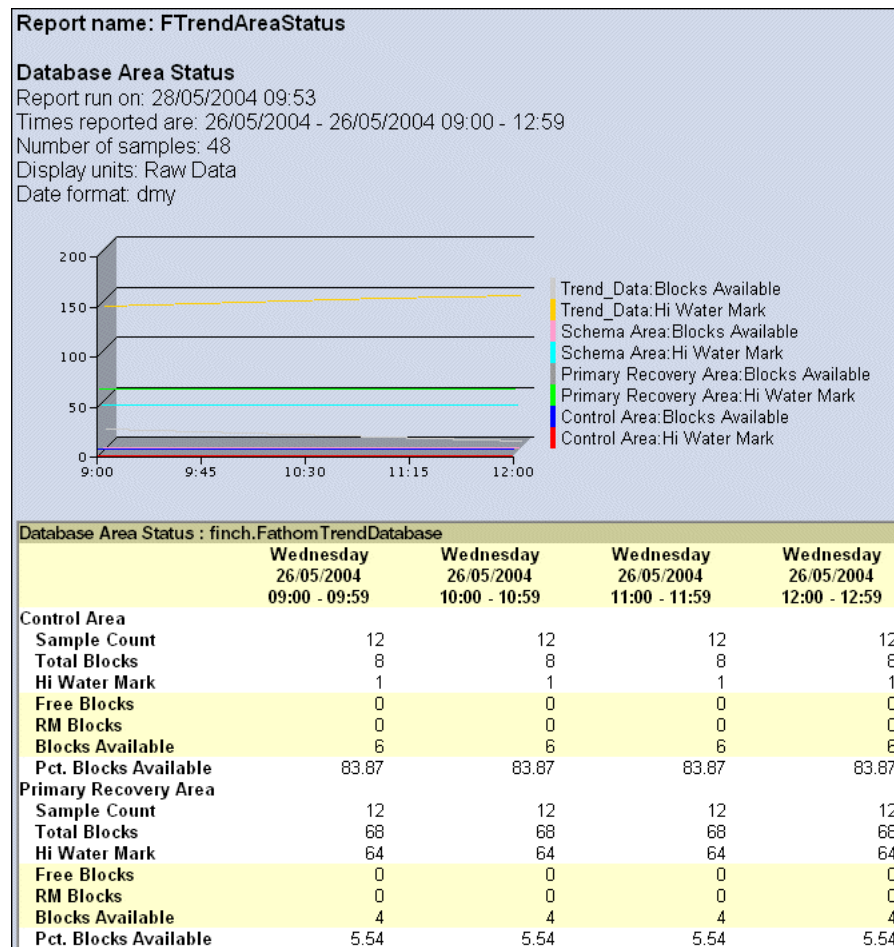


**To view the last output file generated for a report:**

1. If the report's **Summary** page is not displayed, choose the report from the **Defined Reports** section of the list frame. The **Summary** page appears.
2. Click **View Last Output File**. The report opens.
3. Use the scroll bar to review the output, or choose **File→Print** if you want a hard copy version.

The details that the report supplies depend on the type of report you are running.

Figure 3–1 shows the output from a **Database Area Status** report.



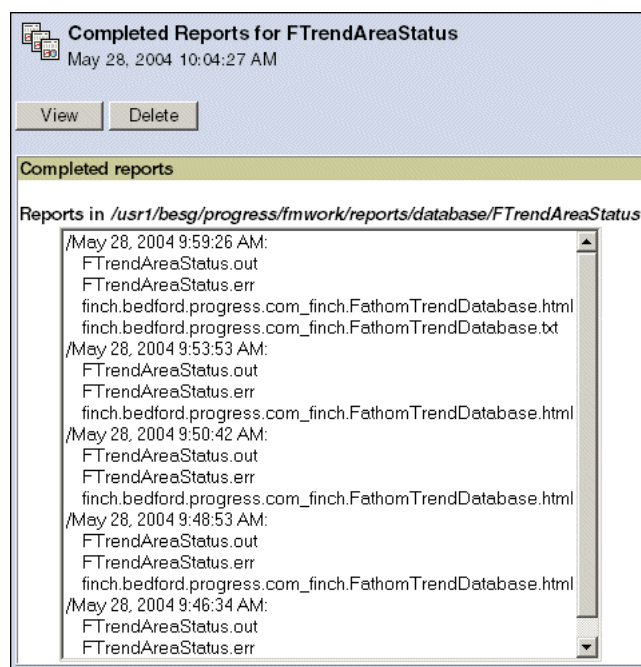
**Figure 3–1: Sample Database Area Status report output**

**Note:** Some reports include a category called Change Pct. If the difference between the first set of data and the last set of data is more than 20%, the change percentage is shown in the report. If the change is less than 20%, the column is empty.



**To see a list of all output files for a report:**

1. If the report's **Summary** page is not displayed, choose the report from the **Defined Reports** section of the list frame. The **Summary** page appears.
2. Click **List of Report Output Files**. The **Completed Reports** page appears with a list of the reports that have been created, as shown:



The following table describes the files that appear on the **Completed Reports** page:

Files with this extension	Contain the report . . .
.err	Errors
.html	Output in HTML format
.log	Debugging information (OpenEdge Management creates a debug log file when you select the <b>Generate debug log file</b> check box on the <b>Report Edit</b> page.)
.out	Status
.txt	Output in text format
.xml	Output in xml format, with debugging information

The most recently created files appear first.

