

# **Progress Fathom Management Standard Edition**

## **Installation and Configuration Guide**

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# Preface

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This Preface contains the following sections:

- [Purpose](#)
- [Audience](#)
- [Fathom Management with OpenEdge or Progress](#)
- [Organization of this manual](#)
- [Typographical conventions](#)

### Purpose

This manual describes how to install and configure Progress® Fathom™ Management Standard Edition on Windows and UNIX systems. The manual contains installation requirements, CPU and memory requirements, a description of new features, information about upgrade procedures, details about using secure communications, and a description of how to begin configuring and working with Fathom.

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**Note:** The term Fathom as used throughout this guide refers to Fathom Management Standard Edition.

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### Audience

This manual is intended for users and administrators of the Fathom Management product.

### Fathom Management with OpenEdge or Progress

This version of Fathom Management runs against the following:

- OpenEdge 10.0B.
- Progress Version 9.1D and the 9.1D09 service pack.

For the sake of simplicity, the procedures and screen shots provided in this manual refer to running Fathom against OpenEdge 10.0B. Unless indicated otherwise, however, the procedures are the same for both Progress Version 9.1D with the 9.1D09 service pack and OpenEdge 10.0B. For example, if a procedure refers to an OpenEdge database, the procedure applies to a Progress database as well.

### Organization of this manual

#### [Chapter 1, “Before You Install Fathom Management Standard Edition”](#)

Describes planning considerations, system requirements, and license requirements.

#### [Chapter 2, “Installing Fathom Management Standard Edition on Windows”](#)

Provides instructions for installing, upgrading, and uninstalling Fathom on Windows systems.

#### [Chapter 3, “Installing Fathom Management Standard Edition on UNIX”](#)

Provides instructions for installing, upgrading, and uninstalling Fathom on UNIX systems.

#### Chapter 4, “Introducing Fathom Management Standard Edition”

Provides an introduction to the Fathom Management Standard Edition configuration.

#### Chapter 5, “Setting Up Fathom for the First Time”

Describes how to select initial configuration options.

#### Chapter 6, “Configuring Remote Monitoring for Fathom”

Provides information about how to set up remote monitoring for Fathom.

#### Chapter 7, “Administering Fathom”

Provides information about administering Fathom after the initial installation: continuing with Fathom after an upgrade, reviewing product configuration, updating licensing information, changing initial Fathom configuration options, setting up users as operators or administrators, setting other preferences, and working with Fathom by using the command-line interface.



#### Chapter 8, “Setting up Secure Communications for Fathom Management”

Describes how to set up the HTTPS protocol for use with the Fathom Management Web server and the FathomTrendDatabase (when trending to a remote database). The chapter explains the process of creating a keystore; requesting, obtaining, and then importing a signed certificate; and then adding the signed certificate to the keystore.

#### “Glossary”

## Typographical conventions

This manual uses the following typographical conventions:

| Convention  | Description  |
|---|--|
| <b>Bold</b>   | Bold typeface indicates commands or characters the user types, or the names of user interface elements.  |
| <i>Italic</i>   | Italic typeface indicates the title of a document, provides emphasis, or signifies new terms.  |
| <b>SMALL, BOLD<br/>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 hyphen between key names indicates a <i>simultaneous</i> 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 <i>sequential</i> 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, and for system output and filenames.   |
| <i>Fixed-width italics</i>  | Fixed-width italics indicate variables in syntax statements.   |
| <b>Fixed-width bold</b>   | Fixed-width bold indicates variables with special emphasis.  |
| UPPERCASE<br>fixed width  | Uppercase words are Progress® 4GL language keywords. Although these always are 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.  |

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# Before You Install Fathom Management Standard Edition

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This chapter describes the system requirements you must consider and the tasks you must perform before you install Fathom. The chapter also provides important details about Fathom CPU, memory, and licensing requirements, as described in the following sections:

- [Fathom with OpenEdge 10.0B or Progress Version 9.1D](#)
- [Planning your installation](#)
- [System requirements](#)
- [CPU and memory requirements](#)

## Fathom with OpenEdge 10.0B or Progress Version 9.1D

This manual provides details about installing and configuring Fathom Management Standard Edition. You can install Fathom against OpenEdge™ 10.0B or Progress® Version 9.1D (with the appropriate service pack), and the specific requirements for each environment are provided here.

For the sake of simplicity, the steps and screen samples shown throughout this manual reflect the installation and configuration of Fathom Management in an OpenEdge 10.0B environment.

## Planning your installation

Fathom Management Standard Edition is a browser-based management tool that you can use to monitor databases, files, networks, Progress® OpenEdge™ components, and system resources in an OpenEdge environment. Fathom consists of agents that collect monitoring data and a database that stores this monitoring data.

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**Note:** The term Fathom as used throughout this guide refers to Fathom Management Standard Edition.

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The way you plan the Fathom installation depends on whether you are:

- Installing Fathom for the first time.
- Upgrading an existing version of Fathom.

## Installing Fathom for the first time

There are several factors to consider before you install Fathom for the first time. For example, you should analyze what you need to monitor before you begin the installation. You also need to decide where to install Fathom components.

**To prepare to install Fathom:**

1. Determine the names and locations of the resources you need to monitor.

The resources can include local network-based services and the following local and remote resources: database, CPU, memory, file system, disk, AppServer™, NameServer, and WebSpeed® Transaction server.

2. Determine whether you are installing Fathom against an OpenEdge10.0B or a Progress Version 9.1D product.

If you are installing the latest release of Fathom with a Progress Version 9.1D product, you must also install a service pack before you install Fathom. See the [“Progress Version 9.1D”](#) section on page 1–5 for details.

3. Determine whether to save monitoring information to the FathomTrendDatabase and, if saving the monitoring information, where to locate the FathomTrendDatabase.

The FathomTrendDatabase stores the monitoring information that Fathom collects. During configuration, you can choose whether to save monitoring information locally, remotely, or not at all. Before installation, you should decide if you want to save this data and where you want to save it.

Fathom automatically creates the FathomTrendDatabase if you have an OpenEdge™ Enterprise RDBMS, an OpenEdge™ Workgroup RDBMS, or an OpenEdge™ Personal database installed on the same machine where you are installing Fathom.

If you decide to save monitoring information remotely, the remote machine must have both a database (Enterprise, Workgroup, or Personal) and Fathom installed. In other words, you cannot just copy a trending database to a remote machine. The local instance of Fathom needs to communicate with a remote instance of Fathom to use the remote trending database.

4. Determine how monitoring might affect system performance.

The more resources you monitor, the more system resources Fathom uses. If you plan to monitor a large number of database servers and network services in your configuration, you might want to consider configuring additional Fathom instances, both locally and remotely.

See the “[CPU and memory requirements](#)” section on page 1–13 for more information.

5. Determine where to install Fathom.

Based on the decisions you made in Steps 1 through 4, you can install Fathom locally on the machine with the monitored resources or on a separate or standalone machine.

See the “[Product support](#)” section on page 1–5 for more information.

## Upgrading an earlier version of Fathom

If you are upgrading an earlier version of Fathom, be sure to make a backup copy of your current Fathom install directory before beginning the upgrade.

If you are upgrading on a UNIX platform, also make a backup copy of the following three files:

- Fathom\_env
- Fathomcp\_env
- .fathom

You can find the first two files in the following directory:

```
<OpenEdge-install-dir>/bin
```

You can find the .fathom file (which is hidden) in the following directory:

```
<OpenEdge-install-dir>
```

## System requirements

Most of the system requirements for Fathom are the same as those for OpenEdge 10.0B.

Any additional requirements for Fathom running against Progress Version 9.1D are outlined in this section.

### Progress Version 9.1D

You must install the latest Progress Version 9.1D service pack, which is currently 9.1D09, **before** you install Fathom. You can find the service pack on the Progress Version 9.1D service pack CD that accompanies the Fathom product.

### Product support

To use all of Fathom's features, you must install products that support the following functionality:

- The AdminServer.
- A database, to allow trending of Fathom data.
- A client networking license, to allow Fathom to run standard jobs and reports.

The products must be either OpenEdge 10.0B or Progress Version 9.1D with the appropriate service pack.

Although the requirements listed above seem simple enough, the licenses for many products include components of other products. For example, the Progress Version 9.1D ProVision product includes all three of the required components listed above; however, the WebSpeed Workshop product includes the AdminServer and a networking license, but no database.

See [Table 1–1](#) to determine the Fathom functionality that is available with an installation of specific OpenEdge 10.0B products and also see where there might be limitations on Fathom functionality based on licensing.

**Table 1–1: OpenEdge 10.0B products that support Fathom**

| <b>OpenEdge product</b>                | <b>Admin Server</b> | <b>OpenEdge database</b> | <b>Client networking</b> | <b>Fathom runs</b> | <b>Fathom trends</b> | <b>Fathom reports and jobs</b> |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Client Networking                      | No                  | No                       | Yes                      | No                 | No                   | No                             |
| NameServer                             | Yes                 | No                       | No                       | Yes                | No                   | No                             |
| Personal Database                      | Yes                 | Yes                      | Yes                      | Yes                | Yes                  | Yes                            |
| Workgroup Database                     | Yes                 | Yes                      | No                       | Yes                | Yes                  | No                             |
| Enterprise Database                    | Yes                 | Yes                      | No                       | Yes                | Yes                  | No                             |
| OpenEdge™ Studio                       | Yes                 | Yes                      | Yes                      | Yes                | Yes                  | Yes                            |
| OpenEdge Development Server            | Yes                 | Yes                      | Yes                      | Yes                | Yes                  | Yes                            |
| OpenEdge Application Server Basic      | Yes                 | No                       | Yes                      | Yes                | No                   | Yes                            |
| OpenEdge Application Server Enterprise | Yes                 | No                       | Yes                      | Yes                | No                   | Yes                            |
| 4GL Development                        | No                  | Yes                      | Yes                      | No                 | No                   | No                             |
| Query/Results                          | No                  | No                       | Yes                      | No                 | No                   | No                             |

See [Table 1–2](#) to determine the Fathom functionality that is available with an installation of specific Progress Version 9.1D products and also see where there might be limitations on Fathom functionality based on licensing.

**Table 1–2: Progress Version 9.1D09 products that support Fathom**

(1 of 2)

| <b>Progress product</b>           | <b>Admin Server</b> | <b>Progress database</b> | <b>Client networking</b> | <b>Fathom runs</b> | <b>Fathom trends</b> | <b>Fathom reports</b> |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Client Networking                 | No                  | No                       | Yes                      | No                 | No                   | No                    |
| NameServer                        | Yes                 | No                       | No                       | Yes                | No                   | No                    |
| Personal Database                 | Yes                 | Yes                      | Yes                      | Yes                | Yes                  | Yes                   |
| Workgroup Database                | Yes                 | Yes                      | No                       | Yes                | Yes                  | No                    |
| Enterprise Database               | Yes                 | Yes                      | No                       | Yes                | Yes                  | No                    |
| ProVision                         | Yes                 | Yes                      | Yes                      | Yes                | Yes                  | Yes                   |
| ProVision Development Server      | Yes                 | No                       | Yes                      | Yes                | No                   | Yes                   |
| ProVision Plus                    | Yes                 | Yes                      | Yes                      | Yes                | Yes                  | Yes                   |
| ProVision Plus Development Server | Yes                 | No                       | Yes                      | Yes                | No                   | Yes                   |
| Secure AppServer                  | Yes                 | No                       | Yes                      | Yes                | No                   | Yes                   |
| SonicMQ Adapter                   | Yes                 | No                       | No                       | Yes                | No                   | No                    |
| SQL Server Enterprise             | Yes                 | No                       | No                       | Yes                | No                   | No                    |
| SQL Server Personal               | Yes                 | No                       | No                       | Yes                | No                   | No                    |

**Table 1–2: Progress Version 9.1D09 products that support Fathom** (2 of 2)

| Progress product                       | Admin Server | Progress database | Client networking | Fathom runs | Fathom trends | Fathom reports |
|--|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| WebSpeed Enterprise Transaction Server | Yes          | No                | Yes               | Yes         | No            | Yes            |
| WebSpeed Workshop                      | Yes          | No                | Yes               | Yes         | No            | Yes            |
| 4GL Development                        | No           | Yes               | Yes               | No          | No            | No             |
| Query/Results                          | No           | No                | Yes               | No          | No            | No             |

As shown in [Table 1–2](#), there are three Progress Version 9.1D products that support all of Fathom Management’s functionality: Personal Database, ProVision, and ProVision Plus. To achieve full functionality with any other Progress products, you must install two Progress products; for example, install Enterprise Database and Client Networking together, or Workgroup Database and any WebSpeed product.

## Platform support

Fathom is designed to run on a subset of the platforms supported by OpenEdge 10.0B or Progress Version 9.1D or later. [Table 1–3](#) lists the supported platforms, minimum patch requirements (if applicable), and notes or other minimum service pack requirements for OpenEdge 10.0B.

**Table 1–3: Platforms that support Fathom against OpenEdge 10.0B**

| <b>Platform</b>  | <b>OpenEdge minimum requirements</b> | <b>Notes and/or other minimum service pack requirements</b> |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows XP (Professional)</li> <li>Windows 2000 server</li> <li>Citrix Metaframe XP and 2K</li> <li>Windows Server 2003 Standard</li> </ul> | 10.0B                                | JVM version 1.4   |
| HP-UX 11i (32-bit, 64-bit)   | 10.0B                                | JVM version 1.4   |
| IBM AIX 5L (32-bit, 64-bit)  | 10.0B                                | JVM version 1.4   |
| SUN Solaris Sparc 9 (32-bit, 64-bit)   | 10.0B                                | JVM version 1.4   |
| HP Tru64 UNIX (64-bit) 5.1B  | 10.0B                                | JVM version 1.4   |
| RedHat Linux Advanced Server 2.1   | 10.0B                                | JVM version 1.4   |
| SuSE Enterprise Server 8   | 10.0B                                | JVM version 1.4   |
| Turbo Linux Server 8   | 10.0B                                | JVM version 1.4   |
| Linux (32-bit) INTEL   | 10.0B                                | JVM Version 1.4   |

Table 1–4 lists the supported platforms, minimum patch requirements (if applicable), and notes or other minimum service pack requirements. for Progress Version 9.1D09.

**Table 1–4: Platforms that support Fathom against Progress 9.1D09** (1 of 3)

| <b>Platform</b>                        | <b>Progress<br/>Version 9.1D09<br/>minimum patch<br/>requirements</b> | <b>Notes and/or other<br/>minimum service<br/>pack requirements</b>   |
|--|---|---|
| Windows NT 4.0<br>(Server/Workstation) | 9.1D09  | Service Pack 6a.  |
| Windows NT 4.0 Terminal<br>Server      | 9.1D09  | Service Pack 4.   |
| Windows 2000<br>(Server/Professional)  | 9.1D09  | Service Pack 1.   |
| Windows XP Professional                | 9.1D09  | –   |
| HP-UX 11.0, 11i (32-bit)               | 9.1D09  | Requires patch<br>XSWGR1100 general<br>release patches, plus<br>PHSS_22543,<br>PHSS_22868,<br>PHSS_22478, or their<br>successors. |
| HP-UX 11.0, 11i (64-bit)               | 9.1D09  | Requires patch<br>XSWGR1100 general<br>release patches, plus<br>PHSS_22543,<br>PHSS_22868,<br>PHSS_22478, or their<br>successors. |
| IBM AIX 4.3.3 (32-bit)                 | 9.1D09  | 1.3.0 IBM build<br>ca130-20020117.<br><br>This was available as<br>patch PTF9 for the IBM<br>JVM.                                 |

**Table 1–4: Platforms that support Fathom against Progress 9.1D09** (2 of 3)

| <b>Platform</b>                                    | <b>Progress<br/>Version 9.1D09<br/>minimum patch<br/>requirements</b> | <b>Notes and/or other<br/>minimum service<br/>pack requirements</b>   |
|--|---|---|
| IBM AIX 5L (32-bit)                                | 9.1D09  | 1.3.0 IBM build<br>ca130-20020117.<br><br>This was available as<br>patch PTF9 for the IBM<br>JVM.   |
| SUN Solaris Sparc 2.6, 2.7, 2.8<br>(32-bit)        | 9.1D09  | Patches required by<br>SUN for Java 1.3.  |
| Unixware 7.1.1                                     | 9.1D09  | For monitoring of<br>remote databases on<br>Unixware only.<br><br>You cannot and do not<br>need to install Fathom<br>on the Unixware<br>system; however, you<br>do need to install the<br>Progress core patch<br>indicated. |
| OpenUnix 8.0                                       | 9.1D09  | For monitoring of<br>remote databases on<br>Unixware only.<br><br>You cannot and do not<br>need to install Fathom<br>on the Unixware<br>system; however, you<br>do need to install the<br>Progress core patch<br>indicated. |
| Compaq Tru64 UNIX (64-bit)<br>4.0F, 5.0, 5.OA, 5.1 | 9.1D09  | –   |
| Linux RedHat 6.2 Intel                             | 9.1D09  | Kernel 2.2.16-22.   |
| Linux RedHat 7.0                                   | 9.1D09  | –   |
| Linux RedHat 7.1, 7.2                              | 9.1D09  | Kernel 2.4.   |

**Table 1–4:**      **Platforms that support Fathom against Progress 9.1D09**    *(3 of 3)*

| Platform            | Progress<br>Version 9.1D09<br>minimum patch<br>requirements | Notes and/or other<br>minimum service<br>pack requirements |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Linux SuSE 7.2, 7.3 | 9.1D09  | Kernel 2.4.  |
| Linux Caldera 3.1.1 | 9.1D09  | Kernel 2.4.  |
| Turbo Linux         | 9.1D09  | —  |

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**Note:** Since the Fathom Management console is browser-based, you might be able to access it on other platforms. However, you can install Fathom only on the platforms listed in [Table 1–4](#).

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## Browser support

A Web browser is required to run the Fathom Management console. Although you might find other browsers that you can use with Fathom, the following browsers are supported on Windows platforms:

- Netscape Communicator, 7.x.
- Internet Explorer, 5.x and higher.

On UNIX platforms, Netscape Communicator 7.x is supported, as well as Mozilla for Linux.

## CPU and memory requirements

Fathom consumes both CPU and memory on the system where it is running. The amount consumed varies based on the number and types of resources being monitored, the frequency with which they are polled, and the processing power of the host system.

### CPU use

Fathom's CPU utilization should typically be in the range of 1-5% (with possible spikes as noted below). Factors that might result in greater levels of CPU utilization include:

- **A very high number of monitored resources relative to the processing power of the host system** — The number of resources you can monitor with Fathom before Fathom introduces an unacceptable CPU load is very dependent upon the processing power of the host system.

On most systems monitoring a moderate number of resources such as 10 databases, 20 system resource monitors, and 20 network resource monitors, the CPU load of Fathom should be minimal. Host systems with greater processing power will be able to support greater resource counts.

- **A very short polling interval on monitored resources** — Each poll of a resource requires a small measure of CPU utilization. Polling a large number of resources with very short polling intervals will increase Fathom's load on the CPU. Using the default Fathom polling interval should minimize this problem.

If Fathom's CPU utilization becomes a problem, you can reduce it by increasing the polling interval of monitored resources. For example, rather than polling databases every 5 minutes, you can set them to poll every 15 minutes.

- **A very high level of user interaction with Fathom through the Fathom Management console** — Each page displayed in the Fathom Management console needs to be produced by Fathom, and, therefore, requires a small measure of CPU utilization. A very high level of user interaction with the Fathom Management console will increase Fathom's load on the CPU. This is especially true of any page that displays graphical data. One feature to be particularly conscious of is Fathom's Auto Refresh capability. This feature allows you to configure the Fathom Management console such that the displayed pages are automatically refreshed at a specified rate. Automatically refreshing pages with lots of graphical data at a high frequency will increase Fathom's load on the CPU.

- **Very high levels of report execution** — Fathom uses an OpenEdge database for storing trend information and the Progress 4GL for running reports. This combination makes Fathom's historical reports very efficient; however, running reports very frequently or against a large volume of historical data will increase Fathom's load on the CPU.

You should use Fathom's scheduling facility to schedule reports to run at off-peak hours. You can also install a copy of Fathom on a nonproduction host and use it as the Fathom trend database for the Fathom installs on your production hosts. Doing this will allow you to offload the management of Fathom's trend data and run Fathom's historical reports from your production host.

- **A large number of jobs** — Like reports, jobs can put a heavy load on the CPU. The scheduling algorithm of your operating system might give all available CPU time to execute jobs or reports, which can cause a spike in CPU utilization while the job or report is running. You should schedule CPU-intensive jobs, such as database backups, to run at off-peak hours to minimize the chances of introducing too much overhead during peak system times. Offloading jobs to nonproduction systems is another option.

## Memory use

Fathom's memory utilization is directly related to the number and types of resources being monitored. The AdminServer with Fathom loaded but no resources defined requires 25MB to 35MB of memory. This requirement can vary based upon the platform and the number of other OpenEdge products installed.

As you add resources to Fathom, the memory requirements increase. Each database requires about 2MB of memory. Other monitored resource types require much less, typically in the range of 10KB to 100KB per resource.

Fathom Management now allows you to store the data being used for graphs for a longer period of time than was possible previously. This increased storage can cause a significant increase in memory usage.

Factors you can control to manage Fathom's memory utilization include:

- **The number of monitored resources** — If Fathom is consuming an unacceptable amount of memory, you can reduce the number of monitored resources. You can also choose to install an instance of Fathom on a nonproduction host and use that host to monitor network and log file resources. This would remove this load from your production hosts, leaving on them only the monitoring of local system resources and databases.
- **Use of the Fathom remote database monitoring agent** — Using an instance of Fathom on a nonproduction host in conjunction with the Fathom remote database monitoring agent will allow you to minimize greatly the overhead of Fathom on your production systems. In this configuration, the majority of Fathom activity is off-loaded to a nonproduction host. Only the overhead of the remote database agent will be incurred on your production systems. This overhead is very minimal.
- **Adding remote monitoring on the Fathom machine** — The addition of remote monitoring will substantially increase memory use.



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# Installing Fathom Management Standard Edition on Windows

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This chapter provides information related to installing Fathom on Windows systems, as outlined in the following sections:

- [Preinstallation tasks on Windows systems](#)
- [Installing Fathom Management on Windows](#)
- [Installing Fathom for the first time](#)
- [Optionally configuring the FathomTrendDatabase](#)
- [Using Fathom for the first time](#)
- [Upgrading an earlier version of Fathom](#)
- [Using Fathom after an upgrade](#)
- [Installing additional Fathom-related products after installing Fathom](#)
- [Installing additional products after installing Fathom](#)
- [Accessing documentation](#)
- [Using the InstallShield silent \(batch mode\) utility](#)
- [Uninstalling Fathom on Windows](#)

## Preinstallation tasks on Windows systems

You can install Fathom provided you have installed either OpenEdge 10.0B or Progress Version 9.1D (and the required service pack). See the “[System requirements](#)” section on page 1–5 for details.

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**Note:** For the purposes of this guide, the figures shown throughout depict an installation of Fathom with OpenEdge 10.0B.

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### Reading Fathom documentation before installing

It is very important that you read the following two Fathom documents before you begin to install Fathom:

- [Chapter 1, “Before You Install Fathom Management Standard Edition,”](#) for information on installation planning details, system requirements, and upgrade considerations.
- *Progress Fathom Management Standard Edition Release Notes*, which might contain supplemental or corrected installation information.

The information provided in this guide is current as of its publication date; however, requirements can change. To make sure that you have the most up-to-date information, please be sure to refer to the release notes.

## Other preliminary tasks

There are several other tasks you must perform before you install Fathom.



### To prepare to install Fathom:

1. Make sure that you have a valid product (OpenEdge 10.0B or Progress Version 9.1D) installed.

If you are installing Fathom against Progress Version 9.1D (and the required service pack) and you intend to use Fathom's remote monitoring feature, you cannot include spaces in either the Fathom or Progress install directory name (on either the Fathom machine or the remote machine). If there are spaces in any of the names, the AdminServer will not start and you will not be able to perform remote monitoring.

If you have already installed Progress in a directory whose name has spaces and you do want to use Fathom's remote monitoring feature, you must uninstall and reinstall it in a directory whose name does not contain spaces.

2. If you have Progress Version 9.1D installed, install the latest service pack. See the [“Progress Version 9.1D”](#) section on page 1–5 for details.

Note that you must install the service pack **before** you install Fathom.

3. Obtain the serial number and control numbers for your installation of Fathom and the SNMP Adapter (if you have purchased the SNMP Adapter license). This information is shipped with the Fathom installation media.
4. Obtain administrative privileges on the machine on which you are installing Fathom. You cannot install unless you are logged in as administrator or have administrative privileges associated with your account. For more information, see your Windows documentation or consult with your system administrator.