---

**Note:** If a report is scheduled to run frequently, the list of output files can grow large.

---

3. Select the desired report file and click **View**. The display of report output depends on the report run and whether you chose to view the text or HTML file. For an example of HTML output, see [Figure 3–1](#). The following is an example of text output:

```
Report Name: FTrendAreaStatus

Database Area Status
Report run on: 28/05/2004 09:59
Times reported are: 26/05/2004 - 26/05/2004 09:00 - 12:59
Number of samples: 48
Display units: Raw Data
Date format: dmy
Resource name: finch.FathomTrendDatabase
```

	Wednesday 26/05/2004 09:00 - 09:59	Wednesday 26/05/2004 10:00 - 10:59	Wednesday 26/05/2004 11:00 - 11:59
<b>Control Area</b>			
Sample Count	12	12	12
Total Blocks	8	8	8
Hi Water Mark	1	1	1
Free Blocks	0	0	0
RM Blocks	0	0	0
Blocks Available	6	6	6
Pct. Blocks Available	83.87	83.87	83.87
<b>Primary Recovery Area</b>			
Sample Count	12	12	12
Total Blocks	68	68	68
Hi Water Mark	64	64	64
Free Blocks	0	0	0
RM Blocks	0	0	0
Blocks Available	4	4	4
Pct. Blocks Available	5.54	5.54	5.54



**To delete a report output file:**

1. Navigate to the **Completed Reports** page.
2. Select the output file you want to delete.
3. Click **Delete**.

## Viewing report history

Once a report instance has run, you can view summary information about it. OpenEdge Management displays the following information for each completed report instance:

- The report name
- The start time (when the report began running)
- The end time (when the report finished running)
- The exit code

A report's exit code indicates whether or not the process succeeded. Typically, an exit code of zero indicates success, while a nonzero code indicates an error. For more information on nonzero exit codes, search the log file. If a report running in Windows returns a positive, nonzero code, use the `net helpmsg` command for information.



### To view a report's history:

1. If the report's **Summary** page is not displayed, choose the report from the **Defined Reports** section of the list frame. The **Summary** page appears.
2. Click **View Report History**. The **Report History** page appears.
3. In the **Report History query** section, select the range of dates in the **From** and **To** fields.
4. Click **Submit**. The report's history appears on the bottom of the **Report History** page:

Report	Name	Start Time	End Time	Exit Code
	<a href="#">FTrendAreaStatus</a>	May 28, 2004 9:46:35 AM	May 28, 2004 9:46:42 AM	0
	<a href="#">FTrendAreaStatus</a>	May 28, 2004 9:48:54 AM	May 28, 2004 9:49:01 AM	0
	<a href="#">FTrendAreaStatus</a>	May 28, 2004 9:50:42 AM	May 28, 2004 9:50:47 AM	0
	<a href="#">FTrendAreaStatus</a>	May 28, 2004 9:53:54 AM	May 28, 2004 9:53:56 AM	0
	<a href="#">FTrendAreaStatus</a>	May 28, 2004 9:59:27 AM	May 28, 2004 9:59:31 AM	0

**Note:** The previous steps show how to access the history of a single report. For the history of all reports run, click **View Report History** from the **OpenEdge Management Reports** page (shown in [Figure 1-1](#)). Continue from [Step 3](#) in the previous procedure. The query returns results for any reports run during the date range.

To remove a report's history, follow the previous steps. After submitting the query dates, click **Purge Selection**. Once you purge a selection, you can no longer access the report's history for that time frame.

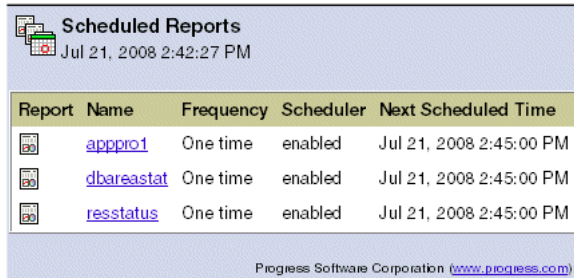
## Scheduled reports




Use the **Scheduled Reports** page to track all scheduled report instances.



To view a list of reports that are scheduled to run:

From the **OpenEdge Management Reports** Details page, click **View Scheduled Reports**. The **Scheduled Reports** page appears:



Report	Name	Frequency	Scheduler	Next Scheduled Time
	<a href="#">apppro1</a>	One time	enabled	Jul 21, 2008 2:45:00 PM
	<a href="#">dbareastat</a>	One time	enabled	Jul 21, 2008 2:45:00 PM
	<a href="#">resstatus</a>	One time	enabled	Jul 21, 2008 2:45:00 PM

Progress Software Corporation ([www.progress.com](http://www.progress.com))

Click a report name to go to the report's **Summary** page.