## Installing Fathom Management on Windows

The installation procedure for Fathom is slightly different depending on whether you are installing for the first time or upgrading from an earlier Fathom version.

See the [“Installing Fathom for the first time”](#) section on page 2–4 if you are installing Fathom for the first time.

See the [“Upgrading an earlier version of Fathom”](#) section on page 2–15 if you are upgrading from an earlier version of Fathom.

## Installing Fathom for the first time

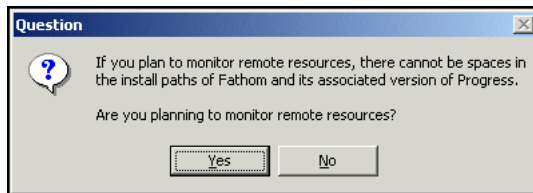
Be sure to have the serial and control numbers for Fathom and the SNMP Adapter (if applicable) handy before you begin the installation. These numbers are included in your Fathom media kit.



**To install Fathom for the first time:**

1. Stop the AdminServer. If you do not stop the AdminServer, the install will detect that the AdminServer is running and will discontinue the installation process.
2. Insert the installation CD into your CD-ROM drive. If the CD does not run automatically, double-click `setup.exe` in the root directory of the CD.

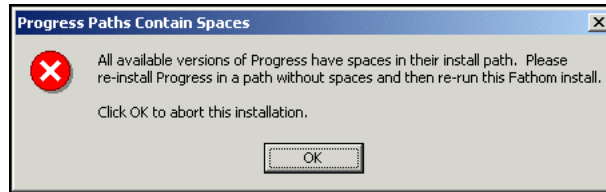
The following message appears:



3. Do one of the following:

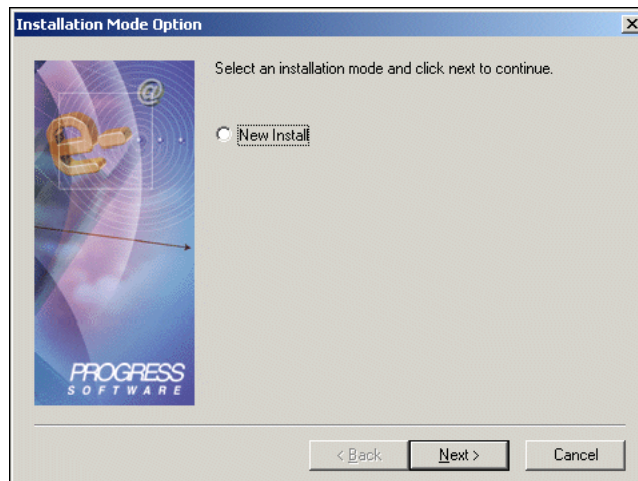
- Click **Yes** if you intend to monitor remote resources.

If you are installing Fathom against Progress Version 9.1D (and the appropriate service pack) and the Progress installation is in a directory whose name has spaces, the following message appears:

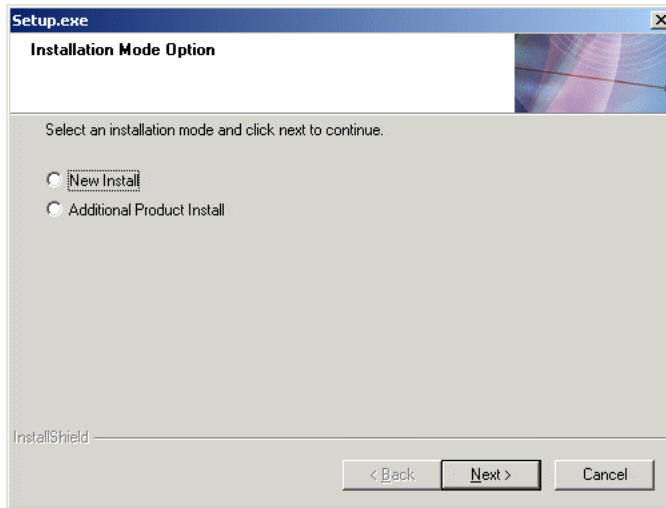


Click **OK** to end the installation. Then uninstall Progress Version 9.1D, reinstall it in a directory name without spaces, and begin the Fathom installation.

- Click **No** if you do not intend to monitor remote resources. The **Installation Mode Option** dialog box appears.
4. From the **Installation Mode Option** dialog box, select whether you are installing either a new instance of Fathom or an additional product. If no existing Fathom installation is detected, the only installation mode option presented is **New Install**:

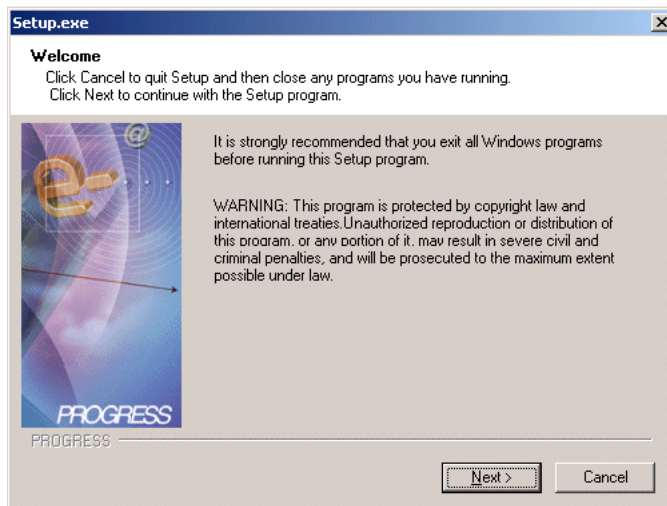


If you already have either an OpenEdge 10.0B or a Progress Version 9.1D installation that is associated with an existing Fathom installation, the **Additional Product Install** option is also available:



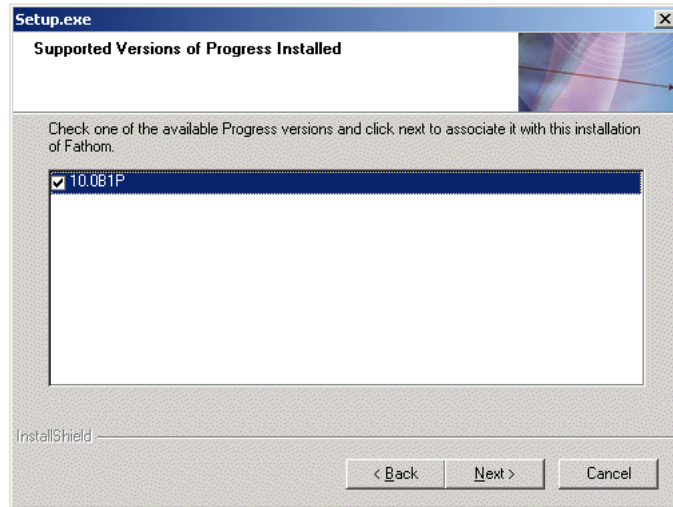
You can use the **Additional Product Install** option to install, for example, the SNMP Adapter for an already existing Fathom installation. See the [“Installing additional Fathom-related products after installing Fathom”](#) section on page 2–20 for details.

5. Choose **New Install**, and click **Next**. The **Welcome** dialog box appears:



The **Welcome** dialog box reminds you to close other running Windows programs.

6. Click **Next** to continue. A dialog box appears with the list of OpenEdge or Progress products that you can associate with your installation of Fathom:

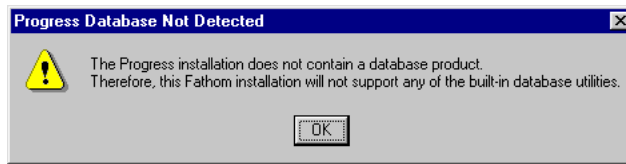


It is important to realize that each Fathom installation is associated with one particular OpenEdge or Progress product. If you have multiple versions of OpenEdge or Progress, you must have an individual Fathom installation for each version.

If you upgrade or install another OpenEdge or Progress product, you must install Fathom again for the upgrade and for the additional product. Because of the association between Fathom and OpenEdge or Fathom and Progress, you should always uninstall Fathom **before** uninstalling the OpenEdge or Progress product. See the “[Uninstalling Fathom on Windows](#)” section on page 2–31 for more information.

If there are no OpenEdge or Progress products that are compatible with Fathom, or no available products to associate with this installation of Fathom, you see an error message and the Fathom install cannot continue. Click **OK** to end the installation.

7. If you do have one or more OpenEdge or Progress products you can associate with the installation of Fathom, select one and click **Next** to continue. In some cases, you might see a warning like this:



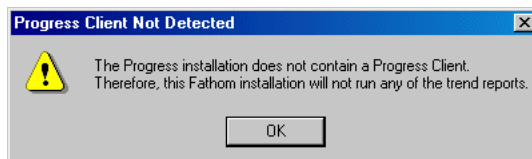
The message indicates that you have a valid OpenEdge or Progress product, but the product does not have database support. The Fathom installation will complete after you click **OK**. However, your installation will not support any database utilities and you will not be able to save trend (historical) data.

The appearance of the message does not mean that the installation will stop at this point. After the Fathom installation completes, you can do one of the following:

- Ignore the message. You might be deploying Fathom just to monitor TCP/IP ports, for example, and have no need to store trending data.
- Configure Fathom to save trending data on a remote machine. The remote machine must have Fathom installed along with an Enterprise, a Workgroup, or a Personal database.
- Install an Enterprise, a Workgroup, or a Personal database on the local machine.

See the “[Product support](#)” section on page 1–5 for more information about OpenEdge or Progress products.

In addition, you might see a warning like this:

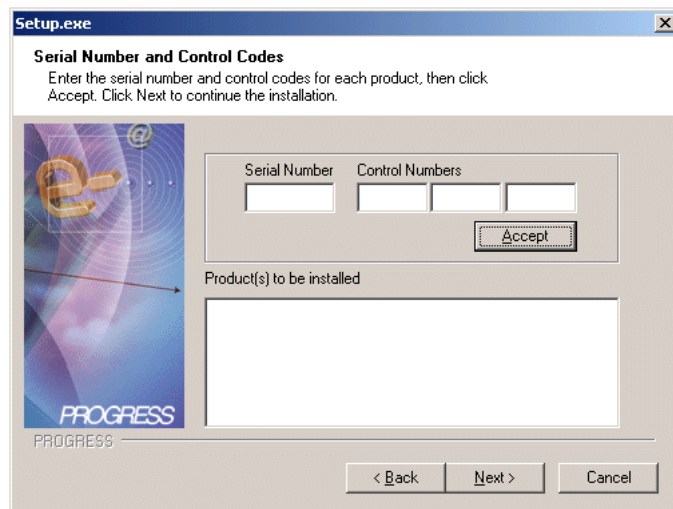


The warning indicates that you have a valid OpenEdge or Progress product, but the product does not contain an OpenEdge or a Progress client. The Fathom installation will complete after you click **OK**. However, your installation will not support trend (historical) reports.

You can do one of the following after the Fathom installation completes:

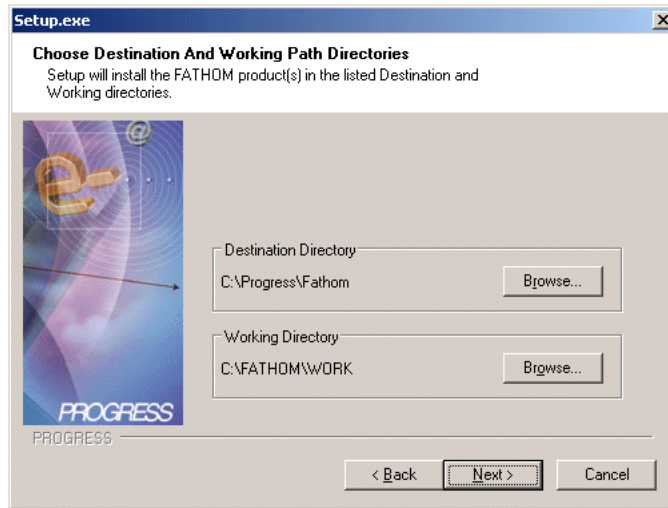
- Ignore the message. You might be deploying Fathom just to monitor TCP/IP ports, for example, and have no need to generate reports.
- Install an OpenEdge product or Progress Version 9.1D (and applicable service pack) product that contains a client.

8. Click **OK**. The **Serial Number and Control Codes** dialog box appears:



9. Enter the serial number and control numbers for Fathom in the **Serial Number** and **Control Numbers** fields; then click **Accept**. The **Product(s) to be installed** list updates to include Fathom Management Standard Edition.
10. If applicable, enter the serial number and control numbers for the SNMP Adapter in the **Serial Number** and **Control Numbers** fields; then click **Accept**. The **Product(s) to be installed** list updates to include the SNMP Adapter.

Click **Next**. The **Choose Destination And Working Path Directories** dialog box appears and identifies where the Fathom installation will create these directories:



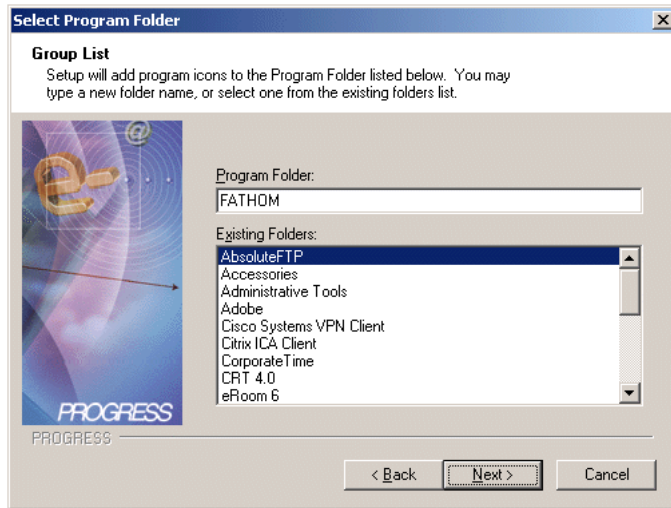
11. Specify the destination and working directories. Do not include spaces in either directory name. You can change the defaults by choosing the **Browse** buttons.

---

**Note:** If you are installing multiple instances of Fathom on a system that has multiple versions of OpenEdge or Progress installed, make sure that each instance of Fathom has a unique **Destination Directory** and a unique **Working Directory**.

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12. Click **Next**. The **Select Program Folder** dialog box appears and allows you to accept the default folder FATHOM, specify another folder, or select an existing folder:



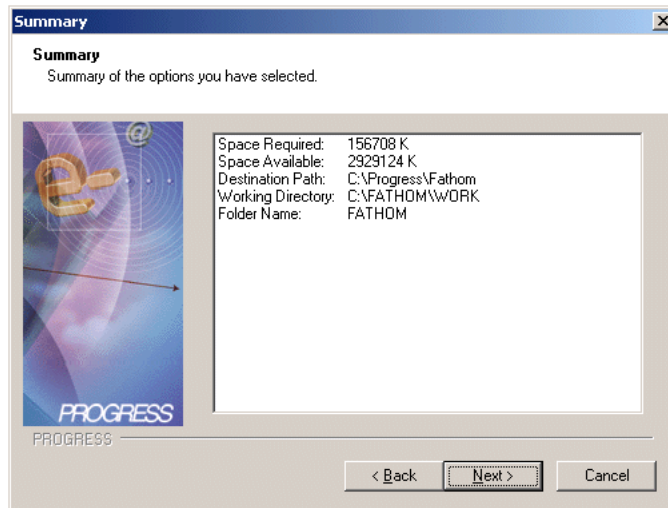
13. Specify the Program Folder for Fathom in the **Program Folders** field, and click **Next**.

---

**Note:** If you are installing multiple instances of Fathom on a system that has multiple versions of OpenEdge or Progress installed, make sure that each instance of Fathom has a unique Program Folder name.

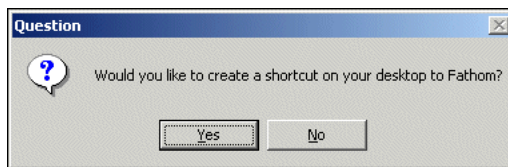
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The **Summary** dialog box lists the choices you made in the previous dialog boxes:



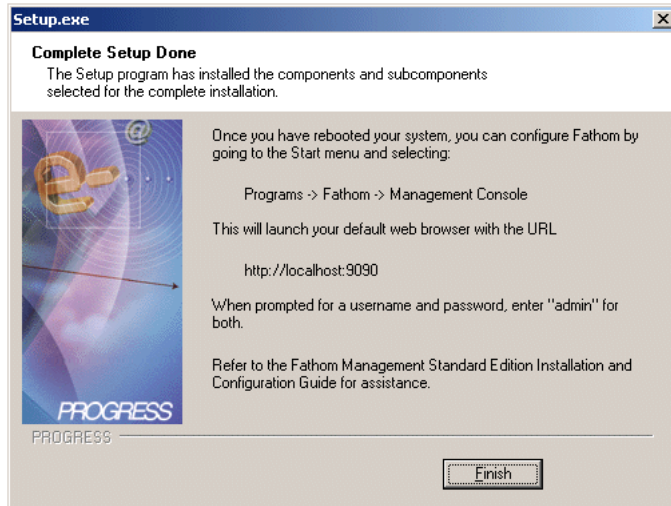
14. Review the summary information for this installation.
15. Click **Back** if you need to make any changes, or click **Next** to continue if the options are correct. The installation proceeds and displays messages that indicate the status of the install.

The following question appears:



16. Click **Yes** to add the **Management Console** shortcut; otherwise, click **No**.

The **Complete Setup Done** dialog box appears:



17. Click **Finish**. A subsequent dialog box appears and allows you to decide whether you want to reboot now or later. (Note that you will need to reboot your machine before starting Fathom.)
18. Restart the AdminServer.

## Change to the OpenEdge or Progress install directory

When you install Fathom, the file addons is added to the OpenEdge or Progress install directory on Windows platforms.

## Optionally configuring the FathomTrendDatabase

After you install Fathom and before you begin the configuration in the Fathom Management console (as described in [Chapter 5, “Setting Up Fathom for the First Time”](#)), you can preallocate file system space in the FathomTrendDatabase. This preallocation step is optional; however, it will make the FathomTrendDatabase run more efficiently if you create fixed length extents before the FathomTrendDatabase is created.



### To preallocate file system space:

1. Copy the FathomTrendDatabase structure file (`fathom.st`) that exists in the `<fathom-install-dir>\db` to the directory where the database will reside. The default directory is `<fathom-install-dir>\db`.
2. Edit the file, and add fixed length data extents to area 7.
3. Continue with the configuration as described in [Chapter 5, “Setting Up Fathom for the First Time.”](#) When the FathomTrendDatabase is created, the database will pick up and use the structure file that exists in the directory where the database is being created.

For more information about editing `.st` files, see *OpenEdge Data Management: Database Administration*.

## Using Fathom for the first time

When you first start the Fathom Management console, you must enter the default user name and password (**admin** for both) in order to begin the configuration process. During the configuration, you will be required to change the default password.

See the [“Logging on to Fathom”](#) section on page 5–4 for details.

## Upgrading an earlier version of Fathom

You can upgrade an earlier version of Fathom. Note that the upgrade installs Fathom in the same directory as the existing Fathom, so you are not able to specify the installation directory.

Be sure to have the serial and control numbers for Fathom and the SNMP Adapter (if applicable) handy before you begin the upgrade. These numbers are included in your Fathom media kit.

---

**Caution:** Before you begin to upgrade your Fathom installation, be sure to back up your entire Fathom install directory.

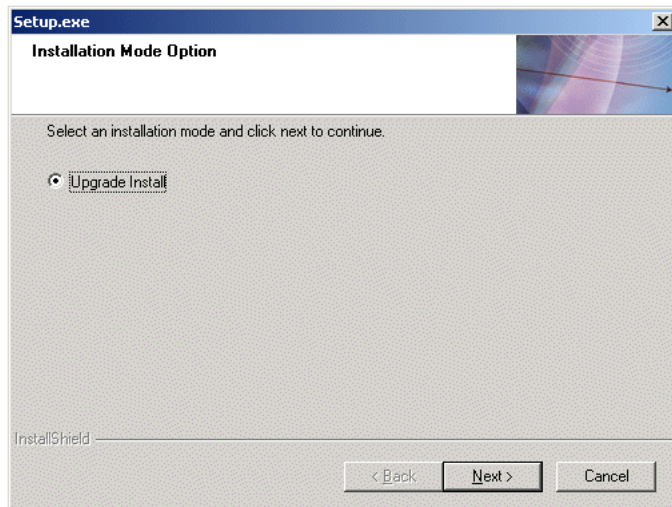
---



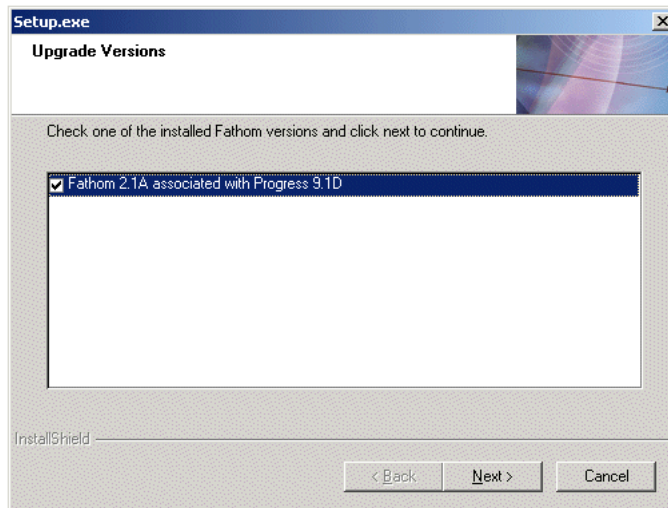
### To upgrade Fathom:

1. Stop the AdminServer. If you do not stop the AdminServer, the install will detect that the AdminServer is running and will discontinue the installation process.
2. Insert the installation CD into your CD-ROM drive. (If the CD does not run automatically, double-click `setup.exe` in the root directory of the CD.)

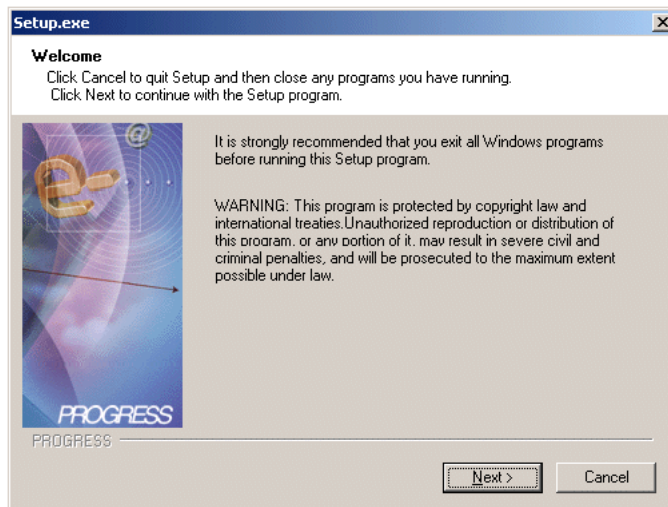
The **Installation Mode Option** dialog box appears:



3. Choose the **Upgrade Install** option, and click **Next**. The **Upgrade Versions** dialog box appears:

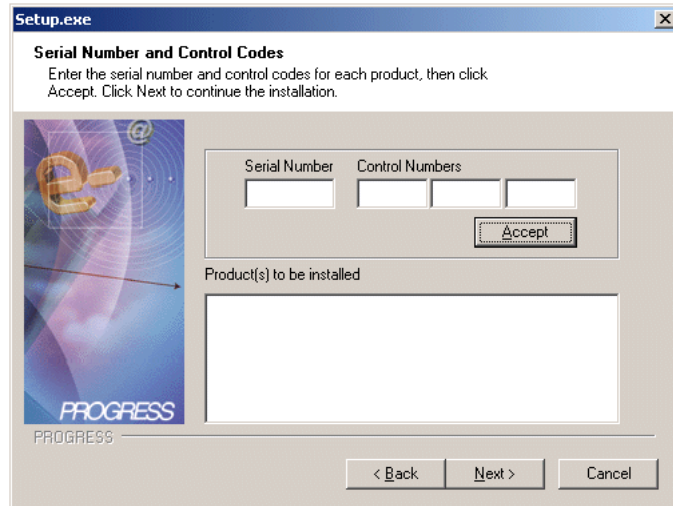


4. Select one of the installed versions of Fathom to upgrade, and click **Next**. The **Welcome** dialog box appears:



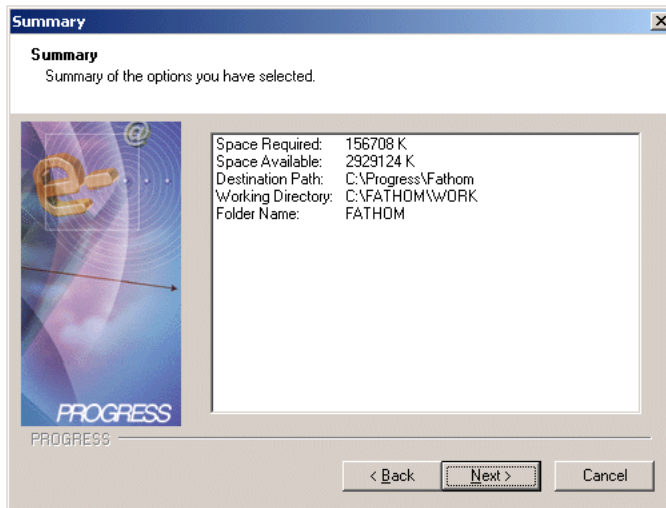
The **Welcome** dialog box reminds you to close other running Windows programs.

5. Click **Next**. The **Serial Number and Control Codes** dialog box appears:



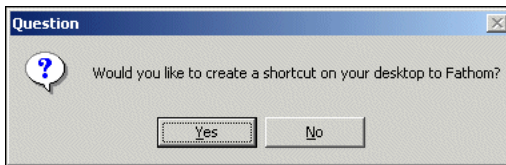
6. Enter the serial number and control numbers for Fathom in the **Serial Number** and **Control Numbers** fields; then click **Accept**. The **Product(s) to be installed** list updates to include Fathom Management.
7. If applicable, enter the serial number and control numbers for the SNMP Adapter in the **Serial Number** and **Control Numbers** fields; then click **Accept**. The **Product(s) to be installed** list updates to include the SNMP Adapter.

- Click **Next**. The **Summary** dialog box appears:



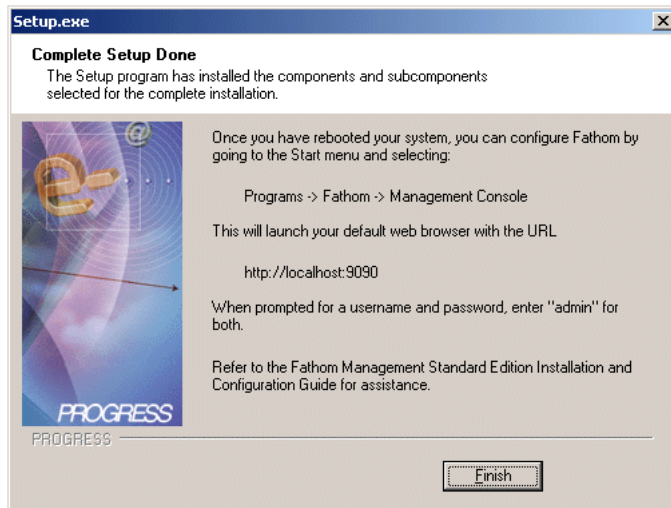
- Review the summary.
- Click **Back** if you need to make any changes, or click **Next** to continue if the options are correct. The upgrade proceeds and displays messages that indicate the status of the upgrade.

The following question appears:



11. Click **Yes** to add the **Management Console** shortcut; otherwise, click **No**.

The **Complete Setup Done** dialog box appears:



12. Click **Finish**.
13. Restart the AdminServer.

## Using Fathom after an upgrade

When you start the Fathom Management console in a browser after the upgrade, you will see some additional upgrade activities being performed. Note that the upgrade is not complete until these activities are done.

Once the upgrade activities complete, you can immediately begin using the updated Fathom. See the [“Working with Fathom after an upgrade”](#) section on page 7–3 for more information.

## Fathom migration logs

As the Fathom upgrade is proceeding, several log files are created. You can review these log files to either confirm that the Fathom upgrade has completed successfully or determine why the upgrade did not complete, should that be the case.

You can find these logs in the `<Fathom-install-dir>\migration` folder.

## Installing additional Fathom-related products after installing Fathom

You can add another Fathom-related product, such as the SNMP Adapter, to an existing Fathom installation.

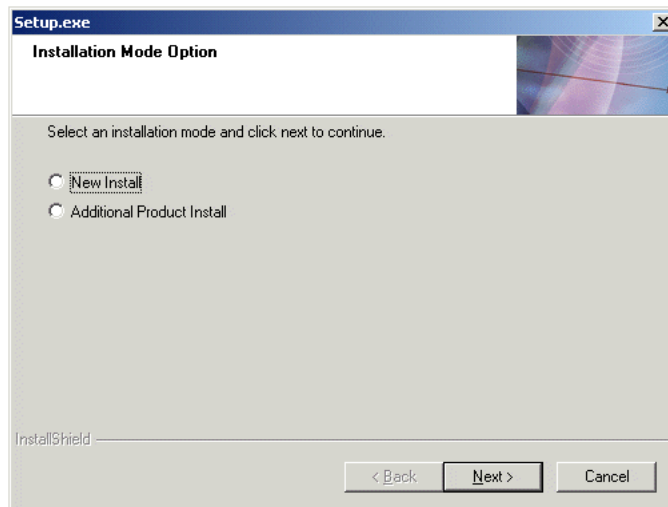


### To add a Fathom-related product to an existing Fathom installation:

1. Stop the AdminServer. If you do not stop the AdminServer, the install will detect that the AdminServer is running and will discontinue the installation process.
2. Insert the installation CD into your CD-ROM drive.

If the CD does not run automatically, double-click `setup.exe` in the root directory of the CD.

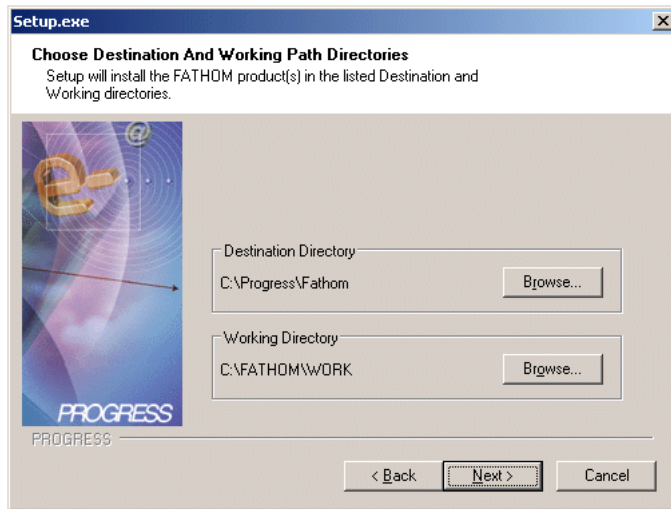
The **Installation Mode Option** dialog box appears:



If you have multiple instances of OpenEdge, Progress, or Fathom installed, the dialog box might offer you another option, which is **New Install**. If this is the case, see the [“Installing Fathom for the first time”](#) section on page 2–4 for details.

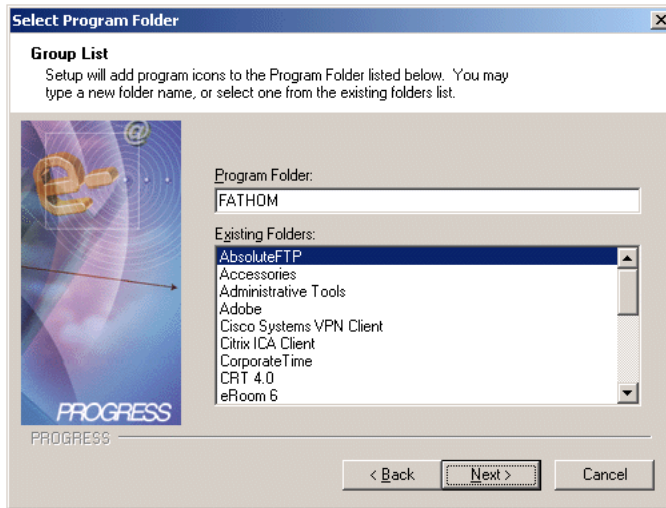
To install an additional product only, click **Additional Product Install**, and then continue with [Step 3](#).

3. Click **Next**. The **Welcome to Fathom Installation Utility** dialog box appears.
4. Click **Next**. The **Serial Number and Control Codes** dialog box appears.
5. Enter the serial number and control numbers for the additional product in the **Serial Number** and **Control Numbers** fields; then click **Accept**. The **Product(s) to be installed** list updates to include the additional product.
6. Click **Next**. The **Choose Destination And Working Path Directories** dialog box appears and identifies where the Fathom installation will install the additional product:



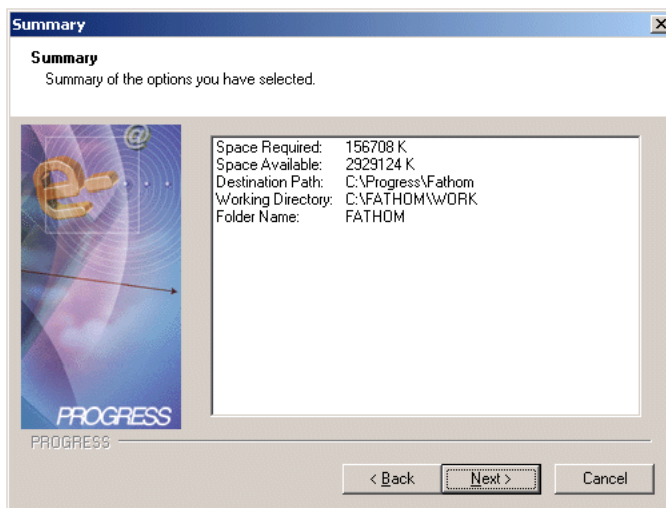
The additional product is automatically installed in the existing Fathom install directory. If you want, you can specify a different Working Directory.

- Click **Next**. The **Select Program Folder** dialog box appears and allows you to accept the default folder FATHOM, specify another folder, or select an existing folder:



- Specify the Program Folder for Fathom in the **Program Folders** field, and click **Next**.

The **Summary** dialog box lists the choices you made in the previous dialog boxes:



- Review the summary information for this installation.

10. Click **Back** if you need to make any changes, or click **Next** to continue if the options are correct. The installation proceeds and displays messages that indicate the status of the install.

The **Complete Setup Done** dialog box appears.

11. Click **Finish**. A subsequent dialog box appears and allows you to decide whether you want to reboot now or later. (Note that you do not need to reboot your machine before restarting Fathom.)
12. Restart the AdminServer.

## Installing additional products after installing Fathom

Installing a Progress Version 9.1D (or later) product after Fathom is installed and configured might cause two registry problems on Windows platforms. The registry keys for FATHOMCP and JVMARGS might be overwritten with a blank value if you install a Progress Version 9.1D (or later) product after installing Fathom.

Therefore, you must reset the FATHOMCP and JVMARGS values after installing the Progress Version 9.1D (or later) product.

### FATHOMCP

The following Progress Version 9.1D registry key for FATHOMCP might be overwritten with a blank value:

`HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\PSC\PROGRESS\9.1D\JAVA\FATHOMCP`



To reset the FATHOMCP registry key, enter the following value for the key:

`FATHOMCP=<fathom-install-dir>\jars\javax.servlet.jar;  
<fathom-install-dir>\jars\org.apache.jasper.jar;  
<fathom-install-dir>\jars\fathom.jar`

where *<fathom-install-dir>* is the folder where you installed Fathom.

## JVMARGS

The following Progress Version 9.1D registry key for JVMARGS might be overwritten with a blank value:

```
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\PSC\PROGRESS\9.1D\JAVA\JVMARGS
```



To reset the JVMARGS registry key, enter the following value for the key:

```
-mx256m "-Xbootclasspath/a:C:\<fathom-install-dir>\jars\pja.jar"
```

where *fathom-install-dir* is the folder where you installed Fathom.

## Accessing documentation

The Fathom manuals are available in PDF format from both the Fathom menu and the Fathom documentation CD. The CD is readable on both Windows and UNIX systems.

For best results when using the PDF files, install the Acrobat Reader. You can download the Reader from the following location on the Adobe Web site:

```
http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep2.html
```

If you want full search capability, choose to install the expanded version of the reader. Full search capability allows you to search across the Fathom Management documentation set on either the documentation CD or a local file system.

Begin by reading `start.pdf`, which should open automatically (if you have autorun enabled) when you insert the Fathom documentation CD into the CD-ROM drive. If you do not have autorun enabled, find the file on the CD and double-click it.

The `start.pdf` file describes how to do the following:

- View the PDF files from the CD.
- Copy the PDF files from the CD to your machine.
- Search across the PDF files.
- Print the PDF contents.

The names of the Fathom manuals and their corresponding PDF versions appear in [Table 2–1](#).

**Table 2–1: Fathom manuals and corresponding PDF files**

| Fathom manual  | Directory name | PDF filename |
|--|----------------|--------------|
| <i>Welcome to Progress Fathom Management Standard Edition</i>                    | \wfm           | wfm.pdf      |
| <i>Installation and Configuration Guide</i>                                      | \fin           | fin.pdf      |
| <i>Resource Monitoring Guide</i>   | \rmg           | rmg.pdf      |
| <i>FathomTrendDatabase Guide and Reference</i>                                   | \ftd           | ftd.pdf      |
| <i>Alerts Guide and Reference</i>  | \far           | far.pdf      |
| <i>Database Management Guide</i>   | \fdg           | fdg.pdf      |
| <i>OpenEdge Server Management Guide</i>  | \foe           | foe.pdf      |
| <i>Reporting Guide</i>   | \frg           | frg.pdf      |
| <i>OpenEdge Revealed: Achieving Server Control with Fathom Management</i>        | \asc           | asc.pdf      |
| <i>OpenEdge Revealed: Mastering the OpenEdge Database with Fathom Management</i> | \mpf           | mpf.pdf      |

## Using the InstallShield silent (batch mode) utility

The standard, interactive installation or upgrade receives necessary information by prompting you and recording your input from dialog boxes. By contrast, a silent or batch mode installation or upgrade does not prompt you for input. Instead, InstallShield Silent (ISS) reads input information from a file called a *response file*. You must create the response file either automatically or manually before running a silent or batch installation or upgrade.

### Creating a response file automatically

The preferred method for creating a response file is to create it automatically.

To create a response file automatically, run Fathom's `setup.exe` with the `-r` option. Note the following syntax:

```
setup.exe -r [-f1C:\pathname\ResponseFile]
```

By default, the response file is created in your Windows directory and is named `setup.iss`. You can use the `-f1` option to specify an alternate directory and filename for the response file.

---

**Note:** Be sure that there is no space between `-f1` and `C:\pathname\ResponseFile`.

---

When you run `setup.exe` with the `-r` option, InstallShield runs the installation interactively and creates the response file, which contains all of your installation or upgrade choices.

## Creating the response file manually

You can create and edit a response file in any text editor by adding necessary sections in a predefined order.



### To create a response file manually:

1. Create a new text file using any text editor.
2. Enter response file required sections in the following order, noting that section names are contained in brackets:
  - a. Silent Header Section [InstallShield Silent].
  - b. Application Header Section [Application].
  - c. Dialog Data Sections, for example [Welcome Dialog-0].
3. Edit the necessary data within each section name. Data entries consist of name=value pairs, such as Dlg0=Welcome-0.
4. Save and close the response file.

The following sample shows what a response file looks like.

### Sample response file

(1 of 2)

```
[InstallShield Silent]
Version=v7.00
File=Response File
[File Transfer]
OverwrittenReadOnly=NoToAll
[{49E1150F-908E-42BB-B26B-15B38B1E5931}-DlgOrder]
Dlg0={49E1150F-908E-42BB-B26B-15B38B1E5931}-AskYesNo-0
Count=10
Dlg1={49E1150F-908E-42BB-B26B-15B38B1E5931}-SdAskOptions-0
Dlg2={49E1150F-908E-42BB-B26B-15B38B1E5931}-SdWelcome-0
Dlg3={49E1150F-908E-42BB-B26B-15B38B1E5931}-SdAskOptionsList-0
Dlg4={49E1150F-908E-42BB-B26B-15B38B1E5931}-SerialControlNumber Dialog-0
Dlg5={49E1150F-908E-42BB-B26B-15B38B1E5931}-TargetDirectory Dialog-0
Dlg6={49E1150F-908E-42BB-B26B-15B38B1E5931}-UserInstallationType Dialog-0
Dlg7={49E1150F-908E-42BB-B26B-15B38B1E5931}-SdSelectFolder-0
Dlg8={49E1150F-908E-42BB-B26B-15B38B1E5931}-SdShowInfoList-0
Dlg10={49E1150F-908E-42BB-B26B-15B38B1E5931}-AskYesNo-1
[{49E1150F-908E-42BB-B26B-15B38B1E5931}-AskYesNo-0]
Result=0
[{49E1150F-908E-42BB-B26B-15B38B1E5931}-SdAskOptions-0]
Component-type=string
Component-count=1
Component-0=New Install
Result=1
[Application]
Name=FATHOM
Version=0
Company=PSC
Lang=0009
[{49E1150F-908E-42BB-B26B-15B38B1E5931}-SdWelcome-0]
Result=1
[{49E1150F-908E-42BB-B26B-15B38B1E5931}-SdAskOptionsList-0]
Component-type=string
Component-count=1
Component-0=9.1D
Result=1
[{49E1150F-908E-42BB-B26B-15B38B1E5931}-SerialControlNumber Dialog-0]
nvCount=2
```

**Sample response file**

(2 of 2)

```
svSerialNumber-0=111222333
svControlNumber_1-0=XXXXX
svControlNumber_2-0=XXXXX
svControlNumber_3-0=XXXXX
svSerialNumber-1=444555666
svControlNumber_1-1=XXXXX
svControlNumber_2-1=XXXXX
svControlNumber_3-1=XXXXX
_bInstallingDB=0
_bMessengerInstalled=0
_bProgressExplorerLocalOption=1
_nDbProdnumBitmask=0
_bInstallingColorEditor=0
_bInstallingFathom=1
_szUseSourceEditor=NULL
_nWebServicesProducts=0
_bInstallingOpenEdgeStudio=0
_bInstallingWSA=0
_bInstallingSonicEsbAdapter=0
_bInstallingSonicMqAdapter=0
_bInstallingWebspeed=0
_bSonicEsbProductNumberEntered=0
Result=1
[{49E1150F-908E-42BB-B26B-15B38B1E5931}-TargetDirectory Dialog-0]
szDirDest=C:\Progress\Fathom
szDirWrk=C:\FATHOM\WORK
Result=1
[{49E1150F-908E-42BB-B26B-15B38B1E5931}-UserInstallationType Dialog-0]
_bQuickInstallRadioButton=1
_bCustomInstallRadioButton=0
_bTypicalInstallRadioButton=0
Result=1
[{49E1150F-908E-42BB-B26B-15B38B1E5931}-SdSelectFolder-0]
szFolder=FATHOM
Result=1
[{49E1150F-908E-42BB-B26B-15B38B1E5931}-SdShowInfoList-0]
Result=1
[{49E1150F-908E-42BB-B26B-15B38B1E5931}-AskYesNo-1]
Result=0
```

## Running the InstallShield Silent Utility

As an alternative to the standard interactive installation, you can install Fathom without being prompted for input.



### To run the InstallShield Silent utility:

1. Create a response file.

See either the [“Creating a response file automatically”](#) section on page 2–26 or the [“Creating the response file manually”](#) section on page 2–27 for information about creating a response file.

2. Run Fathom’s `setup.exe` using the `-s` option.

Note the following syntax:

```
setup.exe -s [-f1C:\pathname\ResponseFile] [-f2C:\pathname\SetupLog]
```

By default, InstallShield looks for a response file named `setup.iss` in your Windows directory. During the installation, a log file named `setup.log` is created in your Windows directory. Use the `-f1` option to specify an alternate directory and filename for the response file. Use the `-f2` option to specify an alternate directory and filename for the log file.

---

**Note:** Be sure that there is no space between `-f1` or `-f2` and the pathnames that follow.

---

# Uninstalling Fathom on Windows

Always uninstall Fathom before you uninstall the OpenEdge or Progress product that it is associated with.

---

**Caution:** If you want to save trending data, be sure to back up the `<fathom-install-dir>\db` before removing the Fathom installation.

---

Note that reports and logs are stored in the Fathom Work directory and will not be removed when you uninstall Fathom.



## To uninstall Fathom:

1. Stop the FathomTrendDatabase.

You can use either Progress Explorer or the following command:

```
dbman -stop FathomTrendDatabase
```

The AdminServer must be running in order to stop the FathomTrendDatabase.

If you receive a warning during the uninstall that the `fathom.db` is in use, the FathomTrendDatabase has not been stopped.

2. Stop the AdminServer.

If you receive a warning during the uninstall that either `pphelper.dll` or `osmetrics.dll` is in use, the AdminServer has not been stopped.

3. If you have WebSpeed installed, stop the Web servers.

If you receive a warning during the uninstall that `wsmgsp.dll` is in use, the Web servers have not been stopped.

4. Choose **Fathom→Uninstall**.



---

## Installing Fathom Management Standard Edition on UNIX

---

This chapter provides information related to installing Fathom on UNIX systems, as described in the following sections:

- [Preinstallation tasks on UNIX systems](#)
- [Installing Fathom Management on UNIX](#)
- [Installing Fathom for the first time](#)
- [Optionally configuring the FathomTrendDatabase](#)
- [Using Fathom for the first time](#)
- [Upgrading an earlier version of Fathom](#)
- [Installing additional products after installing Fathom](#)
- [Accessing documentation](#)
- [Running the installation utility in batch mode](#)
- [Uninstalling Fathom on UNIX](#)

## Preinstallation tasks on UNIX systems

You can install Fathom provided you have installed OpenEdge Version 10.0B or Progress Version 9.1D or later. See the “[System requirements](#)” section on page 1–5 for details.

---

**Note:** For the purposes of this guide, the figures depict an installation of Fathom with OpenEdge Version 10.0B.

---

### Reading Fathom documentation before installing

It is very important that you read the following two Fathom documents before you begin to install Fathom:

- [Chapter 1, “Before You Install Fathom Management Standard Edition,”](#) for information on installation planning details, system requirements, and upgrade considerations.
- *Progress Fathom Management Standard Edition Release Notes*, which might contain supplemental or corrected installation information.

The information provided in this chapter is current as of the publication date of this manual; however, requirements can change. To make sure that you have the most up-to-date information, please be sure to refer to the release notes.

### Other preliminary tasks

There are several other tasks you must perform before you install Fathom.



#### To prepare to install Fathom:

1. Make sure that you have a valid OpenEdge 10.0B, or Progress Version 9.1D (or later) product installed.

If you have Progress Version 9.1D installed, install the latest service pack. See the “[Progress Version 9.1D](#)” section on page 1–5 for details.

Note that you must install the service pack **before** you install Fathom.

2. Obtain the serial number and control numbers for your installation of Fathom and the SNMP Adapter (if you have purchased the SNMP Adapter license). This information is shipped with the Fathom installation media.
3. Obtain the root password for the machine on which you are installing Fathom. You must be logged in as root in order to perform an install (or an uninstall). For more information, see your system administrator.

## Installing Fathom Management on UNIX

The installation procedure for Fathom is slightly different depending on whether you are upgrading from an earlier Fathom version or installing for the first time.

See the “[Installing Fathom for the first time](#)” section on page 3–3 if you are installing Fathom for the first time.

See the “[Upgrading an earlier version of Fathom](#)” section on page 3–12 if you are upgrading your version of Fathom.

## Installing Fathom for the first time

Be sure to have the serial and control numbers for Fathom and the SNMP Adapter (if applicable) handy before you begin the installation. These numbers are included in your Fathom media kit.



### To install Fathom on a UNIX system:

1. Stop the AdminServer.
2. Log in as root in a terminal window. If you do not know the root password for your system, consult with your system administrator.
3. Insert the Fathom installation CD into the CD-ROM drive.

4. Enter your platform-specific mount command.

Table 3–1 lists the mount commands for each supported platform (where *device-name* is the device you are using for the installation and *mount-point* is the mount-point directory).

**Note:** On several platforms, there is an automount daemon that mounts the CD within approximately five seconds. If, however, the automount does not occur on your machine, use the mount command provided in Table 3–1.