If an expected report instance does not appear on the **Scheduled Reports** page, make sure the **Enabled** box is checked on that report's **Edit** page. Only enabled reports appear in the **Scheduled Reports** list.



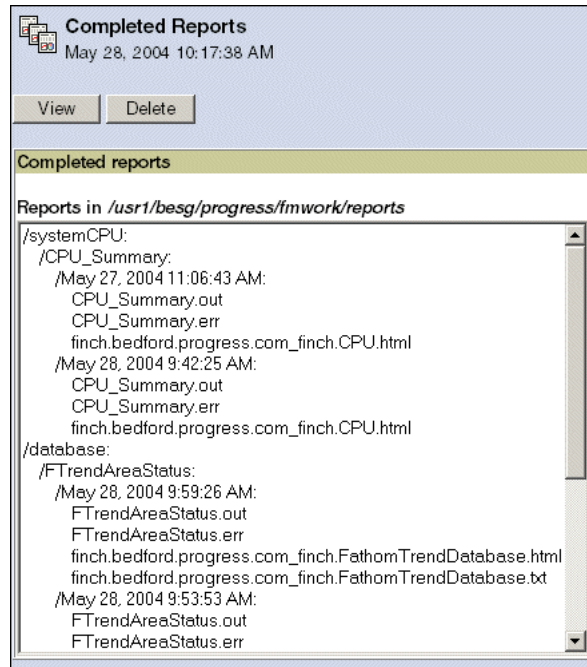
## Completed reports

Use the **Completed Reports** page to track which reports have run.



To view reports that have completed running:

Click **View Completed Reports** from the **OpenEdge Management Reports** page. A list of reports already run appears:



Note that each report is listed under its corresponding resource type, report name, and occurrence.



To view a report, select it and click **View**.



To delete a report, select it and click **Delete**. Click **OK** to confirm the deletion.

---

**Note:** Deleting reports from the **Report Viewer** removes the report output file. It does not delete the report's data from the OpenEdge Management Trend Database.

---



## Running reports

The **Running Reports** page displays the following details about each report:

- The report name
- The process ID
- The start time (when the report began running)
- The command executed to run the report
- Any parameters you defined for the command



To view a list of reports that are currently running, click **View Running Reports** from the **OpenEdge Management Reports** Details page. A list of reports appears:

Running Reports May 28, 2004 10:25:02 AM				
Name	PID	Start Time	Command	Parameters
 <a href="#">MailAlertDetail</a>	20061	May 28, 2004 10:25:01 AM	/usr1/besg/progress/dlc/bin/_progres	[-db, fathom, -H, localhost, MailAlertDetail,finch.SMTF
 <a href="#">FTrendAreaStatus</a>	20062	May 28, 2004 10:25:01 AM	/usr1/besg/progress/dlc/bin/_progres	[-db, fathom, -H, localhost, FTrendAreaStatus,finch.Fa Area Status,h,]

Clicking a report name brings you to the report's **Summary** page.

---

## Creating Custom Report Templates

---

Using OpenEdge Management, you can create your own report templates or modify any of the supplied templates. Once you edit a report template (or create your own), you need not re-enter the criteria each time you want to create a report instance.

This chapter explains how to work with custom report templates, as described in the following sections:

- [Creating a custom report template](#)
- [Editing the report template](#)
- [Copying the report template](#)
- [Deleting the report template](#)
- [Importing and exporting report templates](#)

## Creating a custom report template

You specify each OpenEdge Management report template's properties and characteristics on two pages. The first template page defines the properties that are related to the type of report. You cannot change these properties in the instances you create from the template. On the second page, you provide default values for the report instances. These values, such as the schedule, can be changed.



### To create a report template:

1. From the **OpenEdge Management Reports** Details page, click **Create Report Template**. The first of two **Report Template** pages appears. This first page consists of a **Template Properties** box divided into four sections. The first two sections are shown:

The screenshot shows a web form titled 'Information for the Create Report screen'. It contains three sections:

- Name:** A text input field.
- Menu group:** A text input field followed by an 'Existing:' label and a dropdown menu.
- Menu entry:** A text input field.
- Menu description:** A text input field with a small icon on the right.

2. You must provide the following information:
  - a. In the **Name** field, enter the report template name. Note that the name must be unique among the report templates. Note also that spaces are not allowed in the name fields on this page.
  - b. In the **Menu group** field, enter the name of the new menu group, or choose an existing menu group in the Existing field. (When you choose an existing group, the name automatically appears in the **Menu group** field.) The menu group is the heading under which the report template name appears (for example, **Database Reports**).
  - c. In the **Menu entry** field, enter the template name you want to appear on the **Custom Create Trend Report page** (for example, **Database Monthly Report**).
  - d. In the **Menu description** field, enter a brief description of the report template. This is the description that appears in the list of available report templates on the **Create Custom Trend Report** page under the name specified in [Step c](#).