Table 3–1: Mount commands

| Operating system   | Mount command   |
|--------------------|---|
| HP Tru64 UNIX      | <code>mount -t cdfs -o noversion device-name mount-point</code><br>For example:<br><code>mount -t cdfs -o noversion /dev/rz3c /cdrom</code>         |
| HP-UX 11, 11i      | <code>mount -F cdfs -r -o cdcase device-name mount-point</code><br>For example:<br><code>mount -F cdfs -r -o cdcase /dev/dsk/c0t2d0 /cdrom</code>   |
| IBM AIX 5L         | <code>mount -v cdrfs -r device-name mount-point</code><br>For example:<br><code>mount -v cdrfs -r /dev/cd0 /cdrom</code>                            |
| Linux              | <code>mount -t iso9660 device-name mount-point</code><br>For example:<br><code>mount -t iso9660 /dev/cdrom /cdrom</code>                            |
| SUN Solaris 64-bit | <code>mount -F hsfs -o ro,nrr -r device-name mount-point</code><br>For example:<br><code>mount -F hsfs -o ro,nrr -r /dev/dsk/c0t4d0s0 /cdrom</code> |
| Sun Solaris SPARC  | <code>mount -F hsfs -o ro,nrr -r device-name mount-point</code><br>For example:<br><code>mount -F hsfs -o ro,nrr -r /dev/dsk/c0t4d0s0 /cdrom</code> |

5. Enter the following install command:

```
mount-point/proinst
```

**Note:** You cannot run proinst if you are in the *mount-point* directory.

After you enter the install command, the **Welcome** screen appears:

```
+-----+
|  Welcome  |
+-----+
|           |
| WELCOME TO THE FATHOM |
| INSTALLATION UTILITY |
|           |
| Copyright (c) 1984-2004 |
| Progress Software Corp. |
| All Rights Reserved. █ |
|           |
| [Enter=OK] |
+-----+
```

6. Press **ENTER**. The OpenEdge Path screen appears:

```
+-----+
| Please enter the full path to the supported OpenEdge installation. |
+-----+
| Enter Path: █ |
|           |
| [Enter=OK] [CTRL-N=Cancel] |
+-----+
```

7. Enter the full path to a supported OpenEdge product. If you enter the wrong path or specify an unsupported OpenEdge product, a warning like this appears:

```
+-----+
| WARNING: Invalid OpenEdge Installation Detected |
+-----+
| The destination path you have entered does not contain a valid OpenEdge |
| installation. |
| Would you like to select another path? █ |
|           |
| [Y=YES] [N=NO] |
+-----+
```

Type **Y** to enter a different path, or type **N** to terminate the installation.

In some cases, you might see a warning that indicates that you have a valid OpenEdge product, but the product does not have database or client support.

The Fathom installation will end after you press **ENTER**.

An OpenEdge database is required for Fathom to install and run successfully. Without client support, you will not be able to run reports. See the [“Product support”](#) section on page 1–5 for information about OpenEdge and Progress products and their support for Fathom.

---

**Note:** Remember that each instance of Fathom is associated with one particular OpenEdge product upon installation. If you later install a different instance of OpenEdge, you can use the `reglue` command to change the Fathom-to-OpenEdge product association. Such a need might occur, for example, if you have Progress Version 9.1D associated with an instance of Fathom, and then you install OpenEdge. You can use the `reglue` command to reassociate the Fathom instance to the OpenEdge product without having to uninstall and then reinstall Fathom. See the [“Uninstalling Fathom on UNIX”](#) section on page 3–23 for more information.

---

8. Enter a company name (which can be any character string), the serial number, and the control numbers for Fathom in the **Product Configuration Data** screen:

```
+-----+
|               Product Configuration Data               |
+-----+
| Company Name: █----- [Enter=Additional]             |
| Serial Number: ----- [Ctrl-E=Done]                  |
| Control Number: ----   [CTRL-T=Quit]                  |
|                               [CTRL-N=Release Notes]    |
|                               [CTRL-V=View]             |
|                               [TAB=Next Field]          |
+-----+
```

Then press **ENTER**.

9. Enter the serial number and the control numbers for Fathom Management. Then press **ENTER**.
10. If applicable, enter the serial number and the control numbers for the SNMP Adapter. Then press **ENTER**.

11. When you are done with this screen, press **CTRL-E**. The **Done Configuration Data Confirmation** screen appears:

```

+-----+
|               Done Configuration Data Confirmation               |
+-----+
| Are you sure that you are done entering all the control numbers for the |
| OpenEdge products that will be installed? |
|
| [Y=YES] [N=NO]
|
+-----+

```

12. Type **Y** to continue to the **Type, Device and Destination** screen. The **Type, Device and Destination** screen appears:

```

+-----+
| Type, Device and Destination |
+-----+
| Select Destination Pathname |
| Continue with Installation |
| View Release Notes         |
| Cancel                     |
| Quit Installation          |
+-----+
|
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|
+-----+
| Type: Complete Install      Device Name(s): |
| Destination pathname: /usr/fathom |
| Working Dir pathname: /usr/wrk |
+-----+

```

The defaults for the type of install, the destination directory for the Fathom install, and the working directory for Fathom are listed at the bottom of the screen.

13. Type **D** if you want to change either the destination or work directory paths. The **Select Destination Pathname** screen appears:

```

+-----+
|               Select Destination Pathname               |
+-----+
| Enter Destination Path: /usr/fathom |
| Enter Work Directory Path: /usr/wrk |
|
| [[Enter=OK] [Ctrl-E=Default Dest] [Ctrl-G=Default Work] [CTRL-N=Cancel]] |
+-----+

```

14. Enter the full pathnames in the fields that require a change. The **Destination Path** is where Fathom will be installed. The **Work Directory** is the area where Fathom puts working files.

---

**Note:** If you are installing multiple instances of Fathom (to monitor separate OpenEdge products, for example), make sure that each instance of Fathom has a unique **Destination Path** and **Work Directory Path**.

---

15. Press **ENTER**. The **Type, Device, and Destination** screen reappears.

On the bottom of the screen you can review the type of installation, the destination pathname, and the working directory.

16. Select **Continue with Installation**. The **Complete Installation** screen appears:

```
+-----+
|               Complete Installation               |
+-----+
| The following products will be installed:          |
| 'Fathom Mgt. SE'                                  |
|                                                    |
| Disk Space Required for Products: 159,053,312 bytes |
| Disk Space Required for Installation: 159,901,696 bytes |
| Disk Space Remaining After Installation: 83,663,360 bytes |
|                                                    |
| Selected Destination Path: /users/doc/aspauldi/fathomman30a |
|                                                    |
| Do you want to install the above listed product(s)? █ |
|                                                    |
|                [Y=YES]  [N=NO]                    |
+-----+
```

17. Press **Y** to install Fathom Management. (Press **N** to terminate the installation and return to the command line of the terminal window.)

After you have completed this step, the actual installation begins. An indicator showing the progress of the installation appears. Then a message appears to inform you that the installation program is tailoring the installed files.

When tailoring is complete, an informational message appears. The message tells you how you can start Fathom and begin the configuration process:

```
+-----+
|                                     |
|               To Configure Fathom  |
|                                     |
| Once the Admin Server has been restarted, you can configure Fathom |
| by starting a web browser and entering http://localhost:9090.      |
| When prompted for a user name and password, enter "admin" for both. |
| Refer to the Fathom Management Standard Edition Installation and    |
| Configuration Guide for assistance. █                                |
|                                     |
|                               [Enter=OK]                               |
|                                     |
+-----+
```

18. Press **ENTER**. The following screen appears:

```
+-----+
| Installation of selected OpenEdge products is complete.             |
| Refer to the installation notes for more information.                |
|-----+
| End the OpenEdge Installation                                       |
| █ View Release Notes                                               |
+-----+
```

19. Restart the AdminServer using the proadsv utility with the following syntax:

```
proadsv -start
```

For more information on proadsv, see *OpenEdge Data Management: Database Administration*.

---

**Note:** Be sure that you are not root when you restart the AdminServer. If you start the AdminServer as root, root has exclusive ownership and access to the files that you create when running Fathom. You will be unable to access those files when logged in as a user without root permissions.

---

## Changes to the OpenEdge 10.0B or Progress Version 9.1D install directory

When you install Fathom against OpenEdge 10.0B or Progress Version 9.1D (and the appropriate service pack), there are several changes that also occur in the OpenEdge or Progress install directory.

### OpenEdge 10.0B changes

The following changes occur in the OpenEdge 10.0B install directory:

- `.fathom` is created in `$DLC`.
- `$DLC/addons` is updated.
- `$DLC/properties/AdminServerPlugins.properties` is updated.
- `$DLC/properties/JavaTools.properties` is updated.

### Progress Version 9.1D changes

The following changes occur in the Progress Version 9.1D install directory:

- `.fathom` is created in `$DLC`.
- `fathom_env` and `fathomcp_env` are copied from the Fathom install directory to `$DLC/bin`.
- `$DLC/addons` is updated.

## Optionally configuring the FathomTrendDatabase

After you install Fathom and before you begin the configuration in the Fathom Management console (as described in [Chapter 5, “Setting Up Fathom for the First Time”](#)), you can preallocate file system space in the FathomTrendDatabase. This preallocation step is optional; however, it will make the FathomTrendDatabase run more efficiently if you create fixed length extents before the FathomTrendDatabase is created.



### To preallocate file system space:

1. Copy the FathomTrendDatabase structure file (`fathom.st`) that exists in the `<fathom-install-dir>/db` to the directory where the database will reside. The default directory is `<fathom-install-dir>/db`.
2. Edit the file, and add fixed length data extents to area 7.
3. Continue with the configuration as described in [Chapter 5, “Setting Up Fathom for the First Time.”](#) When the FathomTrendDatabase is created, the database will pick up and use the structure file that exists in the directory where the database is being created.

For more information about editing `.st` files, see *OpenEdge Data Management: Database Administration*.

## Using Fathom for the first time

When you first start using Fathom, you must type the default user name and password (**admin** for both) in order to begin the configuration process. During the configuration, you will be required to change the default password.

See the [“Logging on to Fathom”](#) section on page 5–4 for details.

## Upgrading an earlier version of Fathom

You can upgrade an earlier version of Fathom. Note that the upgrade installs Fathom in the same directory as the existing Fathom, so you are not able to specify a different installation directory.

Be sure to have the serial and control numbers for Fathom and the SNMP Adapter (if applicable) handy before you begin the upgrade. These numbers are included in your Fathom media kit.

---

**Caution:** Before you begin to upgrade your Fathom installation, be sure to back up your entire Fathom install directory. Also, be sure to back up the `Fathomcp_env` and `Fathom_env` files, which are located in the following directory: `<OpenEdge-install-dir>/bin`. Also back up the `.fathom` file (which is a hidden file), which you can find in the following directory: `<OpenEdge-install-dir>`.

---

### To upgrade Fathom:

1. Stop the AdminServer and any other running OpenEdge processes, using the `proadsv` utility with the following syntax:

```
proadsv -stop
```

2. Insert the installation CD into your CD-ROM drive. The **Welcome** screen appears:

```
+-----+
|  Welcome  |
+-----+
|           |
| WELCOME TO THE FATHOM |
| INSTALLATION UTILITY  |
|           |
| Copyright (c) 1984-2004 |
| Progress Software Corp. |
| All Rights Reserved.  █ |
|           |
| [Enter=OK]            |
+-----+
```

3. Press **ENTER**. The OpenEdge Path screen appears:

```

+-----+
| Please enter the full path to the supported OpenEdge installation. |
+-----+
| Enter Path: █ |
+-----+
| [Enter=OK] [CTRL-N=Cancel] |
+-----+

```

4. Enter the full path to the existing OpenEdge installation, then press **ENTER**.

The installation detects the earlier version of Fathom, and you are asked if you want to upgrade:

```

+-----+
| QUESTION |
+-----+
| The same version of Fathom has been detected. |
| Would you like to add products to this Fathom installation? █ |
+-----+
| [Y=YES] [N=NO] |
+-----+

```

5. Press **Y**. The following information screen appears:

```

+-----+
| INFORMATION |
+-----+
| Please ensure that the OpenEdge Admin Server is shut down before continuing |
| this upgrade. █ |
+-----+
| [Enter=OK] |
+-----+

```

6. Press **ENTER**. The **Product Configuration Data** screen appears:

```

+-----+
| Product Configuration Data |
+-----+
| Company Name: █ | [Enter=Additional] |
| Serial Number: | [Ctrl-E=Done] |
| Control Number: | [CTRL-T=Quit] |
| | [CTRL-N=Release Notes] |
| | [CTRL-V=View] |
| | [TAB=Next Field] |
+-----+

```

7. Enter a company name, the serial number, and the control numbers for Fathom. (The company name can be any character string.) Then press **ENTER**.
8. If applicable, enter the serial number and the control numbers for the SNMP Adapter. Then press **ENTER**.
9. When you are done with this screen, press **CTRL-E**. The **Done Configuration Data Confirmation** screen appears:

```
+-----+
| Done Configuration Data Confirmation |
+-----+
| Are you sure that you are done entering all the control numbers for the |
| OpenEdge products that will be installed? |
|                                           |
| [Y=YES] [N=NO] |
+-----+
```

10. Press **Y**. The **Complete Installation** screen appears:

```
+-----+
| Complete Installation |
+-----+
| The following products will be installed: |
| 'Fathom Mgt. SE' |
| |
| Disk Space Required for Products: 159,053,312 bytes |
| Disk Space Required for Installation: 159,901,696 bytes |
| Disk Space Remaining After Installation: 83,663,360 bytes |
| |
| Selected Destination Path: /users/doc/aspauldi/fathomman30a |
| |
| Do you want to install the above listed product(s)? |
|                                           |
| [Y=YES] [N=NO] |
+-----+
```

The upgrade installation begins. An indicator showing the progress of the installation appears, followed by a message informing you that the installation program is tailoring the installed files.



## Fathom migration logs

As the Fathom upgrade is proceeding, several log files are created. You can review these log files to either confirm that the Fathom upgrade has completed successfully or determine why the upgrade did not complete, should that be the case.

You can find these logs in the `<Fathom-install-dir>/migration` directory.

## Installing additional products after installing Fathom

You can add another Fathom-related product, such as the SNMP Adapter, to an existing Fathom installation.



**To add another Fathom-related product to an existing Fathom installation:**

1. Log in as root in a terminal window. If you do not know the root password for your system, consult with your system administrator.
2. Insert the Fathom installation CD into the CD-ROM drive.
3. Enter your platform-specific mount command.

[Table 3–1](#) lists the mount commands for each supported platform (where *device-name* is the device you are using for the installation and *mount-point* is the mount-point directory).

---

**Note:** On several platforms, there is an automount daemon that mounts the CD within approximately five seconds. If, however, the automount does not occur on your machine, use the mount command provided in [Table 3–1](#).

---

4. Enter the following install command:

```
mount-point/proinst
```

---

**Note:** You cannot run `proinst` if you are in the *mount-point* directory.

---

After you enter the install command, the **Welcome** screen appears:

```

+-----+
|  Welcome  |
+-----+
|           |
| WELCOME TO THE FATHOM |
| INSTALLATION UTILITY |
|           |
| Copyright (c) 1984-2004 |
| Progress Software Corp. |
| All Rights Reserved. █ |
|           |
| [Enter=OK] |
+-----+

```

5. Press **ENTER**. The OpenEdge Path screen appears:

```

+-----+
| Please enter the full path to the supported OpenEdge installation. |
+-----+
| Enter Path: █ |
|           |
| [Enter=OK] [CTRL-N=Cancel] |
+-----+

```

6. Enter the full path to a supported OpenEdge product. The following question appears:

```

+-----+
|  QUESTION  |
+-----+
|           |
| The same version of Fathom has been detected. |
| Would you like to add products to this Fathom installation? █ |
|           |
| [Y=YES] [N=NO] |
+-----+

```

If you have multiple instances of OpenEdge and/or Fathom installed, you might be offered the option of doing a new installation of Fathom. If this is the case, see the “[Installing Fathom for the first time](#)” section on page 3–3 for details.

To install an additional product only, continue with [Step 7](#).

7. Press **Y** to continue to install the additional product. The following reminder appears:

**INFORMATION**

Please ensure that the OpenEdge Admin Server is shut down before continuing this upgrade. ■

[Enter=OK]

8. Press ENTER. The **Product Configuration Data** screen appears:

```
|-----|  
|      Product Configuration Data      |  
|-----|  
  
| Company Name: █-----| [Enter=Additional]  
| Serial Number: _____| [Ctrl-E=Done]  
| Control Number: ____ _| [CTRL-T=Quit]  
|                                | [CTRL-N=Release Notes]  
|                                | [CTRL-V=View]  
|                                | [TAB=Next Field]
```

9. Enter a company name (which can be any character string), the serial number, and the control numbers for the additional product, and then press **ENTER**.
10. Press **CTRL-E** when you finish adding the additional products. The **Done Configuration Data Confirmation** screen appears, asking if you are sure you are done.
11. Press **Y**. The **Type, Device and Destination** screen appears.
12. Select **Continue with Installation**. The **Complete Installation** screen appears, as shown in the following example for the SNMP Adapter:

```

Complete Installation
-----
The following products will be installed:
SNMP Adapter

Disk Space Required for Products: 1,536 bytes
Disk Space Required for Installation: 849,920 bytes
Disk Space Remaining After Installation: 77,282,816 bytes

Selected Destination Path: /users/doc/aspauldi/fathomman30a

Do you want to install the above listed product(s)? █

[Y=YES] [N=NO]

```

13. Press **Y** to complete the installation. (Press **N** to terminate the installation and return to the command line of the terminal window.)

After you have completed this step, the installation of the new product begins. An indicator showing the progress of the installation appears. Then a message appears to inform you that the installation program is tailoring the installed files.

When tailoring is complete, the following message appears:

```
+-----+
|               To Configure Fathom               |
+-----+
|
| Once the Admin Server has been restarted, you can configure Fathom
| by starting a web browser and entering http://localhost:9090.
| When prompted for a user name and password, enter "admin" for both.
| Refer to the Fathom Management Standard Edition Installation and
| Configuration Guide for assistance. █
|
|                               [Enter=OK]
|
+-----+
```

14. Press **ENTER**. The following screen appears:

```
+-----+
| Installation of selected OpenEdge products is complete.
| Refer to the installation notes for more information.
|
| End the OpenEdge Installation
| View Release Notes
|
+-----+
```

15. Choose **End the OpenEdge Installation** or **View Release Notes**, and press **ENTER**.
16. Restart the AdminServer, using the proadsv utility with the following syntax:

```
proadsv -start
```

For more information on proadsv, see *OpenEdge Database Management: Database Administration*.

---

**Note:** Be sure that you are not root when you restart the AdminServer. If you start the AdminServer as root, root has exclusive ownership and access to the files that you create when running Fathom. You will be unable to access those files when logged in as a user without root permissions.

---

# Accessing documentation

The Fathom manuals are available in PDF format on the Fathom documentation CD. The CD is readable on both Windows and UNIX systems.

For best results when using the PDF files, install the Acrobat Reader. You can download the Reader from the following location on the Adobe Web site:

<http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep2.html>

If you want full search capability, choose to install the expanded version of the reader. Full search capability allows you to search across the Fathom Management documentation set on either the documentation CD or a local file system.

Begin by reading `start.pdf`, which should open automatically if you have autorun enabled, when you insert the Fathom documentation CD into the CD-ROM drive. If you do not have autorun enabled, find the file on the CD and double-click it.

The `start.pdf` file describes how to do the following:

- View the PDF files from the CD.
- Copy the PDF files from the CD to your machine.
- Search across the PDF files.
- Print the PDF contents.

The names of the Fathom manuals and their corresponding PDF versions appear in [Table 3–2](#).

**Table 3–2: Fathom manuals and corresponding PDF files** (1 of 2)

| Fathom manual   | Directory name | PDF filename |
|---|----------------|--------------|
| <i>Welcome to Progress Fathom Management Standard Edition</i> | \wfm           | wfm.pdf      |
| <i>Installation and Configuration Guide</i>                   | \fin           | fin.pdf      |
| <i>Resource Monitoring Guide</i>                              | \rmg           | rmg.pdf      |

**Table 3–2: Fathom manuals and corresponding PDF files** (2 of 2)

| <b>Fathom manual</b>   | <b>Directory name</b> | <b>PDF filename</b> |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------|
| <i>FathomTrendDatabase Guide and Reference</i>                                   | \ftd                  | ftd.pdf             |
| <i>Alerts Guide and Reference</i>  | \far                  | far.pdf             |
| <i>Database Management Guide</i>   | \fdg                  | fdg.pdf             |
| <i>OpenEdge Server Management Guide</i>  | \foe                  | foe.pdf             |
| <i>Reporting Guide</i>   | \frg                  | frg.pdf             |
| <i>OpenEdge Revealed: Achieving Server Control with Fathom Management</i>        | \asc                  | asc.pdf             |
| <i>OpenEdge Revealed: Mastering the OpenEdge Database with Fathom Management</i> | \mpf                  | mpf.pdf             |

## Running the installation utility in batch mode

This section describes running the Fathom installation utility in batch mode.

### Installation initialization file

Running the Fathom installation utility in batch mode requires an initialization file in addition to the other Fathom installation support files.

You can create an installation initialization file by using any text editor. Typically, you would save the initialization file with a `.ini` extension.

The following sample shows the format of an installation initialization file:

### Sample installation initialization file

```
[Configuration Count]
NumberOfConfigurations=1

[OpenEdge Core Install Data]
installDir=/OpenEdge_install_dir
performUpgrade=n

[Product Configuration 1]
name=your_company_name
serial=nnnnnnnnnn
version=3.0A
control=nnnnn nnnnn nnnnn
prodname=Fathom Mng SE

[Type and Destination]
type=COMPLETE
path=/fathom_install_dir
workpath=/fathom_wrk
```

The performUpgrade value is either **1** for an upgrade or **0** for no upgrade.

## Running a batch installation

The syntax for running the Fathom installation utility in batch mode follows:

```
fathom-mount-point/proinst -b pathname/filename.ini
-l pathname/filename.log
```

In the syntax above, *fathom-mount-point* refers to the directory where the Fathom installation utility, the installation support files, and the archive files can be found.

For example, a typical batch installation command might be:

```
proinst -b /test/install.ini -l /log/test.log
```

If no `installation.ini` file is specified as the argument to the `-b` option, the Fathom installation utility searches the current directory for the default file, `install.ini`. If no `install.ini` file is found, the batch installation fails.

All error messages are redirected to a log file. You can specify a log filename as an argument to the `-l` option. If no filename is specified for the log file, errors are redirected to the default log filename `install.log`. If no directory is specified for the log file, the installation utility checks the `TMP`, `TEMP`, and `TMPDIR` environment variables. The installation utility writes the log file to the first valid directory that it finds defined in those variables.

## Uninstalling Fathom on UNIX

Because Fathom is associated with (or “glued to”) an installed OpenEdge product, uninstalling Fathom is a two-step process. First, you disassociate (“unglue”) Fathom from OpenEdge, then you remove the Fathom files.

If you want only to change the association between Fathom and a particular OpenEdge product, it is not necessary for you to uninstall Fathom. Instead, you can unglue Fathom from one OpenEdge installation and reglue it to another installation of the same product. For example, you might have Fathom installed with Progress Version 9.1D. If you then install OpenEdge 10.0B, you can simply unglue Fathom from Version 9.1D and reglue to Open Edge 10.0B. See the [“Using the Reglue command to change the Fathom association”](#) section on page 3–26 for details.

When you run `unglue`, the `FathomTrendDatabase` entry is removed from the `conmgr.properties` file.

---

**Caution:** If you want to save trending data, be sure to back up the `<fathom-install-dir>/db` before removing the Fathom installation.

---

Note that reports and logs are stored in the Fathom Work directory and will not be removed when you uninstall Fathom.



### To uninstall Fathom (unglue and remove the Fathom files):

1. Stop any databases associated with Fathom.
2. Log in as root in a terminal window.

If you do not know the root password for your system, consult with your system administrator.

3. Run the Fathom Management `unglue` command in a terminal window.

The syntax for the command is:

```
/<fathom-install-dir>/bin/unglue
```

where *fathom-install-dir* is the complete pathname of the directory where you installed Fathom. The following prompt appears:

```
WARNING WARNING WARNING WARNING WARNING WARNING WARNING WARNING WARNING
The unglue script will dis-associate Fathom from the Progress product.
Removes Fathom settings from the property files:
    $DLC/properties/AdminServerPlugins.properties
    $DLC/properties/JavaTools.properties
Removes the files fathom.env and .fathom from $DLC/bin.
Removes the fathom_v3.0A entry from $DLC/addons and removes the
FathomTrendDatabase definition from $DLC/properties/conmgr.properties.
Where $DLC = /users/doc/aspauldi/100b/100b.

WARNING, the Progress AdminServer must be shutdown before continuing.
Choosing to do so will result in Fathom not being able to run on this
machine, do you wish to continue? [y | n]
```

4. Press **Y** and then press **ENTER** to complete the unglue.
5. Remove the directory where you installed Fathom.

For example:

```
rm -r fathom
```

6. If you have configured remote monitoring, remove the `vpd.properties` file:

```
rm $HOME/vpd.properties
```

---

**Caution:** If you want to uninstall Fathom and not associate it with a different OpenEdge installation, be sure to uninstall Fathom before you uninstall the OpenEdge product that it is associated with.

---

Always run `unglue` before removing the Fathom directory. If you remove the Fathom directory before running `unglue`, the associated OpenEdge product will be partially disabled. You will not be able to run it correctly.

However, you can recover from a failure to run `unglue` as follows:

- a. Delete the following files:

```
$DLC/.fathom  
$DLC/bin/fathom_env  
$DLC/bin/fathomcp_env  
$DLC/properties/AdminServerPlugins.properties/PluginsPolicy.Fathom  
$DLC/properties/AdminServerPlugins.properties/Plugin.Fathom
```

in which `$DLC` represents the complete pathname of the OpenEdge installation directory.

- b. Open the `$DLC/addons` file, and remove the **`fathom_v3.0A`** line.
- c. Save the addons file.

## Using the Reglue command to change the Fathom association

Each Fathom installation is associated with one particular OpenEdge product. If you have multiple versions of OpenEdge, you must have an individual Fathom installation for each version.

The Fathom `reglue` command, available only on the UNIX platform, allows you to change the association between a Fathom installation and an OpenEdge installation without necessarily having to uninstall and then reinstall Fathom.

When you run `reglue`, the `FathomTrendDatabase` entry is removed from the `conmgr.properties` file. The next time you open Fathom in a browser, you see the **Fathom Management Configuration** page and can choose initial configuration options.

---

**Note:** You can also run the `reglue` command without having run `unglue`; in this case, the command performs both the `unglue` and the `reglue`.

---

### Ungluing and then regluing Fathom to a different OpenEdge installation

You can change the association between Fathom and a particular OpenEdge installation.



#### To unglue Fathom from one OpenEdge installation and reglue to another installation:

1. Log in as root.
2. Run the Fathom Management `unglue` command in a terminal window.

The syntax for the command is:

```
/<fathom-install-dir>/bin/unglue
```

where *fathom-install-dir* is the complete pathname of the directory where you installed Fathom.

The following prompt appears:

```
WARNING WARNING WARNING WARNING WARNING WARNING WARNING WARNING WARNING
The unglue script will dis-associate Fathom from the Progress product.
Removes Fathom settings from the property files:
  $DLC/properties/AdminServerPlugins.properties
  $DLC/properties/JavaTools.properties
Removes the files fathom env and .fathom from $DLC/bin.
Removes the fathom_v3.0A entry from $DLC/addons and removes the
FathomIrendDatabase definition from $DLC/properties/conmgr.properties.
Where $DLC = /users/doc/aspauldi/100b/100b.

WARNING, the Progress AdminServer must be shutdown before continuing.
Choosing to do so will result in Fathom not being able to run on this
machine, do you wish to continue? [y | n]
```

3. Press **Y** to complete the unglue.
4. Run the Fathom Management `reglue` command in a terminal window.

The syntax for the command is:

```
/<fathom-install-dir>/bin/reglue
```

where *fathom-install-dir* is the complete pathname of the directory where you installed Fathom.

The following warning appears:

```
WARNING
The reglue script allows you to re-associate Fathom with a
different installation of Progress.

The Progress AdminServer must be shutdown before continuing.
Do you wish to continue? [y | n]
```

5. Press **Y** to continue with the reglue. The following message appears:

Please enter the new directory path for the Progress installation

6. Type the path to the OpenEdge installation you want to glue Fathom to.
7. Press **ENTER**. The following message appears:

```
WARNING WARNING WARNING WARNING WARNING WARNING WARNING WARNING WARNING
The reglue script adds Fathom settings to:
  $DLC/properties/AdminServerPlugins.properties
  $DLC/properties/JavaTools.properties
The reglue script will copy the files
fathom.env and .fathom into $DLC/bin,
and add a "fathom_v3.0A1B" entry to $DLC/addons and update
fathom.init.params to point to the new installation of Progress.
Where $DLC = /users/doc/aspauldi/100b/100b.
Do you wish to continue? [y | n]
```

8. Press **Y** and then press **ENTER**. The following reglue confirmation appears:

```
Regluing Fathom in /users/doc/aspauldi/fathomman30a to /users/doc/aspauldi/100b/
100b
OpenEdge Release 10.0B1P as of Fri Apr 30 23:02:46 EDT 2004
OpenEdge Release 10.0B1P as of Fri Apr 30 23:02:46 EDT 2004

Examine /users/doc/aspauldi/fathomman30a/fathom.init.params to see if you are
still satisfied with the working directory settings.
Done.
```

9. Close the terminal window.

---

# Introducing Fathom Management Standard Edition

---

Fathom Management Standard Edition is a tool that monitors the availability and performance of databases; system, network, and file resources; and OpenEdge server components. The following sections provide information about Fathom:

- [Understanding the system architecture](#)
- [Deploying Fathom Management](#)
- [Monitoring remote Fathom resources](#)
- [Choosing a deployment strategy](#)

## Understanding the system architecture

Fathom Management consists of four components:

- A Web-based management console, which provides a central location for viewing and configuring resources that are monitored by Fathom.
- Components to monitor database, system, network, file, and OpenEdge server resources.
- A database called the FathomTrendDatabase that stores all data collected by agents for use in reporting.
- The Fathom process running as a thread in the AdminServer.

## Deploying Fathom Management

You can deploy Fathom by installing it:

- On a single host.
- On multiple hosts.

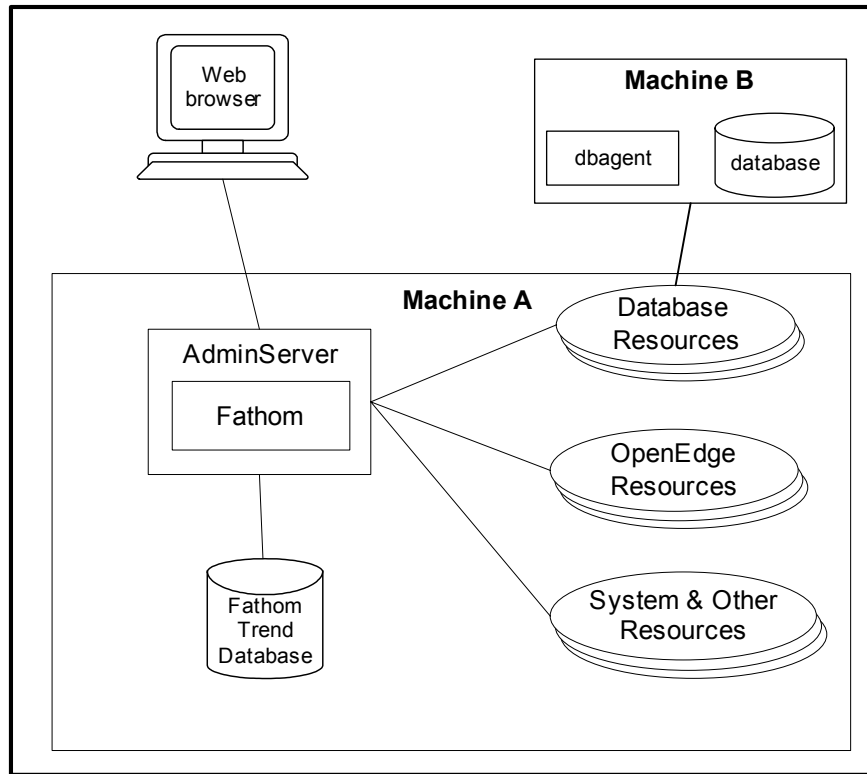
### Deploying Fathom on a single host

The simplest way to deploy Fathom is to install it on a single host where only local resources are to be monitored. A local resource is a system, network, file, or OpenEdge server resource that exists on the same host as Fathom.

A database resource that exists on the same host as Fathom is not considered local. Instead, a database on the same host as Fathom is a managed database, provided that the database is recognized by the AdminServer also running Fathom.

Fathom can also monitor scripted databases, which are not under AdminServer control, on the same host as Fathom or on other machines.

In the scenario shown in [Figure 4-1](#), all components of Fathom exist on the same host, Machine A.



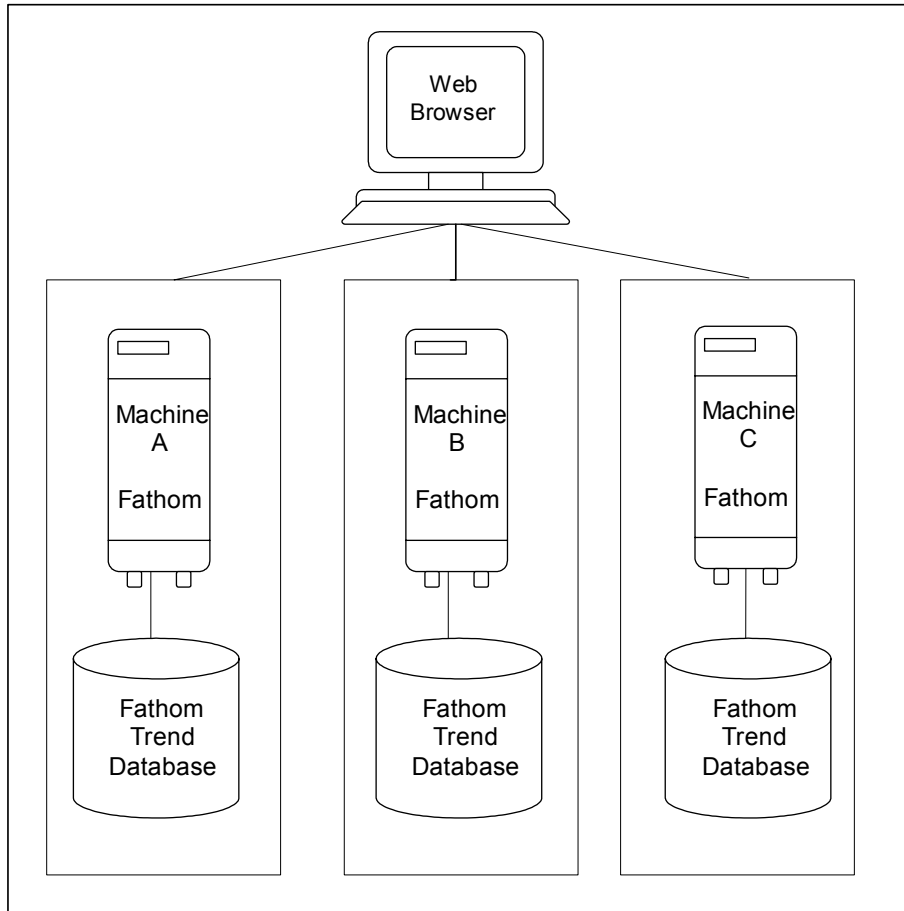
**Figure 4-1: Single-host Fathom installation**

Fathom is running inside the AdminServer on Machine A; the FathomTrendDatabase and all monitored resources are also on Machine A.

On Machine B are a dbagent and a scripted database, which is running outside of the AdminServer on Machine A.

## Deploying Fathom on multiple hosts

A slightly more complex way to deploy Fathom is to install it on each host where resources are to be monitored. In this scenario, each install of Fathom will monitor only those resources local to the host on which it is installed. Each install of Fathom uses its own FathomTrendDatabase, as illustrated in [Figure 4-2](#).

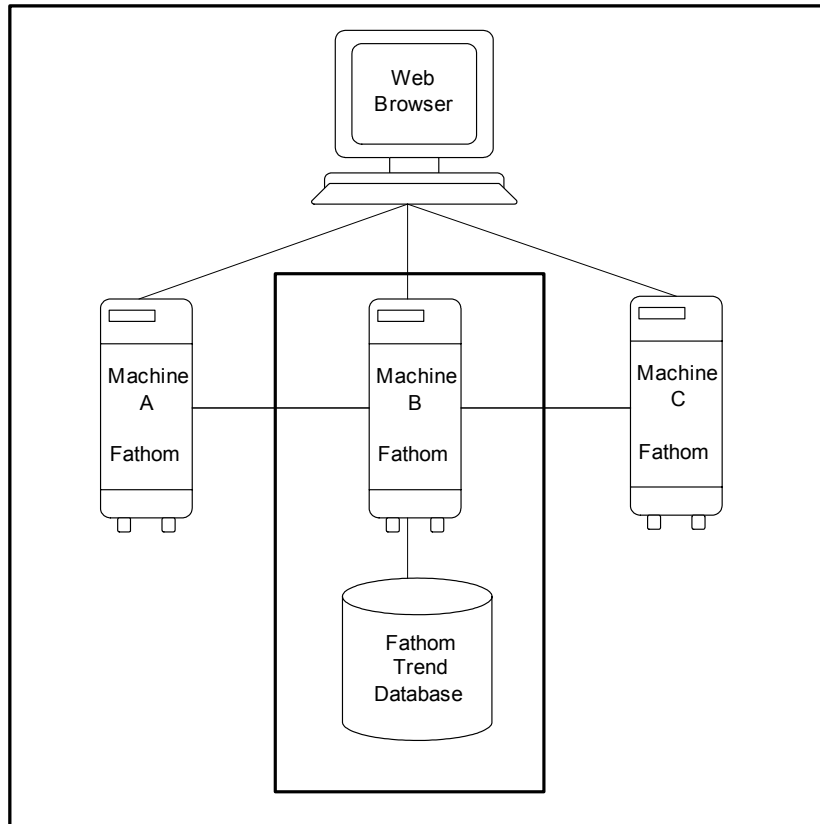


**Figure 4-2: Multiple-host Fathom installation**

[Figure 4-2](#) illustrates three separate installs of Fathom, one each on Machine A, B, and C. Each install uses its own FathomTrendDatabase, and each install is monitoring only local resources.

A possible negative aspect of the deployment shown in [Figure 4-2](#) is that you have multiple FathomTrendDatabases.

As an alternative, you could configure each install of Fathom to use a shared FathomTrendDatabase, as shown in [Figure 4-3](#).



**Figure 4-3: Multiple-host installation with shared FathomTrendDatabase**

[Figure 4-3](#) illustrates three separate installs of Fathom, one each on Machine A, B, and C. Each install is sharing a single FathomTrendDatabase on Machine B, and each install is monitoring only local resources.

In the deployments shown in [Figure 4-2](#) and [Figure 4-3](#), there is a separate install of Fathom on each host where resources are to be monitored. Neither takes advantage of Fathom's remote resource monitoring.

## Monitoring remote Fathom resources

Fathom allows you to monitor resources on a remote machine where Fathom is not installed. This provides numerous benefits, the greatest of which is the ability to view the status of all your resources and alerts through a single Fathom console. Remote resource monitoring also simplifies deployment because Fathom need not be installed on each host where resources are to be monitored.

For monitoring resources remotely, Fathom uses the SonicMQ, which is a very fast and reliable messaging system.

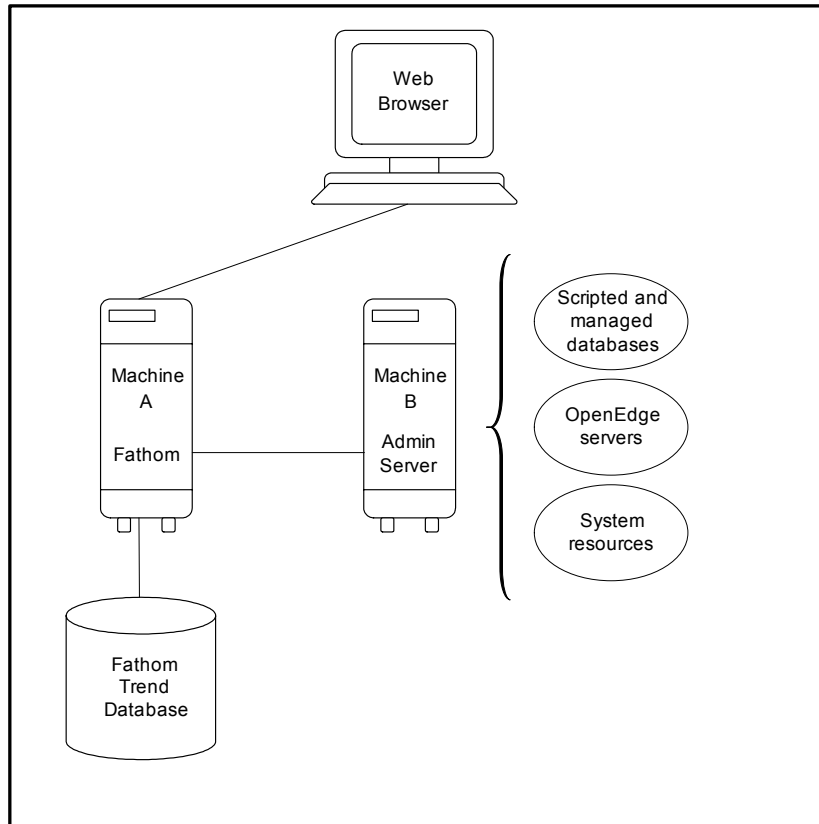
Fathom requires that you have an AdminServer running on the remote host where resources are to be monitored. Additionally, both Fathom on the local host and the AdminServer on the remote host must be configured using the Fathom Remote Configuration Utility (fmconfig), as described in [Chapter 6, “Configuring Remote Monitoring for Fathom.”](#)

## Monitoring database, OpenEdge, and system resources on a remote machine

You can deploy Fathom to monitor the following remote resources:

- **Databases** — Progress Version 9.1D or OpenEdge 10.0B. Fathom uses the dbagent to monitor all database resources.
- **OpenEdge servers** — AppServer, WebSpeed, and NameServer.
- **System resources** — CPU, memory, disk, and file system.

A deployment in which Fathom is monitoring database, OpenEdge server, and system resources on a remote machine is shown in [Figure 4-4](#).



**Figure 4-4: Remote monitoring of resources on one machine**

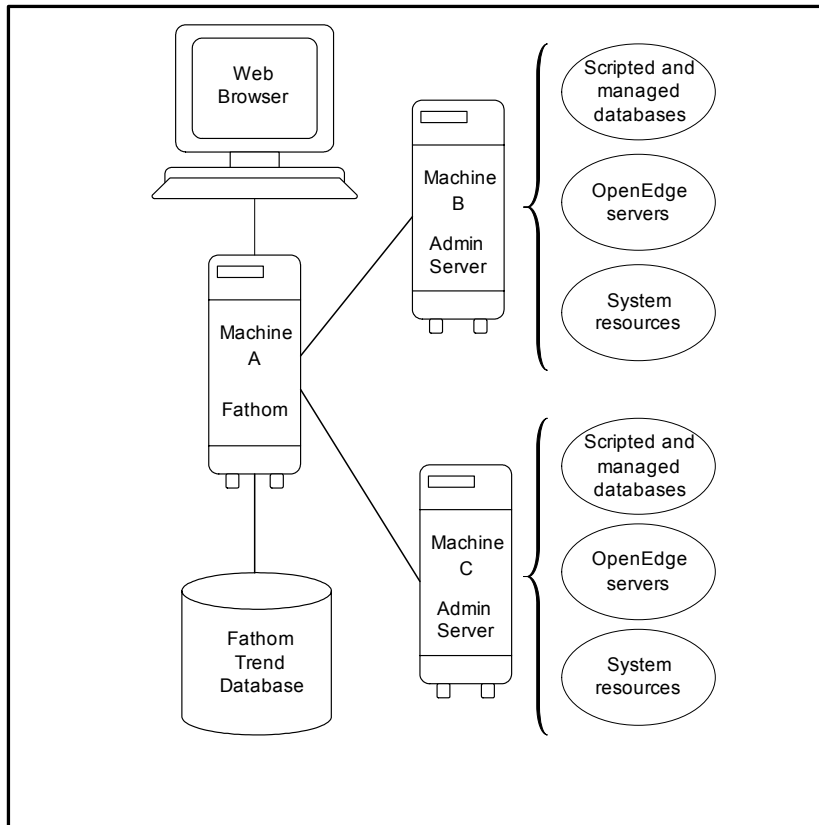
The illustration shown in [Figure 4-4](#) presents a single installation of Fathom on Machine A, which is monitoring the following resources on Machine B:

- **Scripted and managed databases** — A *scripted database* is a database that is not currently listed among the database resources that the AdminServer manages. A *managed database* is a database that the Progress Explorer and the AdminServer recognize and manage.

You cannot set up a resource for a scripted database, or its associated file systems and disks, until the database is recognized as a managed database. For details, see the [“Understanding managed and scripted databases”](#) section on page 5-15.

- **OpenEdge servers** — An OpenEdge server can be an AppServer, a NameServer, or a WebSpeed Transaction Server.
- **System resources** — System resources are CPU, disk, memory, and file system.

You can extend this deployment model to multiple hosts, as shown in [Figure 4–5](#).



**Figure 4–5: Remote monitoring of resources on two machines**

The illustration shown in [Figure 4–5](#) presents a single install of Fathom on Machine A, which is monitoring database (scripted and managed), OpenEdge server, and system resources on Machine B and Machine C.

The number of remote hosts you monitor from the Fathom install on Machine A is limited only by the power of Machine A, the number of remote resources monitored, and the frequency with which they are polled.

This deployment model is very effective in that it allows you to install Fathom on a non-production machine — that is, a machine other than one where your OpenEdge or other critical application resources run. The benefit of this deployment model is that it minimizes the impact of using Fathom to monitor your production machines.

## More about monitoring scripted and managed databases

You can configure Fathom to monitor both scripted and managed databases. Using the dbagent, Fathom can monitor a database that is running on the same host as Fathom or on a different host, regardless of whether the database is managed (recognized by the AdminServer and Progress Explorer) or scripted (not under AdminServer control).

Currently Fathom can monitor:

- A scripted database that is running through a remote-enabled AdminServer.
- A managed database (that Fathom has autodiscovered) running under a remote-enabled AdminServer.
- A scripted database that is running outside of the AdminServer in which Fathom Management is running. In this case, the AdminServer is not remote-enabled.

### Monitoring a scripted database through a remote-enabled AdminServer

When Fathom monitors a scripted database that is running through a remote-enabled AdminServer, the scripted database communicates directly with that remote-enabled AdminServer, which then uses the Sonic infrastructure to communicate with Fathom. The advantage to setting up monitoring in this way is that the scripted database can connect right into an AdminServer that is remote-enabled for all resources; it is not necessary for the dbagent to open a separate port into Fathom.

You configure Fathom and the remote-enabled AdminServer by using the Fathom Remote Monitoring Configuration Utility. For details, see [Chapter 6, “Configuring Remote Monitoring for Fathom.”](#)

Note that if you upgrade from Version 2.1A and then use the remote-enabled AdminServer method of database monitoring in Version 3.0A, there is a chance that you might see a database twice in the tree in the Fathom Management console: once under the remote container and once under the local Fathom container as a scripted database. In such a situation, the database that is the first one up and running (or recognized by Fathom or by the AdminServer) is the one that Fathom monitors.