3. Continue to the third section of the **Template Properties** box:

Source of eligible resources:

- ☒ Resources currently defined on the system
- ☐ Local resources in the trend database
- ☐ All resources in the trend database

Resource types:

Available	Selected
Network	
File	
AppServer	
WebSpeed	

If you choose AppServer or WebSpeed resource types, please choose a performance report or a profile report:

- ☒ Performance
- ☐ Profile

Limit how many resources can be included in the report

Databases:  All resources:

Under **Source of eligible resources**, choose one of the following:

- **Resources currently defined on the system** — Only those resources, such as databases, defined for a container. This is the default that all OpenEdge Management-provided report templates use, unless you modify the template and change it.
- **Local resources in the trend database** — Information obtained from whatever is in the local trend database. This might include resources no longer on your machine; information can be gathered from historical records.

---

**Note:** Use this option only if you are trending locally.

---

- **All resources in the trend database** — This includes local resources as well as resources that are not local but are trending to the trend database. The report instance will display choices such as the container name and the resource name. Selection lists for each site will be added to the page.

4. Under **Resource types**, review the available types: **Database**, **System CPU**, **System Memory**, **System Disk**, **System File system**, **Network**, **File**, **AppServer**, and **WebSpeed**.

Highlight a type, then click the right arrow to move it to the **Selected** column. To remove a type from the **Selected** column, highlight the type and then click the left arrow.

When creating a template for an AppServer or WebSpeed resource, indicate if the report should be a performance or profile report.

5. Under **Limit how many resources can be included in the report**, select how many database resources and how many total resources the report instance is allowed to select. You can choose up to three in each field. (Keep in mind that the **All resources** field includes databases.)

6. Continue to the fourth section of the **Template Properties** box:

Progress 4GL program to run:	<input type="text"/>
Title of generated report:	<input type="text"/>
Output file sub-directory:	<input type="text"/>

- a. In the **Progress 4GL program to run** field, enter the path to the ABL (formerly known as Progress 4GL) program to run when this report is scheduled.

When you create a report by using any one of the OpenEdge Management report templates, the particular ABL program that you use to run the report is provided in the `<OpenEdgeManagement-install-dir>\src` directory. When you create your own report template, you must provide the name of the ABL program to run. To run a program that you've written, copy the program into `<OpenEdgeManagement-install-dir>\src` and include the fully qualified path of your program in the **Progress 4GL program to run** field.

For more information about writing programs in the ABL, see *OpenEdge Development: Programming Interfaces*.

- b. In the **Title of generated report** field, enter the text that you want to use for the title in the report result.
- c. In the **Output file sub-directory** field, enter the location where the generated report output file will be stored when the report is run.

OpenEdge Management stores completed reports in a reports subdirectory in your working directory. You do not need to create this directory; OpenEdge Management creates it during the installation process. Within the reports subdirectory, there are subdirectories based on each Historical report type. Another set of subdirectories, based on the name of each report, is created within the report type subdirectories. OpenEdge Management names reports by their full path, followed by the year, month, day, hour, minute, and second of the report's generation, as well as by the site ID and the resource name.

The default directory for OpenEdge Management-provided reports is:

<code>&lt;OpenEdgeManagement-workdirectory&gt;\reports\&lt;resource-type&gt;</code>
---

7. Click **Save** at the top of the **Report Template** page to save the report template properties.

The second of two **Report Template** pages (the **Report Properties** page) appears with the **Name** field filled:

**Properties**

**Name:** First\_report

**Description:**

**Output formats:**

Select formats to create	
Available	Selected
Text	HTML

**Report format:** Weekly

**Report on daily information:** ☐

**Report Period:**

☒ Report for the previous 1 weeks, ☐ including the day the report is run

☐ Report for particular weeks (dd/mm/yyyy)

From: 26 / 9 / 2006 To: 2 / 10 / 2006

**Time period within the day to include in the report:**

☒ Full day (24 hours)

☐ Partial day

From: 1 : 45 PM To: 1 : 45 PM

**Display units:** raw data

**Environment**  
name=value pairs

**Account information**  
User name:  
Password:

**4GL client parameters:**

**Generate debug log file?** ☐

8. You must provide the following information:
- **Description** — A description of the template.
  - **Output Formats** — Whether you want the report's output in text, HTML, or both.
  - **Report Format** — The format for your report: **Hourly, Daily, Weekly, Monthly**. To break the report display into additional columns, select the **Report on** check box.
  - **Report period** — A previous number of days, or a block of days.
  - **Time period** — Either full day or a block of time.
  - **Display units** — The period of time, such as per second, per minute, per hour, per transaction, raw data, per record.

- **Environment** — Environment variables. Available environment variables depend on the type of report you are creating and your environment. For a list of environment variables available for the report, run the report with the **Generate debug log file** option on. The debug log file lists all environment variables and, if applicable, their values. Environment variables are preceded by **env** in the log file.

For a detailed explanation about environment variables, see the chapter on jobs in *OpenEdge Management: Resource Monitoring*.

- **User name** — Your user name. Providing this information is optional; you can also run the report using another user's name. If you do not supply a name, the report runs under the account given in the AdminServer.
- **Password** — Your password (optional; required only if you also enter a user name).
- **4GL client parameters** — Any other client parameters you want to pass to the ABL program that produces the report output.
- **Generate debug log file** — Whether you want to create a debug log file. Creating a debug log file allows you to examine the report's environment variables. When viewing the debug log file, lines beginning with **env** show the names and values of applicable environment variables.