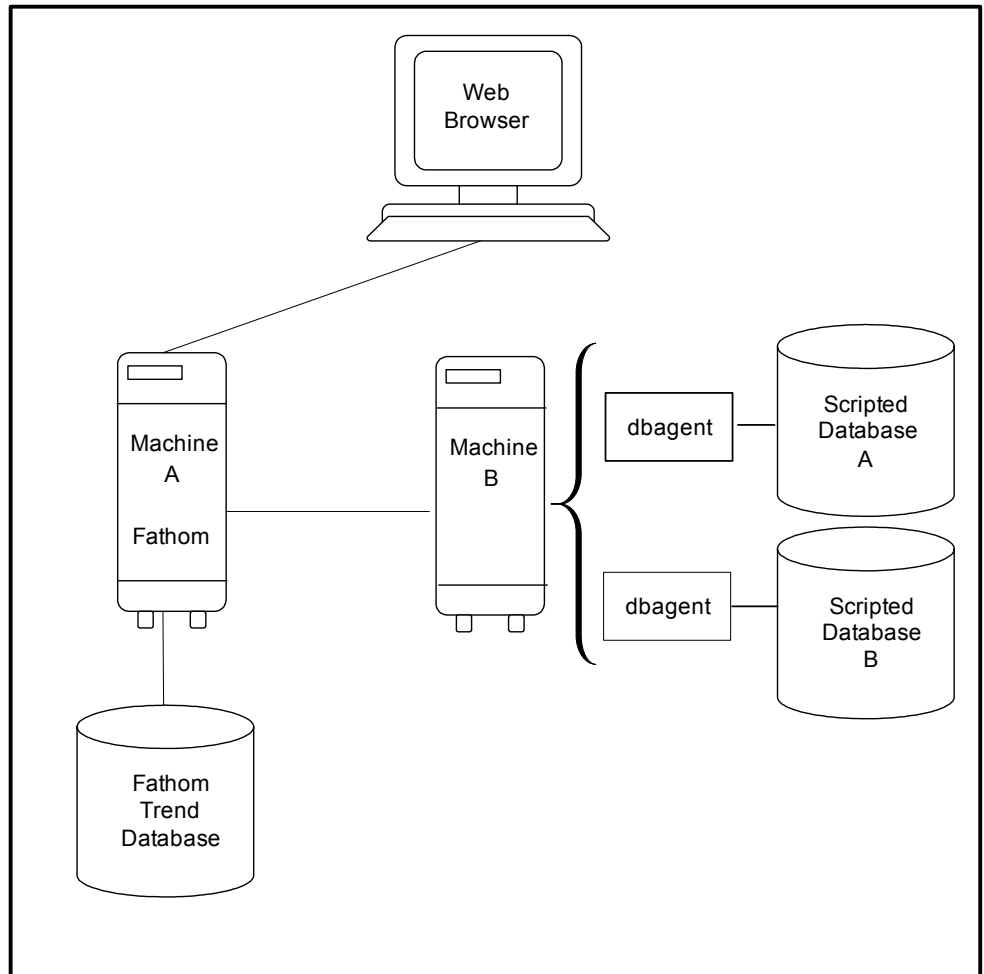
### **Monitoring a managed database through a remote-enabled AdminServer**

Fathom can monitor a managed database that has been autodiscovered running under a remote-enabled AdminServer.

### **Monitoring scripted databases outside the AdminServer running Fathom**

As was possible in Fathom Management Version 2.1A, Fathom can monitor scripted databases that are running outside of the AdminServer in which Fathom Management is running. In order to monitor a database that is scripted, you must create a remote database resource.

To monitor a scripted database once you migrate it, Fathom uses the dbagent installed with your OpenEdge database. This deployment is shown in [Figure 4–6](#).



**Figure 4–6: Monitoring scripted databases on another machine**

If you are using the AdminServer on Machine B to manage your databases, you can use Progress Explorer to configure those databases for monitoring by Fathom. If you are not using the AdminServer on Machine B, you will need to modify the startup parameters of each database to start the dbagent when the database is started. See the [Database Management Guide](#) for more information.

## Choosing a deployment strategy

The best strategy for deploying Fathom depends on your requirements. There is no one strategy that works best for all environments. You may find that a combination of approaches works best for your needs. Some factors to consider when deciding upon a deployment strategy include:

- Do you want to minimize the impact of Fathom on your production machines? If so, you should consider installing Fathom on a machine dedicated to running Fathom and use Fathom remote monitoring capabilities.
- Do you want to view the status of all your resources from a single Fathom console? If so, you should consider using Fathom's remote resource monitoring capabilities.
- Do you need to monitor file or log file resources on multiple machines? If so, you'll need to install Fathom on each machine. Fathom currently does not provide the ability to monitor file or log file resources remotely.

---

**Note:** If you have NFS-mounted disks, you may be able to monitor these resources locally, even if the disks are on a remote machine.

---

- Do you need to monitor network (TCP, UDP, HTTP, or ICMP) resources on multiple machines? If so, you'll need to install Fathom on each machine. Fathom currently does not provide the ability to monitor these resources on a remote machine. Note that, under most circumstances, it is sufficient to have Fathom monitor these resources from the local machine, as that will test the availability of the resources.
- Do you need to run jobs on remote machines? If so, you'll need to install Fathom on each machine where jobs are to be run. Fathom currently does not provide the ability to start a job on a remote machine.
- Will you be monitoring resources outside of your network firewall? If so, you'll need to perform the appropriate tunneling to allow Fathom through the firewall.

The default port for monitoring remote OpenEdge and system resources is 6835, and the default port for monitoring remote databases is 7835.

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## Setting Up Fathom for the First Time

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This chapter introduces the components of Fathom and describes how to set up Fathom, as outlined in the following sections:

- [Using the Fathom Management console](#)
- [Preparing to configure Fathom](#)
- [Completing the initial configuration process](#)
- [Logging on to Fathom](#)
- [Choosing initial configuration options](#)
- [Setting up the Getting Started page](#)

## Using the Fathom Management console

The information presented in this chapter describes how to establish initial configuration settings for Fathom. As you make decisions about how you would like to set up Fathom initially, keep in mind that you can change the configuration options as you become more familiar with all that Fathom has to offer. For details about changing options, see [Chapter 7, “Administering Fathom.”](#)

For a complete description of the Fathom Management console, see the *Resource Monitoring Guide*, which covers the console’s features and functionality in detail.

## Preparing to configure Fathom

To ensure that you have the necessary information to perform your configuration, consider the following information before you proceed:

- Review the installation and deployment decisions made when Fathom was installed at your site. See [Chapter 1, “Before You Install Fathom Management Standard Edition,”](#) for installation considerations.
- Note that Fathom runs as a managed service in the AdminServer; your databases can be administered by the AdminServer and the Progress Explorer. Therefore, you should be familiar with the AdminServer and Progress Explorer functionality.
- If you intend to monitor remote resources, be sure that you have installed Fathom and either OpenEdge 10.0B or Progress Version 9.1D in directories whose names do not contain spaces.

- Note that familiarity with the Fathom command-line options (which can be launched from **Start→Programs→Fathom→fathomenv**) is also useful when you are upgrading and you have preconfigured Fathom not to autostart. You can stop and start Fathom manually, as follows:

```
fathom -start  
fathom -stop
```

You can also:

- Start or stop Fathom Management from the **Fathom** menu.
- Open Fathom in a browser from the **Management Console** shortcut on your desktop (if you chose to install the shortcut during Fathom installation).

For details about using command-line options with Fathom, see the [“Using the command-line interface”](#) section on page 7–26.

## If you have just upgraded Fathom

If you have just upgraded from an earlier version of Fathom, you do not need to redefine the configuration settings you had in place. See the [“Working with Fathom after an upgrade”](#) section on page 7–3 for details about the few steps you need to perform to complete the upgrade in the Fathom Management console.

## Completing the initial configuration process

The Fathom configuration process involves making choices on these Fathom Management console pages:

- **Fathom Management Configuration**
- **Getting Started**

You are prompted to make initial configuration choices the first time you start Fathom after installing it, when the **Fathom Management Configuration** page automatically appears. Once you fill in all the fields and click **Submit**, Fathom is partially initialized and the **Getting Started** page appears. The **Getting Started** page allows you to define monitors for files, disks, and scripted databases.

After you make your initial configuration choices, you can access and change certain configuration options at any time. See the [“Working with Fathom after an upgrade”](#) section on page 7–3 for more information.

## Logging on to Fathom

Each time you open Fathom in a browser, the logon window shown in [Figure 5–1](#) appears, requiring you to enter your user name and password.



**Figure 5–1: Logon window**



To display the user name and password logon window shown in [Figure 5–1](#), do one of the following:

- From a Web browser, enter the URL `http://host:port` in the address or location field. The *host* is the name of a machine where Fathom is installed, and *port* is the Fathom Web server port (by default, this port is 9090). The logon window appears.
- From the Windows Desktop on your local host, select **Start→Programs→Fathom→Management Console**. Your default browser appears, displaying the logon window.
- Click the **Management Console** shortcut on your Windows Desktop (if you chose to add the shortcut during Fathom installation on a Windows platform). Your default browser appears, displaying the logon window.

Note that the specific appearance of this window depends on the browser you are using.

## Entering the default User Name and Password

The first time you log on to Fathom, you must use the default user name, which is **admin**, and the default password, which is **admin**.



**To enter the default user name and password:**

1. Type **admin** in both the **User Name** and the **Password** fields.
2. Click **OK**. The **Fathom Management Configuration** page opens in the Fathom console, allowing you to set up your initial configuration options.

Note the following details related to the default password **admin**:

- You use the default password **admin** only once—the first time you log on to Fathom. The **Fathom Management Configuration** page that opens upon initial login requires you to change the default password before you can submit your initial configuration selections or use Fathom.
- The new password you provide on the **Fathom Management Configuration** page does not take effect until you stop and restart Fathom, by either shutting down and restarting the host machine or using the appropriate command-line interface (CLI) commands. See the [“Using the command-line interface”](#) section on page 7–26 for more information.

## Choosing initial configuration options

Use the **Fathom Management Configuration** page that appears when you log on to Fathom for the first time to make initial choices about the following:

- The Administrator password.
- Whether you want Fathom to start automatically when the AdminServer starts.
- The location of the FathomTrendDatabase.
- The port number for the Fathom Web server.
- The e-mail server host and port, and the default e-mail recipient for Fathom alerts. *Alerts* are messages from Fathom regarding potential irregularities in the resources you are monitoring.
- SNMP Adapter settings (if you have installed the SNMP Adapter).

Remember that you can subsequently change these initial configuration decisions you make.

## HTTPS Secure Sockets Layer support

Fathom supports the implementation of the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol for HTTP.

Once you complete the initial configuration of Fathom, you can further modify your settings by choosing SSL support in either or both of the following two areas:

- When trending to a remote FathomTrendDatabase.
- When setting up the Fathom Management Web server. You have the option of setting up either the HTTP or the HTTPS protocol; you also have the option of setting up both protocols.

See [Chapter 8, “Setting up Secure Communications for Fathom Management,”](#) for more information.

## Required and optional fields

As you use the Fathom Management console to establish your configuration, notice that required fields appear in red. Configuration does not proceed if you leave a required field blank.

## Specifying the Admin Password

Fathom initializes with a default user name and password for the administrator. The default value for both the user name and the password is **admin**.

You must change the password on the **Fathom Management Configuration** page after you log in for the first time, and you should change it at frequent intervals thereafter. To change the password at any time other than during initial configuration, do so from the **Authorized Users** page. See the [“Adding Fathom users as administrators or operators”](#) section on page 7–8 for more information.

The new password you provide on the **Fathom Management Configuration** page does not take effect until you stop and restart Fathom, by either shutting down and restarting the host machine or using the appropriate command-line interface (CLI) commands. See the [“Using the command-line interface”](#) section on page 7–26 for more information.



### To change the administrator password:

1. Enter your new administrator password in the **Admin password** section’s **Password** field:

2. Confirm the new password by typing it in the **Confirm password** field. When you stop and then restart Fathom, remember to use the new password.

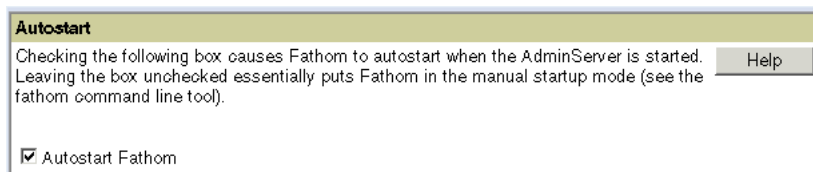
Note that the default user name of **admin** remains valid.

3. Continue to the next section on the **Fathom Management Configuration** page to determine if you want to start Fathom automatically when the AdminServer starts.

(You should delay clicking **Submit** until after reviewing and/or selecting all options on the **Fathom Management Configuration** page.)

## Specifying the AutoStart Fathom option

If you select the **Autostart Fathom** option, Fathom will start automatically when the AdminServer starts. The **Autostart Fathom** check box is selected by default, as shown in [Figure 5–2](#).

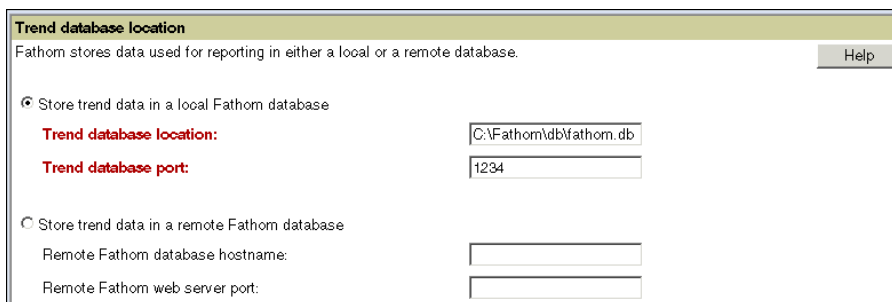


**Figure 5–2: Autostart Fathom option**

If you clear this box, you must use the Fathom command-line interface to start Fathom. See the [“Using the command-line interface”](#) section on page 7–26 for details.

## Specifying the location of the FathomTrendDatabase

Fathom allows you to store trend data, which is the monitoring information Fathom maintains, in either a local or remote FathomTrendDatabase. These options appear in the **Trend database location** section, shown in [Figure 5–3](#).



**Figure 5–3: Trend database location**

If you choose to send trend data to a local database (which is the default), you must specify the trend database location and the port used to connect to that database. If you choose to use a remote database, you must specify the host name and Web server port of the remote Fathom Web server. The trend database must be locally configured at the remote location. All values you enter for either option are validated.

If you are trending to a remote database and want to establish secure transmission of data, you can choose to use the HTTPS protocol. See [Chapter 8, “Setting up Secure Communications for Fathom Management,”](#) for more information.

---

**Note:** The configuration option you select for this step must match the installation decisions you implemented during the Fathom installation process. For example, you can elect to store trend data in a remote FathomTrend Database only if you installed Fathom on both the local machine and the remote machine. For more information, see [Chapter 2, “Installing Fathom Management Standard Edition on Windows”](#) or [Chapter 3, “Installing Fathom Management Standard Edition on UNIX.”](#)

---



**To specify the location of your FathomTrendDatabase:**

1. Scroll to the **Fathom Management Configuration** page’s **Trend database location** section, as shown in [Figure 5–3](#).
2. To store trend data locally, follow these steps:
  - a. Select the **Store trend data in a local Fathom database** option.
  - b. Specify the **Trend database location**. You can either confirm the explicit path that matches the database location specified during the Fathom installation process, or you can provide a different path to the FathomTrendDatabase.

If you enter a path location for the FathomTrendDatabase that is different from the one you specified during installation, you must also copy the FathomTrendDatabase from its previously installed location to its new location. You must use either the `procopy` or `prodb` command to preserve the schema integrity.

For more information about either command, see *OpenEdge Data Management: Database Administration*.

The configuration name of the trending database is FathomTrendDatabase. The name of the physical database must be **fathom**.

- c. Enter the port number in the **Trend database port** field.

3. To store trend data remotely, follow these steps:
  - a. Select the **Store trend data in a remote Fathom database** option.
  - b. Enter the host name of the machine in the **Remote Fathom database hostname** field. This is the host name where the remote database is installed. The name can be either a valid IP address or a name; it does not have to be fully qualified.
  - c. Enter the HTTP port number in the **Remote Fathom web server port** field. This is the port number that the Fathom Web server uses to connect to the remote Fathom system.

When you choose to store trend data on a remote Fathom database, the assumption is that you have already configured the FathomTrendDatabase on the remote system. Fathom displays a warning message if it cannot verify that the remote database is properly configured.

## Specifying the Fathom Web server port

Fathom contains a Web server that allows you to connect to Fathom through the Web-based management console. By default, Fathom uses port 9090 for this Web server. If port 9090 is already in use on your system, or if you prefer to use another port, you can change the port used by Fathom.

---

**Note:** If you change the port number, the Web server immediately stops and restarts on the new port. You must reconnect the console to Fathom on the new port.

---

Once you set up the Web server port during the initial configuration, you can further modify its settings by choosing to use either the HTTP or the HTTPS protocol; you also have the option of setting up both protocols. See [Chapter 8, “Setting up Secure Communications for Fathom Management,”](#) for more information.



### To change the port used by the Fathom Web server:

1. Scroll to the **Web server port** section of the **Fathom Management Configuration** page:

**Web server port**

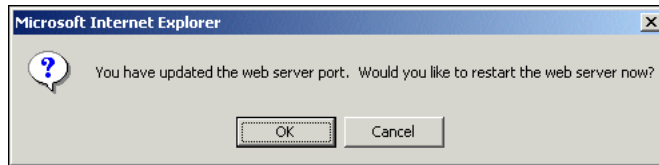
By default the Fathom web server starts on port 9090. If you are going to run multiple versions of Fathom on one system you will need to redefine this port. *Note, if you change the port, you will need to reconnect to Fathom using the new port.*

**Fathom web server port:**

Help

2. Accept the default port number 9090, or enter a different port number. Once you finish making configuration choices on this page and click **Submit**, the port number is referenced.

If you change the Web server port, you will see the following message once you submit both the **Fathom Management Configuration** and the **Getting Started** pages:



3. Click **OK** to restart the Web server. You must then reconnect to Fathom, using the new port number in the browser's URL, and refresh the page.

## Specifying the e-mail server and default operator

Fathom uses e-mail to send alerts to appropriate personnel. Alerts are messages from Fathom regarding potential irregularities in the resources you are monitoring.

If your organization has access to a paging service that reports on text-based messages that are sent by e-mail, your organization can use the e-mail action feature to initiate this message. You can determine whether the e-mail alert message is to be sent to an e-mail address or to a pager as a text message. To use alerts, you must specify the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) host and port that Fathom will use to send e-mail messages.

You should also identify a default user to receive alerts. This user's name will appear as the default recipient of each new alert that you define. You should choose a user who is most likely to receive most, if not all, generated alerts. However, remember that when you set up your monitors with Fathom, you can choose to override the default user.



**To specify the e-mail server and the default operator you want to receive these alerts:**

1. Scroll to the **Default alert recipient** section of the **Fathom Management Configuration** page:

**Default alert recipient**

One of the ways Fathom can notify you of error conditions in your Progress environment is by sending e-mail. Define the SMTP host and port to use for sending e-mail and the default e-mail recipient to send alerts to. Help

**Mail server (SMTP) host:**

**Mail server (SMTP) port:**

**Default e-mail recipient:**

2. Enter the SMTP host name in the **Mail server (SMTP) host** field. Check with your e-mail administrator if you do not know the e-mail host name.
3. Enter the port used by the SMTP host in the **Mail server (SMTP) port** field. On most systems, this is port 25.
4. Enter the e-mail address of the user you want to be listed as the default recipient of alerts in the **Default e-mail recipient** field.

When the default alert recipient information is submitted, Fathom automatically sets up a Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) network resource monitor, SMTP\_MAIL, for the host and port specified using default monitoring values. The SMTP protocol is used for sending e-mail messages between servers.

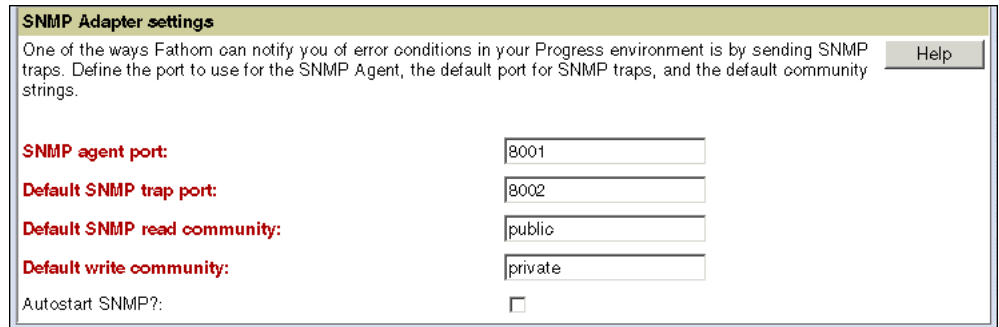
Alerts generated for this resource monitor are based on host and port performance only. For more information about network resource monitors, see the [Resource Monitoring Guide](#).

## Choosing SNMP Adapter settings

The Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Adapter allows you to run the Fathom SNMP agent and configure it to throw traps to an SNMP management console. *Traps* are Fathom-resource-related event notifications sent to your SNMP management console. (For more information about the SNMP Trap Action, see the [Resource Monitoring Guide](#).)

The SNMP agent is responsible for handling SNMP requests. All Fathom-specific SNMP variables are contained in the Management Information Base (MIB); the MIB is named `PSC-FM-MIB.txt` and is located in the `<Fathom-install-dir>\config` directory.

If you installed the SNMP Adapter, you see default adapter settings, as shown in [Figure 5–4](#), as you perform your initial Fathom configuration.



The image shows a dialog box titled "SNMP Adapter settings". It contains a description of SNMP traps and a "Help" button. Below this, there are four labeled text input fields: "SNMP agent port" (8001), "Default SNMP trap port" (8002), "Default SNMP read community" (public), and "Default write community" (private). At the bottom, there is a checkbox for "Autostart SNMP?" which is currently unchecked.

| SNMP Adapter settings   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| One of the ways Fathom can notify you of error conditions in your Progress environment is by sending SNMP traps. Define the port to use for the SNMP Agent, the default port for SNMP traps, and the default community strings. |                          |
| SNMP agent port:  | 8001                     |
| Default SNMP trap port:   | 8002                     |
| Default SNMP read community:  | public                   |
| Default write community:  | private                  |
| Autostart SNMP?:  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**Figure 5–4: SNMP Adapter settings**

You can change these SNMP Adapter settings, which are defined as follows:

- **SNMP agent port** — The port number of the host machine on which the SNMP management agent resides. The SNMP agent translates the requests from the SNMP management console and interprets MIB variables. The default port number is 8001.
- **Default SNMP trap port** — The port number to which traps are sent. The default number is 8002.
- **Default SNMP read community** — The community that specifies who has permissions to read which variables.
- **Default write community** — The community that specifies who has permissions to write which variables. (In the case of the Fathom MIB, the values are read-only.)
- **Autostart SNMP** — The option to autostart the SNMP agent.

## Submitting the Fathom Management Configuration page

Once you make your initial configuration choices, you must save them.



**To save your initial configuration options:**

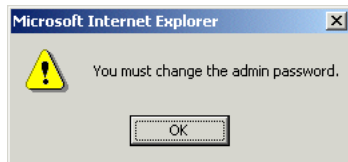
1. Click **Submit** at the bottom of the **Fathom Management Configuration** page.

If you have entered all required values and the values are validated, then:

- Fathom is initialized.
- The creation of SMTP\_MAIL is acknowledged.
- A reminder appears about using the new password when restarting Fathom.

2. Click **OK**, and the **Getting Started** page automatically appears.

If all the initial configuration values cannot be validated, warning messages appear. For example, if you have not updated the default password, you receive the following message:



- a. Click **OK** to erase the message, and, in this instance, change the admin password.
- b. Click **Submit**. The **Getting Started** page, which you will complete to finish the initial configuration, appears.

## Setting up the Getting Started page

When the **Getting Started** page opens, a reminder about when to use the new admin password appears, as shown in [Figure 5–5](#).



**Figure 5–5: Admin Password reminder**

To close the message, click **OK**.

The choices you make on the **Getting Started** page allow you to migrate scripted databases to managed databases recognized by the AdminServer and Fathom, and define monitoring and trending options for file systems and disks.

Once you establish these initial resource-monitoring options, you can set more specific monitoring criteria for individual resources. Similarly, you can also manually initiate resource discovery of TCP- and UDP-based applications. See the [Resource Monitoring Guide](#) for more details.

## Understanding managed and scripted databases

You can set up a database resource monitor in Fathom for a database that the Progress Explorer, the AdminServer, and Fathom commonly recognize, as follows:

- A *managed database* is a database that the Progress Explorer and the AdminServer recognize and manage. You can set up resources for file systems and disks associated with managed databases.

At Fathom startup, all databases currently managed by Progress Explorer and the AdminServer are automatically *discovered* (recognized) by Fathom.

If you add a database to Progress Explorer *after* you have initially configured Fathom, you must add that database to Fathom as well. See the [“Adding a managed database”](#) section on page 5–17 for more information.

- A *scripted database* is a database that is not currently listed among the database resources that the AdminServer manages. You cannot set up a resource for a scripted database, or its associated file systems and disks, until the database is recognized as a managed database.

To change a scripted database to a managed database, use Fathom's Database Migration Utility and migrate the database's configuration, or define a remote database monitor for each scripted database. See the [“Defining monitors for previously scripted databases”](#) section on page 5–16 for more information.

## Defining monitors for previously scripted databases

By using the Fathom Database Migration Utility, you can add a previously scripted OpenEdge database as a resource to Fathom. These databases are typically managed outside the AdminServer using parameter files (.pf) and operating system-dependent scripts.