---

**Note:** See the “[Report instances](#)” section on page 1–5 for details about entering information into the **Report Properties** page.

---

9. Click **Save**. The **Report Template Summary** page appears.

You can now edit or copy the template's characteristics, delete the template, or create a report instance to run based on the template.

Once you create a report instance from a report template, the two are no longer tied together. You can modify the characteristics of a report instance without affecting the template, and you can update the template without affecting the characteristics of a report instance you have already created.



## Editing the report template

Once you create a report template, you can edit it.



### To edit a report template:

1. From the **Report Summary** page, click **Edit**. The first template page appears.
2. Make whatever edits you want and click **Save**. The second template page appears.
3. Make your edits and click **Save**. The **Report Summary** page appears, reflecting the changes you have made.

## Copying the report template

You can copy the report template and use it as the basis for another template.



### To copy a report template:

1. From the **Report Summary** page, click **Copy**. The first template page appears.
2. Enter a unique name and a unique menu entry in the fields provided.
3. Click **Save**.

## Deleting the report template

After creating a report template, you may decide to delete it.



### To delete a report template:

1. From the **Report Summary** page, click **Delete**. A message appears asking you to confirm that you want to delete the template.
2. Click **OK** to confirm the deletion.

## Importing and exporting report templates

You can either import report templates into your own environment or export them to another environment.

For detailed information about importing and exporting templates, see [OpenEdge Management: Resource Monitoring](#).



## **Real-time Reports**

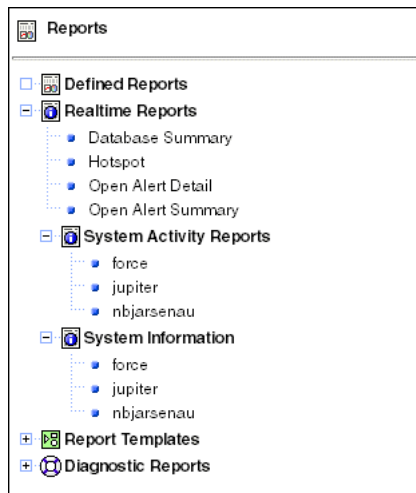
---

Real-time reports receive their information directly from resources. Because these reports are real-time, the data they contain represents the state of your system at the time of the report's generation. This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Introduction](#)
- [System Information report](#)
- [System Activity report](#)
- [Open Alert Detail report](#)
- [Hotspot report](#)
- [Database Summary report](#)
- [Open Alert Summary report](#)

## Introduction

To access real-time reports, expand the **Realtime Reports** category of the **Reports** list frame, as shown in [Figure 5–1](#).



**Figure 5–1: Real-time reports**

You can run the following real-time reports:

- **Database Summary report** — Displays a summary report of all databases
- **Hotspot report** — Displays a report of all resources with open alerts
- **Open Alert Detail report** — Displays a detailed report of all open alerts
- **Open Alert Summary report** — Displays a summary report of all open alerts
- **System Activity report** — Displays system performance and resource utilization details identified by container
- **System Information report** — Displays system and operating system information details identified by container

The sections that follow describe the contents of each type of report.

# System Information report

The System Information report displays the information shown in [Table 5–1](#).

**Table 5–1: System Information report details**

Category	Detail
Host information	Name of the host machine IP address for the host machine Host's system time Host's system up-time
Operating system	Operating system name Operating system version
OpenEdge Management	OpenEdge Management version number OpenEdge Management install directory OpenEdge Management work directory OpenEdge Management report directory OpenEdge Management up-time.
OpenEdge	OpenEdge version OpenEdge install directory
Java™	Java vendor Java version Java classpath
Paths	Library path System path

# System Activity report

The System Activity report displays the information shown in [Table 5–2](#).

**Table 5–2:      System Activity report details**

Category	Details
Host information	Name of the host machine Operating system version IP address System up-time
CPU utilization	Percentage of CPU that is busy Percentage of CPU being used Percentage of CPU kernel being used Percentage of CPU wait I/O
Memory utilization	Total system memory use Total swap memory use Pages input Amount of system free/used Amount of swap free/used Pages output

## Open Alert Detail report

The Open Alert Detail report displays the following alert statistics:

- OpenEdge Management up-time
- Most recent alert
- Worst-case severity
- Number of open alerts
- Number of unseen alerts
- Number of open alerts from last hour
- Number of open alerts from last 24 hours
- Number of monitored resources
- Number of resources with alerts
- Percentage of resources with alerts
- Number of internal alerts

For each alert, the report lists:

- Severity
- First occurrence
- Last occurrence
- Occurrence count
- Reason

## Hotspot report

The Hotspot report displays the following information for each resource that is a hot spot:

- Last date and time of the alert
- Name of the alert
- Severity of the alert
- Count of the alert



## Database Summary report

The Database Summary report displays the following information:

- Overall database statistics, including:
  - Total number of databases
  - Number of running databases
  - Number of databases licensed for monitoring
  - Number of databases with alerts
  - Percentage of databases with alerts
- Statistics for each database are listed separately and include:
  - Database location
  - Database status
  - Monitoring agent status
  - Polling status
  - Time in polling status
  - Number of alerts

## Open Alert Summary report

The Open Alert Summary report displays the following alert statistics:

- OpenEdge Management up-time
- Date and time of most recent alert
- Worst case severity
- Number of open alerts
- Number of unseen alerts
- Number of open alerts from last hour
- Number of open alerts from last 24 hours
- Number of monitored resources
- Number of resources with alerts
- Percentage of resources with alerts
- Number of internal alerts

The Open Alert Summary report also lists the following for each open alert:

- Last date and time of the alert
- Container in which the monitored resource resides
- Monitored resource
- Name of the alert
- Severity of the alert
- Count of the alert

---

## OpenEdge Management Diagnostic Reports

---

You access OpenEdge Management Diagnostic reports through the list frame. These reports provide information to help both you and technical support debug OpenEdge Management problems. The following sections detail the diagnostic tools:

- [Viewing OpenEdge Management log files](#)
- [OpenEdge Management Task Scheduler](#)
- [OpenEdge Management Work Scheduler](#)

## Viewing OpenEdge Management log files

From the **OpenEdge Management Reports** list frame, you can view the AdminServer log file (admserv.log).



To access the log file, expand the **Diagnostic Reports** category and click **AdminServer Log File**. The log file appears:

**File: admserv.log**  
AdminServer Log File  
Oct 3, 2006 2:10:26 PM

First Prior Next Last Reload

Go To

Show: 20 Overlap: 2

Display: ☒ Ascending ☐ Descending

**admserv.log log file summary**

Size of log:	171.90 KB
Lines in log:	1,538
Display start line:	1,519
% of log at start line:	98.8 %
Log file status:	unchanged

1,519	[10/3/06 11:47:42 AM]	[0]	[Fathom]	* Alert! Alert Name: DB_AgentCras
1,520	[10/3/06 11:51:10 AM]	[1]	[ConnectionManager]	Starting configuration: backord
1,521	[10/3/06 11:51:10 AM]	[2]	[ConnectionManager]	Starting process (primary) for
1,522	[10/3/06 11:51:10 AM]	[2]	[ConnectionManager]	Command = [C:\Progress\OpenE
1,523	[10/3/06 11:51:11 AM]	[2]	[ConnectionManager]	Juniper called to register itse
1,524	[10/3/06 11:51:11 AM]	[2]	[ConnectionManager]	Starting secondary servers... (
1,525	[10/3/06 11:51:13 AM]	[2]	[ConnectionManager]	Starting process (BI) for confi
1,526	[10/3/06 11:51:13 AM]	[2]	[ConnectionManager]	Command = [C:\Progress\OpenE
1,527	[10/3/06 11:51:15 AM]	[2]	[ConnectionManager]	Starting process (watchdog) for
1,528	[10/3/06 11:51:15 AM]	[2]	[ConnectionManager]	Command = [C:\Progress\OpenE
1,529	[10/3/06 11:51:17 AM]	[2]	[ConnectionManager]	Starting process (apw) for conf
1,530	[10/3/06 11:51:17 AM]	[2]	[ConnectionManager]	Command = [C:\Progress\OpenE
1,531	[10/3/06 11:51:17 AM]	[3]	[DatabaseAgent]	C:\Progress\OpenEdge\bin\dbage
1,532	[10/3/06 11:51:19 AM]	[3]	[ConnectionManager]	All auxiliary processes for con
1,533	[10/3/06 11:51:52 AM]	[3]	[Fathom]	Report: Backorders_10_3 started
1,534	[10/3/06 11:51:53 AM]	[3]	[Fathom]	Report: Backorders_10_3 ended,
1,535	[10/3/06 11:54:35 AM]	[3]	[Fathom]	Report: Backorders1_10_3 starte
1,536	[10/3/06 11:54:35 AM]	[3]	[Fathom]	Report: Backorders1_10_3 ended,
1,537	[10/3/06 11:55:46 AM]	[3]	[Fathom]	Report: Backorders_details star
1,538	[10/3/06 11:55:46 AM]	[3]	[Fathom]	Report: Backorders_details ende

A summary box provides these details:

- Size of log
- Lines in log
- Display start line
- Percentage of log at start line
- Log file status

You work with the file as follows:

- Click **First** to go to the beginning of the file.
- Click **Prior** to see the same number of entries preceding those you are currently viewing. For example, if you are viewing 20 entries and you click **Prior**, the preceding 20 entries appear.
- Click **Next** to see the same number of entries following those you are currently viewing. For example, if you are viewing 20 entries and you click **Next**, the following 20 entries appear.
- Click **Last** to see the final entries in the log file.

- Click **Reload** to refresh the log file.
- To go to a particular entry in the file, type the line number in the **Go To** field, and then click **Go To**.
- To specify how many entries you want to see at one time, type the number in the **Show** field. You can also specify how many entries can overlap in the **Overlap** field.
- Choose either **Ascending** or **Descending** to specify the sort order of the log file.

# OpenEdge Management Task Scheduler

The **Task Scheduler** page is provided for OpenEdge Management diagnostic purposes. If you encounter problems with OpenEdge Management jobs or reports, Technical Support will use the information provided by the Task Scheduler when debugging.