With the Database Migration Utility, you can identify the database as manageable through the Progress Explorer and the AdminServer. After the configuration migration occurs:

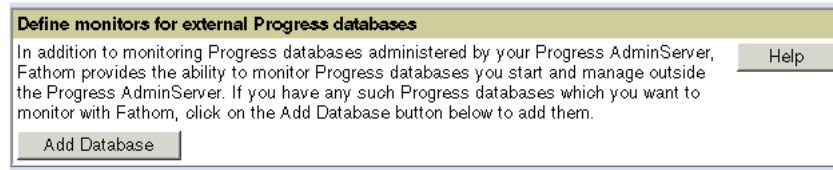
- Fathom creates a resource if one does not already exist.
- You can define trend and monitoring options.

---

**Note:** Before you perform the database migration process, you should shut down the database you intend to migrate. This shutdown activity enables the AdminServer to recognize the database as managed when the database is restarted through Fathom, and to create and enable the database monitor.

---

Figure 5–6 shows the **Define monitors for external Progress databases** section.



**Figure 5–6: Defining monitors for external databases**

---

**Note:** When you add a managed database using the values you enter on the **Database Migration Utility** page and then submit the **Getting Started** page, a database configuration is created in the `conmgr.properties` file, and a database resource is created in the Fathom configuration data store.

---


### Adding a managed database

For Fathom to monitor a database fully, the database must be managed.

Click **Add Database**. The **Database Migration Utility** page appears and is comprised of two areas:

- An **Instructions** area at the top of the page, describing how to add a managed database.
- A **Database information** area at the bottom of the page, where you enter the database values. Note that any field name in red requires a value; all other fields are optional.

Figure 5–7 shows the **Instructions** area.

**Database Migration Utility**  
Adding a Managed Database

This page allows you to use a parameter file (.pf) to define a database that can be managed by the Progress AdminServer. Mandatory fields are red; all other fields on the page are optional.

The mandatory fields on the page are:

- *Database Display Name*, to specify the database display name argument.
- *Database Path and Filename*, to specify the database path and filename argument.

You can use either the *Parameter File Name* field or the *Other Database Broker Arguments* field if you want to specify the database port number using the -S argument. Specifying the port number is optional; if you do not provide a port number, the default of zero is used.

**NOTE: If a port is not specified, then the database cannot be managed on windows platforms because it will not be networked.**

In addition to the traditional argument settings allowed by the parameter file specification, you may want to configure your managed database further with the following options:

1. Specify additional arguments to be used in database broker startup.
2. Autostart the database broker at AdminServer startup time.
3. Start an after image process (AIW).
4. Start a before image process (BIW).
5. Number of asynchronous page writers to be started.
6. Start a watch dog process (WDOG).

Figure 5–7: Adding a managed database—instructions

Figure 5–8 shows the **Database information** area.

**Database information**

Help

**Database Display Name:**

Database-1

**Database Path and Filename:**

**Parameter File Name:**

**Database Broker Type:**

☐ 4GL ☐ SQL ☒ Both

**Other Database Broker Arguments:**

**Autostart Database Broker:**

☐

**Watch Dog Process (WDOG):**

☒

**Enterprise Database Features**

**After Image Process (AIW):**

☐

**Before Image Process (BIW):**

☐

**Asynchronous Page Writers (APW):**

1

Submit

Cancel

Figure 5–8: Adding a managed database—information

**To add the managed database:**

1. Enter the database display name in the **Database Display Name** field.
2. Enter the database path and filename associated with the physical database in the **Database Path and Filename** field.
3. Optionally provide values to add database arguments, using either or both of these methods:
  - In the **Parameter File Name** field, enter the name of the parameter file (.pf) that contains database argument values if you have overriding arguments defined for database brokers.
  - Enter the database argument values explicitly in the **Other Database Broker Arguments** field. If you want to specify a port for the database, type **-S** and then the port number.

If the port specified for the database is **0**, the database is considered non-networked and will not be monitored by Fathom.

Note that you can enter any miscellaneous, non-AdminServer-recognized arguments using either of the previous methods.

Values set using the parameter file method can be overridden by the values specified in the **Other Database Broker Arguments** field. Processing difficulties related to these values are handled as follows:

- If an argument defined in the .pf file is not recognized, it is ignored. Any ignored arguments will be displayed in an alert box when you submit the **Getting Started** page.
  - If an error occurs either when the database configuration is created or when the database resource is created, the configuration is not added to the `conmgr.properties` file, and the resource is not created.
4. Select one of the **Database Broker Type** options to indicate the type of client that is allowed to connect to the broker: **4GL** brokers allow only 4GL client connections and **SQL** brokers allow SQLExplorer or other SQL client connections. The default option, **Both**, allows 4GL and SQL clients.

Remember that the client type choice you make here is honored only when you have installed the proper licenses for that client.

5. Select **AutoStart Database Broker** to start the database broker automatically when the AdminServer is started.
6. Select **Watch Dog Process (WDOG)** to start a watchdog process for the database.

The following are Enterprise-only options that are automatically started only if the database broker is also automatically started:

- Select **After Image Process (AIW)** to start an after-image writer for the database.
- Select **Before Image Process (BIW)** to start a before-image writer for the database.
- Enter a numeric value in the **Asynchronous Page Writers (APW)** field to define the number of asynchronous page writers to start. The default value is 1. You can change this default value by specifying a port in either a named .pf file or the **Other Database Broker Arguments** field.

If you are running the Workgroup database, the default value for each of the writers is zero, and you cannot change it.

### Making changes to a managed database configuration

You can view, modify, or delete a managed database configuration by using the Progress Explorer. If the Progress Explorer is connected to the AdminServer, the new database node is automatically added to the Progress Explorer database tree node, and the new node displays once you refresh the database tree.

---

**Note:** From within the Fathom product, you can use the **Control** page to start and stop a database configuration. For more information about starting and stopping the database in Fathom, see the [\*Database Management Guide\*](#).

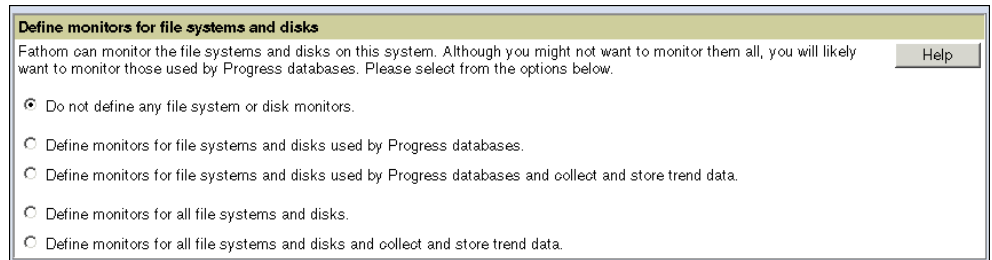
---

If you use the Progress Explorer to delete a database that Fathom also recognizes, Fathom asks if you want to delete the resource. It is possible to enable this database again at a later time if you choose to add the database again by using the Progress Explorer or the Database Migration Utility. You can optionally choose to delete the database from Fathom using the **Database Resource** page.

## Defining monitoring and trending options for file systems and disks

Fathom can create resource monitor and trending options for all file systems and disks on a system where Fathom Management is installed.

As shown in [Figure 5–9](#), you can specify whether you want Fathom to monitor only those file systems and disks used by OpenEdge databases, or all file systems and disks. You can also choose whether or not Fathom should collect and store trend data on the file systems and disks. If you prefer, you can opt not to set up monitors for file systems and disks at all.



**Figure 5–9: Defining monitors for file systems and disks**

These file system and disk resource monitors are created with default settings, helping you to expedite the resource monitoring setup activities.

### Monitoring and trending considerations

Consider the following before you add monitors for file systems and disks for your OpenEdge databases:

- If a file system monitor or resource does not already exist, a new file system resource or monitor is configured. The monitor or trend process is enabled for each file system that is accessed by a managed database or any of its extents.
- If a disk monitor or resource does not exist, a new disk resource or monitor is added. The monitor or trend process is enabled for each disk on the system that is accessed by a managed database or any of its extents.

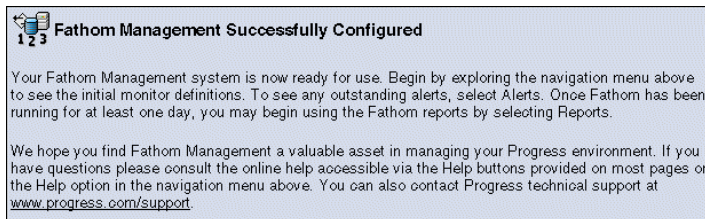
Choose one of the following options to define monitors for file systems and disks:

- Select **Do not define any file system or disk monitors** to bypass any monitoring and trending options.
- Select **Define monitors for file systems and disks used by Progress databases** to add only monitors for file systems and disks.
- Select **Define monitors for file systems and disks used by Progress databases and collect and store trend data** to add monitoring and trending activities for file systems and disks used by your OpenEdge databases.
- Select **Define monitors for all file systems and disks** to define monitors for all file systems and disks, not just those used by OpenEdge databases.
- Select **Define monitors for all file systems and disks and collect and store trend data** to add monitoring and trending activities for all file systems and disks, not just those used by your OpenEdge databases.

## Submitting the Getting Started page

When you finish making your selections on the **Getting Started** page, click **Submit**. Fathom starts the monitoring database agent for each managed database for which you selected the monitoring option. CPU and memory resources are created as well.

The Fathom Management console appears with a confirmation that Fathom is ready to use, as shown in [Figure 5–10](#).



**Figure 5–10: Fathom Management Configuration success**

---

## Configuring Remote Monitoring for Fathom

---

In addition to monitoring local databases, disks, file systems, network components, and file resources, you can also monitor certain remote resources. These remote resources include databases, disks, CPU, memory, file systems, and OpenEdge server components, such as WebSpeed, AppServer, and NameServer resources.

This chapter describes how to set up Fathom to use the remote monitoring functionality; specifically, the chapter describes:

- [Remote monitoring requirements](#)
- [Setting up remote monitoring](#)
- [Additional remote monitoring configuration utility command-line options](#)
- [Disabling remote monitoring](#)
- [Uninstalling Fathom Management if remote monitoring is configured](#)

## Remote monitoring requirements

In order to monitor resources remotely, you must have the following environment in place:

- One machine on which both of the following are installed:
  - OpenEdge 10.0B.
  - Fathom Version 3.0A.
- Another machine with an installation of OpenEdge 10.0B. (There should be no Fathom installation on this machine.)
- Root permissions on each machine.

Neither the Fathom installation nor the OpenEdge installation (on either machine) can be located in a directory whose name has spaces. If you install in a directory with spaces in the name, the AdminServer will not start once remote monitoring has been enabled.

---

**Note:** For the sake of simplicity, the descriptions and procedures provided here refer to setting up remote monitoring when Fathom is running against OpenEdge 10.0B. However, the same procedures apply when you are running Fathom against Progress Version 9.1D and the latest service pack, instead of against OpenEdge 10.0B.

---

## Setting up remote monitoring

Remote monitoring requires that you have, at a minimum, two different machines:

- One with OpenEdge 10.0B and Fathom.
- One with only OpenEdge 10.0B. You are not limited to monitoring only one remote machine at a time; you can monitor more than one, provided you have set up each machine properly.

The order in which you set up these machines is important: You must have the machine with the Fathom installation up and running with remote monitoring in place **before** you set up the required configuration on any other machine to be monitored remotely.

## Setting up the first machine

You must first set up resource monitoring on the machine that has both Fathom and OpenEdge installed before setting up a second machine.

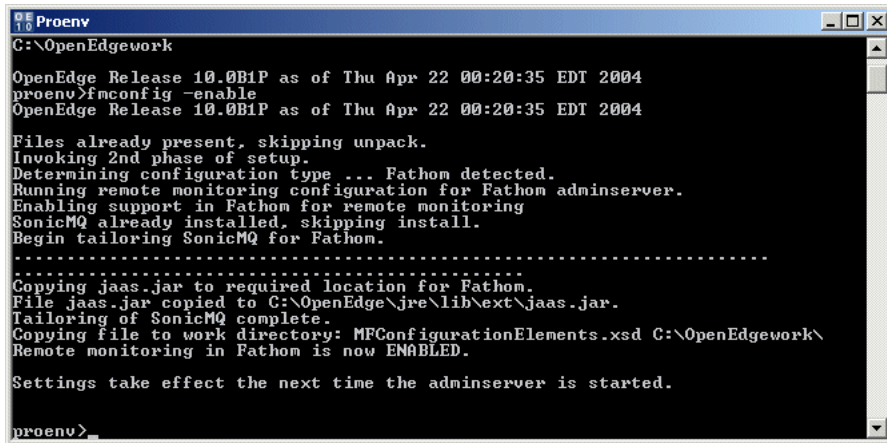


### To set up the first machine:

1. Install OpenEdge 10.0B.
2. Install Fathom Version 3.0A.
3. When the installation completes, start Fathom. The **Fathom Management Configuration** page opens.
4. Fill in the configuration settings, and then click **Submit**. The **Getting Started** page appears.
5. Fill in the **Getting Started** page settings, and then click **Submit**. The Fathom Management console opens and displays the **My Fathom** Home page.
6. From the Windows **Start** menu, choose **Programs**→**OpenEdge**→**Proenv**. The **Proenv** window opens.
7. Run the following command in the **Proenv** window:

```
fmconfig -enable
```

8. Steps in the setup process are listed (as they occur) in the **Proenv** window, until the setup is complete:



```

Proenv
C:\OpenEdgework
OpenEdge Release 10.0B1P as of Thu Apr 22 00:20:35 EDT 2004
proenv>fmconfig -enable
OpenEdge Release 10.0B1P as of Thu Apr 22 00:20:35 EDT 2004

Files already present, skipping unpack.
Invoking 2nd phase of setup.
Determining configuration type ... Fathom detected.
Running remote monitoring configuration for Fathom adminserver.
Enabling support in Fathom for remote monitoring
SonicMQ already installed, skipping install.
Begin tailoring SonicMQ for Fathom.
.....
Copying jaas.jar to required location for Fathom.
File jaas.jar copied to C:\OpenEdge\jre\lib\ext\jaas.jar.
Tailoring of SonicMQ complete.
Copying file to work directory: MFConfigurationElements.xsd C:\OpenEdgework\
Remote monitoring in Fathom is now ENABLED.

Settings take effect the next time the adminserver is started.

proenv>
  
```

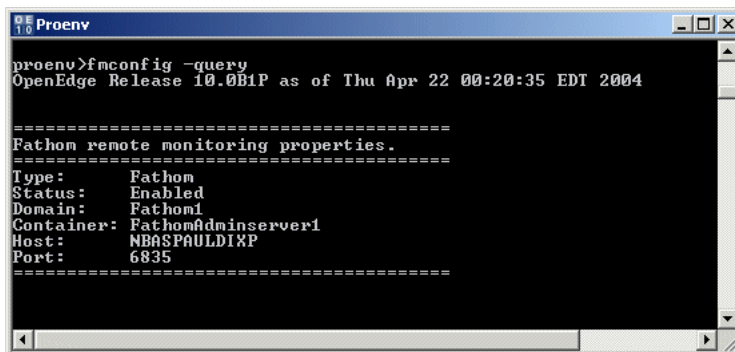
As noted in the **Proenv** window, the `jaas.jar` file is copied to the `<OpenEdge-install-dir>\<JRE-home-dir>\lib\ext` directory.

Additionally, a new directory is installed: `<fathom-install-dir>\SonicMQ`.

9. To verify that remote monitoring has been set up properly, run the following command in the **Proenv** window:

```
fmconfig -query
```

The Fathom remote monitoring properties appear:



```

Proenv
C:\OpenEdgework
proenv>fmconfig -query
OpenEdge Release 10.0B1P as of Thu Apr 22 00:20:35 EDT 2004

=====
Fathom remote monitoring properties.
=====
Type:      Fathom
Status:    Enabled
Domain:    Fathom1
Container: FathomAdminserver1
Host:      NBASPAULDIXP
Port:      6835
=====
  
```

10. Restart the AdminServer. The following actions occur:

- The `Fathom1.FathomAdminServer1.log` file is created in the same directory as the AdminServer log file (`admserv.log`).
- The last line of the `Fathom1.FathomAdminServer1.log` file includes the following text:

```
[04/05/04 11:25:02] (info) ...reconciling complete
```

- The `admserv.log` completes as usual, with the starting of the Fathom probe.

Fathom is now ready to monitor remote systems.

## Setting up the second machine

Once you set up the machine that has both OpenEdge and Fathom installed, you can set up the machine you want to monitor remotely.



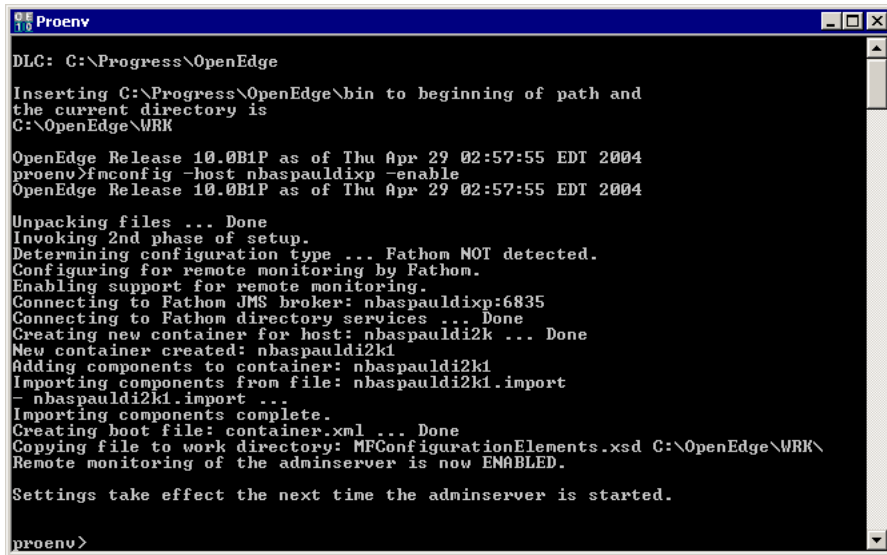
### To set up the second machine:

1. Install OpenEdge 10.0B.
2. Start the AdminServer.
3. Run the following command in the **Proenv** window:

```
fmconfig -host <fathom-machine-hostname> -enable
```

in which `<fathom-machine-hostname>` is the name of the host where Fathom Management is running.

4. Press ENTER. Steps in the setup process are listed (as they occur) in the **Proenv** window, until setup is complete:



```

DLC: C:\Progress\OpenEdge

Inserting C:\Progress\OpenEdge\bin to beginning of path and
the current directory is
C:\OpenEdge\WRK

OpenEdge Release 10.0B1P as of Thu Apr 29 02:57:55 EDT 2004
proenv>fmconfig -host nbaspauldixp -enable
OpenEdge Release 10.0B1P as of Thu Apr 29 02:57:55 EDT 2004

Unpacking files ... Done
Invoking 2nd phase of setup.
Determining configuration type ... Fathom NOT detected.
Configuring for remote monitoring by Fathom.
Enabling support for remote monitoring.
Connecting to Fathom JMS broker: nbaspauldixp:6835
Connecting to Fathom directory services ... Done
Creating new container for host: nbaspauldi2k ... Done
New container created: nbaspauldi2k1
Adding components to container: nbaspauldi2k1
Importing components from file: nbaspauldi2k1.import
- nbaspauldi2k1.import ...
Importing components complete.
Creating boot file: container.xml ... Done
Copying file to work directory: MFConfigurationElements.xsd C:\OpenEdge\WRK\
Remote monitoring of the adminserver is now ENABLED.

Settings take effect the next time the adminserver is started.

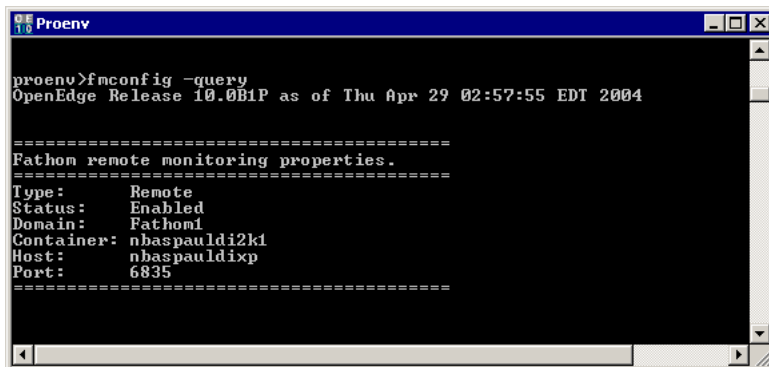
proenv>
  
```

Additionally, required files are created in the \$DLC/java/ext directory.

5. To verify that remote monitoring has been set up properly, run the following command in the **Proenv** window:

```
fmconfig -query
```

The Fathom remote monitoring properties appear:



```

proenv>fmconfig -query
OpenEdge Release 10.0B1P as of Thu Apr 29 02:57:55 EDT 2004

=====
Fathom remote monitoring properties.
=====
Type:      Remote
Status:    Enabled
Domain:    Fathom1
Container: nbaspauldi2k1
Host:      nbaspauldixp
Port:      6835
=====
  
```

6. Restart the AdminServer. The following events occur:
  - The Fathom1.<container-name>.log file is created. The container name is generated by the Remote Monitoring Configuration Utility; the format of the name is *hostname+number*—for example, PCTEST1.
  - The last line of the log file confirms that startup is complete:

```
[04/05/04 16:33:51] (info) Startup complete
```

- The admserv.log completes as usual.

## Verifying that Fathom sees the remote container

After you run the Remote Monitoring Configuration Utility on the Fathom machine and the remote machine, you see the remote container in the Fathom machine's console list frame.



**To verify that Fathom can see the remote container:**

1. From the Fathom Management console, select **Resources**.
2. In the list frame, sort the resources by **Container**. The newly added remote container (in this case, **nbaspauldi2k1**) is listed in the tree view in the list frame:



Note that the container on which Fathom Management is installed (**nbaspauldixp**) is identified by the Fathom icon.

# Additional remote monitoring configuration utility command-line options

The command-line options described in [Table 6–1](#) are available for use with the Remote Monitoring Configuration Utility. You run each command-line option in the **Proenv** window.

**Table 6–1: Remote Monitoring Configuration Utility options**

| Command-line option | Description   |
|---------------------|---|
| -enable             | Runs the configuration process and updates the following line in the \$DLC/properties/management.properties file:<br>isMonitored=true |
| -disable            | Updates the following line in the \$DLC/properties/management.properties file:<br>isMonitored=false                                   |
| -query              | Reports the current settings for Fathom remote monitoring.  |
| -update             | Reruns the configuration process and allows you to change the host your client connects to.   |
| -debug              | Provides detailed information.  |

The command-line options listed in [Table 6–2](#) are also available for use; however, use caution when running either option to ensure that remote monitoring continues to operate properly.

**Table 6–2: Additional Remote Monitoring Configuration Utility options**

| Command-line option | Description   |
|---------------------|---|
| -port               | Allows you to change the default listening port, which is 6835.                       |
| -name               | Allows you to specify the container name. The default container name is <hostname>+1. |

## Disabling remote monitoring

If you want to stop remote monitoring, you can disable it by entering the following command from the **Proenv** window:

```
fmconfig -disable
```

## Uninstalling Fathom Management if remote monitoring is configured

If you want to uninstall Fathom Management from a UNIX platform and you have configured remote monitoring, see the [“Uninstalling Fathom on UNIX”](#) section on page 3–23 for details about how to complete the uninstall correctly.

If you are uninstalling Fathom from a Windows platform and you have configured remote monitoring, you need not take any extra steps other than those described in the [“Uninstalling Fathom on Windows”](#) section on page 2–31. The uninstall process removes the remote monitoring settings along with the Fathom installation.



---

# Administering Fathom

---

The Fathom installation program allows you to upgrade from a previous version of Fathom. You can easily continue to work with Fathom after you perform an upgrade. You can also fine-tune the initial configuration and licensing decisions you made.

This chapter describes the following aspects of administering Fathom:

- [Working with Fathom after an upgrade](#)
- [Reviewing the OpenEdge configuration](#)
- [Updating Fathom licensing information](#)
- [Updating configuration options](#)
- [Adding Fathom users as administrators or operators](#)
- [Changing configuration settings](#)
- [Setting user preferences](#)
- [Changing the SNMP Adapter settings](#)

- [Using the command-line interface](#)
- [Using the fathomenv window](#)
- [Setting the log level for the AdminServer log file](#)

## Working with Fathom after an upgrade

Once you finish upgrading Fathom from an earlier version, stop the AdminServer, and then restart it, you can open Fathom in a browser. The first time you start Fathom after the upgrade process, a confirmation of the upgrade appears in the Fathom Management console.