- To access the Task Scheduler, expand the **Diagnostic Reports** category and click **Task Scheduler**. The **OpenEdge Management Task Scheduler Diagnostics** page appears:

OpenEdge Management Task Scheduler Diagnostics							Oct. 3, 2:23 PM
<input type="button" value="Restart"/>							
Schedule	Resource	Type	State	Next Run	Run Count	Triggers	
nbaspauldixp2.Backorders1_10_3	Backorders1_10_3	Report	enabled	no schedule	0		
nbaspauldixp2.Backorders_10_3	Backorders_10_3	Report	enabled	no schedule	0		
nbaspauldixp2.Backorders_details	Backorders_details	Report	disabled	no schedule	0		
nbaspauldixp2.Backorders_details2	Backorders_details2	Report	disabled	no schedule	1		
nbaspauldixp2.Backorders_details3	Backorders_details3	Report	disabled	no schedule	1		
nbaspauldixp2.TrendDB10_3	TrendDB10_3	Report	enabled	no schedule	0		
nbaspauldixp2.buffer1	buffer1	Report	disabled	no schedule	0		
nbaspauldixp2.cpu_Summ1	cpu_Summ1	Report	disabled	no schedule	0		
nbaspauldixp2.cpu_Summ2	cpu_Summ2	Report	disabled	no schedule	0		
nbaspauldixp2.cpu_summ	cpu_summ	Report	disabled	no schedule	0		
nbaspauldixp2.db_details	db_details	Report	disabled	no schedule	0		
nbaspauldixp2.dba_job	dba_job	Job(action)	disabled	no schedule	0		
nbaspauldixp2.dbareastat2	dbareastat2	Report	enabled	no schedule	0		
nbaspauldixp2.dbareastat3	dbareastat3	Report	enabled	no schedule	0		
nbaspauldixp2.teste4	teste4	Job(action)	disabled	no schedule	0		
Trigger	Schedule	State	Previous Run	Next Run			

Table 6–1 describes the details that appear on the **Task Scheduler** page.

**Table 6–1: Task Scheduler Diagnostics** (1 of 2)

Table	Column heading	Description
Schedule		Internal name of the schedule
	Resource	Owning job or report resource name
	Type	Type of task ( <b>job</b> or <b>report</b> )
	State	State of the task ( <b>disabled</b> or <b>scheduled</b> )
	Next Run	Next scheduled run after the present time
	Run Count	Number of times the scheduled task has run since OpenEdge Management started
	Triggers	Name of any schedule triggers, if present (triggers contain the actual scheduling information)

**Table 6–1: Task Scheduler Diagnostics**

(2 of 2)

Table	Column heading	Description
Trigger		Internal name of the trigger, if one is present
	Schedule	Name of the owning schedule (this will match the names listed in the schedule table)
	State	State of the trigger: complete, default, error, none, normal, or paused
	Previous Run	Time stamp of the trigger's previous run
	Next Run	Time the trigger is next scheduled to run

---

**Note:** If the defined tasks are not scheduled to run (that is, they do not have a schedule defined or their schedules are not enabled), only the **Schedule** table appears on the **Task Scheduler** page.

---

OpenEdge Management uses the Quartz Enterprise Job Scheduler to run tasks. The **Restart** button allows you to stop and restart the Quartz Scheduler. Use the **Restart** button only when directed to do so by Technical Support.

---

**Note:** For more information about the Quartz Enterprise Job Scheduler, see <http://www.quartzscheduler.org>.

---

## OpenEdge Management Work Scheduler

The **Work Scheduler** page is provided for OpenEdge Management diagnostic purposes. If you encounter problems with OpenEdge Management, Technical Support will use the information provided by the Work Scheduler when debugging.



To access the Work Scheduler, expand the **Diagnostic Reports** category and click **Work Scheduler**. The **OpenEdge Management Work Scheduler Diagnostics** page appears:

OpenEdge Management Work Scheduler Diagnostics Oct. 3, 2:27 PM		
Scheduled Work	UnScheduled Work	Trend Work
Scheduled count: 7703	Scheduled count: 6	Scheduled count: 1936
Drop count: 0	Drop count: 0	Drop count: 0
Thread count: 17	Thread count: 6	Thread count: 1
Thread max: 25	Thread max: 25	Thread max: 1
Threads active: 0	Threads active: 0	Threads active: 0
Queue size: 0	Queue size: 0	Queue size: 0
Queue capacity: 250	Queue capacity: 250	Queue capacity: 1000
Queue threshold: 5	Queue threshold: 0	Queue threshold: 0
Queue highwater mark: 5	Queue highwater mark: 1	Queue highwater mark: 41
Thread Detail	Thread Detail	Thread Detail

For more detail about a work category, click the **Thread Detail** button below it.



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# Index

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## A

- ABL (formerly 4GL)  
and running reports 4–4
- AppServer Application Profile report 2–3,  
2–16
- AppServer Performance report 2–4, 2–16
- AppServer reports 2–2, 2–12
  - AppServer Application Profile 1–8, 2–3,  
2–14, 2–16
  - AppServer Performance 1–9, 2–4, 2–16

## C

- CPU Summary report 2–9, 2–21
- Cron expressions 3–3

## D

- Database After-imaging report 2–4, 2–17
- Database Analysis job 2–6, 2–8
- Database Area Status report 2–4, 2–17
- Database Before-imaging report 2–5, 2–17
- Database Buffer I/O report 2–5, 2–10, 2–20
- Database Checkpointing report 2–5, 2–17
- Database Details report 2–5, 2–18

- Database Disk Information report 2–6, 2–19
- Database Index Analysis report 2–6, 2–19
- Database Index Usage report 2–6, 2–19
- Database Locking report 2–7, 2–19
- Database Record Information report 2–7,  
2–20
- Database reports 1–10
  - Database After-imaging 2–4, 2–17
  - Database Area Status 2–4, 2–17
  - Database Before-imaging 2–5, 2–17
  - Database Buffer I/O 2–5, 2–10, 2–20
  - Database Checkpointing 2–5, 2–17
  - Database Details 2–5, 2–18
  - Database Disk Information 2–6, 2–19
  - Database Index Analysis 2–6, 2–19
  - Database Index Usage 2–6, 2–19
  - Database Locking 2–7, 2–19
  - Database Record Information 2–7, 2–20
  - Database Server Activity 2–7, 2–20
  - Database Summary 2–7, 2–21
  - Database Table Analysis 2–8, 2–21
  - Database Table Usage 2–6, 2–8, 2–21
- Database Server Activity report 2–7, 2–20
- Database Summary report 2–7, 2–21
- Database Table Analysis report 2–8, 2–21
- Database Table Usage report 2–6, 2–8, 2–21
- Diagnostic reports 1–3
  - Task Scheduler 1–3, 6–4
  - Work Scheduler 1–3, 6–6

**E**

Environment variables  
    fathomResourcesPerGraph 2–12  
    GRAPHICOLUMNS 2–12

Exit codes 3–7

**F**

File Summary report 2–9, 2–22

**G**

General reports  
    Resource Alert Detail 1–10, 2–8  
    Resource Alert Summary 2–8  
    Resource Status Detail 1–10, 2–9  
    Resource Status Summary 2–9

**H**

Historical reports  
    customizing graphical report output 2–12  
    environment variables 2–12

**I**

-idxrangesize startup parameter 2–6

Importing and exporting report templates  
    4–7

Index range size (-idxrangesize) startup  
    parameter 2–6

**L**

Log file viewer 1–3, 6–2

**N**

Network Activity report 2–9, 2–22

**R**

Real-time reports 1–3, 5–1  
    Database Summary 5–2, 5–7  
    Hotspot 5–2, 5–6  
    Open Alert Detail 5–2, 5–5  
    Open Alert Summary 5–2, 5–8  
    System Activity 5–2, 5–4  
    System Information 5–2, 5–3

**Reports**

    creating 5–2  
        an instance 1–5  
        templates for 4–2  
    determining what type to create 2–3  
    diagnostic 1–3, 6–1  
    directory 4–4  
    historical 1–3  
    history 1–2  
    log file 1–3  
    output 1–2  
    real-time 1–3, 5–2  
    running immediately 3–2  
    scheduling to run 3–3  
    template  
        importing and exporting 4–7  
        menu properties 4–2  
        properties 4–4, 4–5  
        resource site and source 4–3  
        summary 4–6  
    templates 2–2  
    terminology 1–2  
    trend 2–2  
    types provided by OpenEdge  
        Management 2–3  
    using ABL (formerly Progress 4GL) to  
        run 4–4  
    viewing  
        a list of output files 3–5  
        completed 3–9  
        history 3–7  
        log file 6–2  
        output 3–4  
        running 3–10  
        scheduled 3–8  
        the last output file 3–4

Resource Alert Detail report 2–8

Resource Alert Summary report 2–8

Resource Status Detail report 2–9

Resource Status Summary report 2–9

Running a report immediately 3–2

**S**

Startup parameters

    Index range size (-idxrangesize) 2–6  
    Table range size (-tablerangesize) 2–8

System Disk Device Activity report 2–10,  
    2–22

System Filesystem Usage report 2–10, 2–22

System Information report 5–3

System Memory Summary 2–10

System Memory Summary report 2–22

**System reports**

- CPU Summary 1–10, 2–9, 2–13, 2–21
- File Summary 2–9, 2–22
- Network Activity 1–10, 2–9, 2–22
- System Disk Device Activity 1–10, 2–10, 2–22
- System Filesystem Usage 2–10, 2–22
- System Memory Summary 1–10, 2–10, 2–22

**T**

Table range size (-tablerangesize) startup parameter 2–8

-tablerangesize startup parameter 2–8

Task Scheduler 1–3, 6–4

**V****Viewing**

- completed reports 3–9
- report history 3–7
- running reports 3–10
- scheduled reports 3–8

**W**

WebSpeed Application Profile report 2–10, 2–23

WebSpeed Performance report 2–11, 2–23

**WebSpeed reports**

- WebSpeed Application Profile 1–8, 2–10, 2–23
- WebSpeed Performance 1–9, 2–11, 2–23

Work Scheduler 1–3, 6–6