The upgrade confirmation page identifies where the FathomTrendDatabase is located and what port number it is using. If you chose autostart as a configuration option in the previously installed Fathom version, that option is selected on the upgrade page by default. Otherwise, you can select the option.

To continue with the upgrade, click **Submit**. The upgrade process automatically begins by reconfiguring the FathomTrendDatabase. When the FathomTrendDatabase reconfiguration completes, its status in the **In Process** column changes from **Pending** to **Complete**. The upgrade process then moves on to the subsequent tasks (one at a time) until all tasks are complete.

When the upgrade process finishes, all processes are marked as **Complete**.

You can now do the following:

- To begin working with Fathom, select **Click to Resume Fathom**. The **My Fathom Home** page appears.
- To resume working with an existing Fathom component, select the component in the console list frame. As you do so, the Fathom menu bar refreshes and the various Fathom icons reappear.

## Post-upgrade tasks

Note the following information related to tasks you might need to perform after upgrading Fathom:

- The Fathom upgrade process automatically establishes the Web server port number as 9090, which is the default. If you changed the default Web server port number in an earlier version of Fathom, you will need to make that change again after the upgrade. Choose **Options**→**Configuration**→**Web server**, and change the Fathom Web server port number. Then click **Submit**.
- Administrative privileges can and should be restricted to administrators. Nonadministrator users should be defined as operators. See the “[Adding Fathom users as administrators or operators](#)” section on page 7–8 for more information.

## Reviewing the OpenEdge configuration

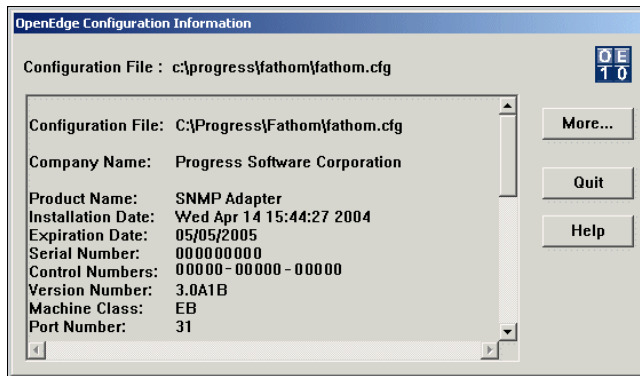
As you install Fathom, the installation program prompts you to enter product information contained in the License Addendum, which is included in your software package. The installation program records the license information in the Fathom configuration file, `fathom.cfg`.

You can later review the product installation and configuration information for each Fathom product installed on your system. This is helpful when you are considering whether to add other licensed products to your Fathom installation.



**To review the current Fathom product configuration:**

1. Choose **Start**→**Programs**→**Fathom**→**Config**. The **OpenEdge Configuration Information** dialog box appears and identifies the Fathom product configuration information stored in `fathom.cfg`:



2. Review the configuration details provided, and scroll down to see configuration details for additional products that are installed (if applicable).

The display contains the following Fathom configuration details:

- **Configuration File** — The location of the `fathom.cfg` file.
- **Company Name** — The name you entered during the installation.

The display also provides the following information for each Fathom product installed on the system:

- **Product Name** — Name of the installed product.
  - **Installation Date** — Date the product was installed.
  - **Expiration Date** — Date the license expires.
  - **Serial Number** — Number associated with the license agreement.
  - **Control Numbers** — Numbers used by the Fathom installation software.
  - **Version Number** — Software product version.
  - **Machine Class** — Tier code associated with the license agreement.
  - **Port Number** — Platform on which the software product is installed.
3. To view and load another `.cfg` file, click **More**. Locate the file, and then click **Save**.
  4. Click **Quit** to close the dialog box.

## Updating Fathom licensing information

You can update the Fathom licensing information that you provided during the initial installation.



### To update the Fathom licensing information:

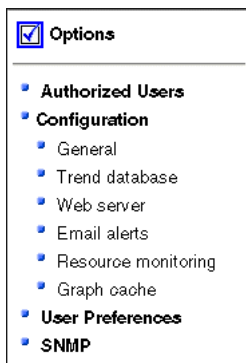
1. Choose **Start→Programs→Fathom→License Update**. A message appears to remind you that the Fathom directory name cannot have spaces if you plan to do remote monitoring.
2. Click **Yes**. The **Installation Mode Option** dialog box appears.

3. Select the **Additional Product Install** option, and click **Next**. The **Fathom Installed Versions** dialog box appears.
4. Select one of the installed versions, and click **Next**. The **Welcome** dialog box appears.
5. Click **Next**. The **Serial & Control Numbers** dialog box appears.
6. Enter the serial and control numbers for the product you want to install, and click **Accept**. Repeat this step for each product you are installing.
7. When you finish, click **Done**.

## Updating configuration options

As you use Fathom, you can update configuration options. You can update the options you established when you first configured Fathom, and you can continue to make subsequent updates as you use Fathom and develop a greater understanding of which settings work best for your environment.

From the management console, select **Options**. The list frame opens as shown in [Figure 7–1](#).



**Figure 7–1:** Options in list frame

Specifically, you can make modifications in the following areas:

- **Authorized users** — Add or remove users; customize the operator role.
- **Configuration**
  - **General** — Start Fathom automatically when the AdminServer starts.
  - **Email alerts** — Provide the e-mail address of the default recipient for e-mail notification when an alert is generated; also provide the SMTP mail server host name and port.
  - **Resource monitoring** — Determine whether to automatically poll resources, generate alerts, collect trend data, and include status changes.
  - **Graph cache** — Choose the graph cache time period setting for resources and containers.
- **User preferences** — Select the rate (if any) at which Fathom Management automatically refreshes; change the default polling attributes for resource monitors.
- **SNMP** — (If installed) Start or stop the SNMP Agent; change one or more of the following values: SNMP agent port, default SNMP trap port, default SNMP read community, default SNMP write community, and autostarting of SNMP.

## Updating Fathom Management Web server and FathomTrendDatabase settings

You can further qualify current settings for the Fathom Management Web server and the FathomTrendDatabase by choosing to use the HTTPS protocol for secure browser-to-instance or instance-to-instance communications. See [Chapter 8, “Setting up Secure Communications for Fathom Management,”](#) for details about using the secure protocol.

## Adding Fathom users as administrators or operators

Fathom provides two different user roles: administrator and operator. One predefined user with an administrator role is provided and is named **admin**.

An *administrator user* can add other users and specify their role. The administrator user has access to all Fathom functionality and can, for example, read all Fathom information, modify settings and configurations, set operations into action (such as starting or stopping the database), and delete resources and users from Fathom.

At a minimum, *operator users* can view configurations and configure their own views. Operators can also change their own passwords and descriptions. The operator role can be configured by administrators to give operator users access to more Fathom functionality.

If a user's role changes from administrator to operator and the user is logged on at the time, any operator restrictions become effective for that user immediately. In other words, the links or buttons, for example, that operators no longer have access to become disabled immediately for the affected user.

User accounts are defined solely within Fathom Management. They define who can log in to Fathom using a Web browser.

### Changing user roles after an upgrade

Operators familiar with a previous version of Fathom might see that certain options or buttons previously accessible are now disabled and no longer available. This is the case if a user is an administrator (which was the only user role in the first version of Fathom) and becomes an operator with restricted access to some of the Fathom functionality.

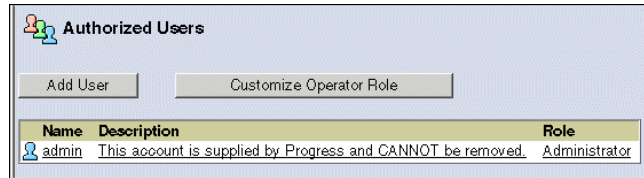
## Managing the Authorized Users list

The authorized users list provides information about users authorized to access Fathom.



**To view the list of authorized users:**

1. From the menu bar, select **Options**.
2. Select **Authorized Users** in the list frame. The **Authorized Users** page appears:



The **Authorized Users** page shows the one predefined admin user. The list of users on the page is dynamic; the name and description details are added and removed from this list as you add and delete users.

Note that you cannot delete the predefined admin user, although you can modify its password.

## Customizing the operator role

As an administrator, you can determine which functionality operators can access. If you make no changes to the default permissions Fathom assigns to operators, the operators will be restricted to read-only permissions.

Note that the permissions you define affect all operators equally.



To set up operator role customization:

- 1. From the **Authorized Users** page, click **Customize Operator Role**.

The **Operator Role Customization** page appears and consists of the following areas of operator permission: **Database**, **OpenEdge**, **Resource**, and **Task**:

|                             |                          |  |  |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Database operations:</b> |                          |  |  |
| <b>Alerts</b>               |                          |  |  |
| Clear Alerts                | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |  |
| <b>Database</b>             |                          |  |  |
| Start/Stop Database         | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |  |
| Start/Stop Agent            | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |  |
| <b>Scripted Database</b>    |                          |  |  |
| Stop Agent                  | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |  |

|                                |                          |  |  |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| <b>OpenEdge operations:</b>    |                          |  |  |
| <b>Command and Control</b>     |                          |  |  |
| Start/Stop WebSpeed Broker     | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |  |
| Add/Trim WebSpeed Agent Pool   | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |  |
| Kill WebSpeed Agent Process    | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |  |
| Start/Stop AppServer Broker    | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |  |
| Add/Trim AppServer Server Pool | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |  |
| Kill AppServer Server Process  | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |  |
| Start/Stop NameServer          | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |  |

|                             |                          |                          |  |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Resource operations:</b> |                          |                          |  |
|                             | <b>Create &amp; Edit</b> | <b>Delete</b>            |  |
| <b>Resource Monitors</b>    |                          |                          |  |
| Database Monitors           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
| WebSpeed Monitors           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
| AppServer Monitors          | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
| NameServer Monitors         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
| File Monitors               | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
| Network Monitors            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
| System Monitors             | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
| <b>Library</b>              |                          |                          |  |
| Actions                     | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
| Search Criteria             | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
| Rule Sets                   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
| Schedules                   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |

|                         |                          |                          |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Task operations:</b> |                          |                          |                          |
|                         | <b>Create &amp; Edit</b> | <b>Delete</b>            | <b>Run</b>               |
| <b>Reports</b>          |                          |                          |                          |
| Report Templates        | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |                          |
| Reports                 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>Jobs</b>             |                          |                          |                          |
| Job Templates           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |                          |
| Jobs                    | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Choose one of the following methods to define operator functionality:
  - Select each individual option that you want to make available to operators.
  - Click **Select All** to choose all options.
  - Click **Select None** to clear all options.

---

**Note:** If you select the **Start/Stop Database** check box under **Database**, the **Start/Stop Agent** check box is automatically selected. You can, however, select **Start/Stop Agent** without selecting **Start/Stop Database**.

---

The only option under **Scripted Database** that is available to operators is to stop the remote database agent.

3. When you finish, click **Submit**.

## Adding a new user

If you are logged in as an administrator in Fathom, you can add new users.

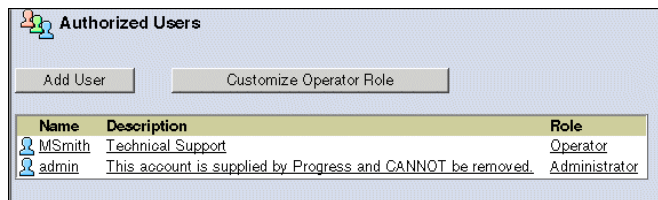


### To add a new user:

1. From the **Authorized Users** page, click **Add User**. The **New User** window appears:

2. Enter a unique user name in the **Name** field. The name can contain up to 32 alphanumeric characters. (Spaces are not allowed.)

3. Enter an optional description of the user.
4. Choose a role for the user: **Administrator** or **Operator**.
5. Enter a password for this user in the **Password** field. The password must be between 4 and 16 characters in length.
6. Re-enter the same password in the **Confirm password** field.
7. Click **Save**. The user name and description you added appear on the list of authorized users on the **Authorized Users** page:



## Changing passwords and descriptions

Whether you are an administrator or an operator, you can change your own unique password and/or your description from the **Authorized Users** page at any time. Administrators can edit anyone's password or description; operators are restricted to editing only their own password and description.

If an administrator changes a user's password, that user is presented with a login screen when next accessing Fathom. When the user provides the correct password, the user can resume working in Fathom. If, however, the user does not enter the correct password, the user's login fails and access to Fathom is denied.



### To change the password and/or description:

1. Click the name of the user whose properties you want to change from the users listed on the **Authorized Users** page. The **User** page appears:

User: MSmith

Edit Copy Delete

**Properties**

|              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| Name:        | MSmith            |
| Description: | Technical Support |
| Role:        | Operator          |

2. Click **Edit** or **Copy** to either edit the user details or copy them as the basis for another user. If you copy the details, you must change the user name, since duplicate user names are not allowed.

---

**Note:** If you change the password by entering the new password once in the **Password** field, you must also enter it again in the **Confirm Password** field.

---

3. Click **Save**. The **User** page redisplay, showing any changes that you might have made to the user name or description details.

## Changing the Admin password

During the initial access of Fathom, you reset the Fathom-provided admin user's password on the **Fathom Management Configuration** page. Each subsequent update you make to the admin password must be done by using the **Authorized Users** page. See the steps in the [“Changing passwords and descriptions”](#) section on page 7–12 for information on performing this task.

## Deleting users

To delete users from the **Authorized Users** list, you must be logged on as an administrator. You cannot delete the Fathom-provided admin user.



### To delete users:

1. Select the user whom you want to delete from the **Authorized Users** list.
2. Click **Delete** at the top of the page. A confirmation window appears before the user's privileges are deleted.
3. Click **OK**. The deleted user's access to Fathom functionality is denied immediately.

## Changing configuration settings

You can change the following configuration settings by choosing **Options** from the Fathom menu:

- **General**
- **Email alerts**
- **Resource monitoring**

From **Options**, you can also:

- Set the graph cache.
- Change Fathom Management Web server and FathomTrendDatabase protocol settings. See [Chapter 8, “Setting up Secure Communications for Fathom Management,”](#) for details.

## Changing general configuration settings

You can change the following current Fathom general configuration settings:

- The automatic starting of Fathom when the AdminServer starts.
- The action Fathom should perform, if any, when an internal Fathom alert is triggered. Set up the **On internal Fathom alerts perform action** panel to set an action for internal alerts, such as notification that the FathomTrendDatabase is down. You can execute any action when an internal alert is triggered. For example, you can set an alert to trigger the **Default\_Action**, which is a Fathom-defined process that occurs in response to the status, availability, or performance of a monitored resource. In this situation, you can choose to associate the **Default\_Action** to FathomTrendDatabase operations, or select **None** to indicate that no alert triggers.



To change the general settings:

1. From the Fathom menu bar, select **Options→Configuration→General**. The **Fathom General Configuration** page appears in the detail frame and displays the current values:

2. Change either or both of the settings for the following options, as needed:
  - Select the **Start Fathom automatically** check box to start Fathom automatically when the AdminServer starts.
  - Click the **Action to perform on internal Fathom alerts** option to specify an action that Fathom performs when an internal alert is triggered.
3. Click **Submit**. The **Fathom General Configuration** page refreshes to reflect the changes you have made.

## Changing e-mail alerts settings

You can change the current e-mail alert configuration settings.



**To change the e-mail alerts settings:**

1. From the Fathom menu, select **Options**→**Configuration**→**Email alerts**. The **Fathom Email Alerts Configuration** page appears in the detail frame and displays the current e-mail alert settings:

**Fathom Email Alerts Configuration**

Submit Cancel

**Current email alert settings**

Mail server (SMTP) host name:  Help

Mail server (SMTP) port:

Default recipient email address:

2. Change one or more of the following settings:
  - **Mail server (SMTP) host name.**
  - **Mail server (SMTP) port.**
  - **Default recipient email address.**
3. Click **Submit**.

## Changing resource monitoring settings

You can enable or disable the following current resource monitoring settings:

- Polling for all resources.
- Generating alerts.
- Collecting of resource trend data.
- Including resource status changes in the trending.

Each option is set independently of the others, with the exception of **Include status changes**. If you do not select the **Collect trend data** option, the **Include status changes** option is disabled.

These resource monitor options allow you to disable specific Fathom functionality. For example, if you know that your FathomTrendDatabase is going to be taken down for maintenance, you could elect to turn off trending, but let the rest of the Fathom functionality continue to run.



### To change the resource monitoring settings:

1. From the Fathom menu, select **Options→Configuration→Resource monitoring**. The **Fathom Resource Monitoring Configuration** page appears in the detail frame:

**Fathom Resource Monitoring Configuration**

Submit Cancel

**Current resource monitoring settings**

☒ Poll resources? Help

☒ Generate alerts?

**Trending**

☒ Collect trend data?

☒ Include status changes?

2. Select or clear each option.
3. Click **Submit**.

# Setting the graph cache

Fathom Management graphing has been enhanced to include a persistent data cache.

You determine how long you want to keep graph data cache persisted on a per resource instance basis. The default graph cache setting is 48 hours; however, you can change the setting to whatever value you want. Keep in mind that if you change the setting to a longer period of time, more disk space is used to store the growing cache. Additionally, the more data that has been stored, the more data there is to be represented in a graph, and the higher the CPU use will be at the time a graph using the data is created.


It is recommended that you start with the 48-hour default graph cache setting. You can then increase the value if you want, perhaps by small increments to see what the impact is to the disk space and CPU activity. You might consider setting certain resource types to the 48-hour default, and set others to a different time period, such as twelve hours, to save memory and CPU.

You select the graph cache settings for resources by choosing **Options** in the management console.



## To set the graph cache:

1. From the Fathom menu bar, choose **Options**→**Configuration**→**Graph cache**. The **Graph Cache Database Configure** page appears:

**Graph Cache Database Configure**  
Jun 2, 2004 3:45:03 PM

Time period setting to apply to selected resources

Sample time period to collect:  ☒ hours ☐ days

Resources to operate on

| Available Filter   | Available                                 | Selected                                  |
|--|---|---|
| List resource of type:<br><input type="text" value="*"/> <input type="button" value="Apply Filter"/> |   |   |
| for container:<br><input type="text" value="*"/> <input type="button" value="Apply Filter"/>         |   |   |
|  | <input type="button" value="Select All"/> | <input type="button" value="Select All"/> |

2. In the **Sample time period to collect field**, type the graph cache time period you want to apply to the resources you plan to select. Then choose **hours** or **days**. The default time period is **48 hours**.
3. Select the resources to which you want the graph cache time period to apply to by following these steps:
  - a. In the **List resource of type** field, optionally select resource types either by choosing from the available resources or by choosing the wildcard ( \* ).
  - b. In the **for container** field, optionally select the containers either by choosing from those available or by choosing the wildcard.

---

**Note:** When you use the wildcard, Fathom includes all *current* resources of the type or all container(s) you select. The wildcard does not apply, however, to any resources or containers you subsequently create. If you create a new resource, resource type, or container, you must set its graph cache time period.

---

4. Click **Apply Filter**. The resource types that match the filter specifications appear in the **Available** list, as shown in the following example:

**Graph Cache Database Configure**  
Jun 2, 2004 3:50:04 PM

**Time period setting to apply to selected resources**

Sample time period to collect:  ☒ hours ☐ days

**Resources to operate on**

| Available Filter | Available  | Selected |
|------------------|--|----------|
|                  | *  |          |
|                  | nbaspauldixp.AppServer.asbroker1 <2 days>          |          |
|                  | nbaspauldixp.AppServer.icfrepos <2 days>           |          |
|                  | nbaspauldixp.CPU.CPU <2 days>                      |          |
|                  | nbaspauldixp.Database.Backorders <2 days>          |          |
|                  | nbaspauldixp.Database.FathomTrendDatabase <2 days> |          |
|                  | nbaspauldixp.Database.Inventory <2 days>           |          |
|                  | nbaspauldixp.Disk.Disk-0_C: <2 days>               |          |
|                  | nbaspauldixp.FileSize.test <2 days>                |          |
|                  | nbaspauldixp.FileSystem.FileSys-C:_ <2 days>       |          |
|                  | nbaspauldixp.Memory.Memory <2 days>                |          |
|                  | nbaspauldixp.WebSpeed.wsbroker1 <2 days>           |          |
|                  | nbaspauldixp.WebSpeed.wsdynamics1 <2 days>         |          |

List resource of type:

for container:

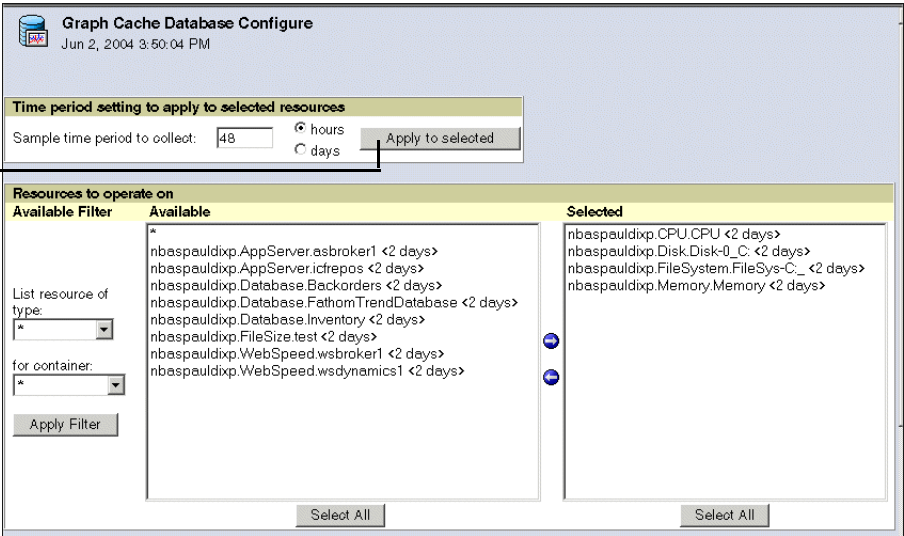
5. Select the resources:

- To select all the resources in the **Available** list, click **Select All**. Then click the right arrow.
- To choose one or more individual resources, highlight and click each resource you want to include; then click the right arrow.

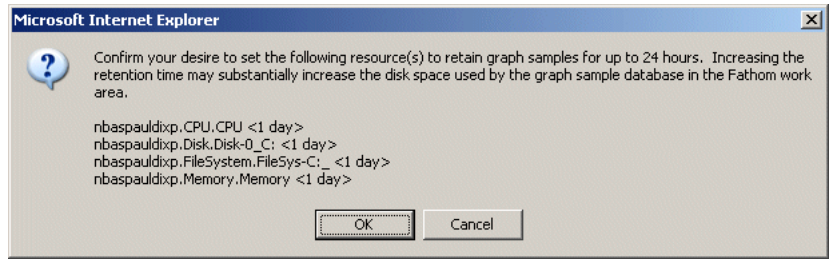
The resources appear in the **Selected** list. The information in angle brackets to the right of each resource name is the current graph cache setting for that resource.

6. Review the **Selected** list. When you finish, click **Apply to selected**:

*Apply to selected*



A message appears similar to the following (depending on which resources you select) confirming the resources you are about to affect:



7. Click **OK** to confirm. The **Graph Cached Database Configure** page appears.

8. To verify that the time period was changed correctly for the resources you selected, choose the resources and containers, and click **Apply Filter**. The **Available** list shows the resources whose graph cache time period is still set to the 48-hour default as well as those whose time period you have changed (perhaps to 24 hours), as shown in the following example:

| Resources to operate on     |   |            |
|-----------------------------|---|------------|
| Available Filter            | Available   | Selected   |
| List resource of type:<br>* | *<br>nbaspauldix.AppServer.asbroker1 <2 days><br>nbaspauldix.AppServer.icfrepas <2 days><br>nbaspauldix.CPU.CPU <1 day><br>nbaspauldix.Database.Backorders <2 days><br>nbaspauldix.Database.FathomTrendDatabase <2 days><br>nbaspauldix.Database.Inventory <2 days><br>nbaspauldix.Disk.Disk-0_C: <1 day><br>nbaspauldix.FileSize.test <2 days><br>nbaspauldix.FileSystem.FileSys-C_ <1 day><br>nbaspauldix.Memory.Memory <1 day><br>nbaspauldix.WebSpeed.wsbroker1 <2 days><br>nbaspauldix.WebSpeed.wsdynamics1 <2 days> |            |
| for container:<br>*         |   |            |
| Apply Filter                | Select All  | Select All |

## Setting user preferences

You can establish your own preferences for the following Fathom features:

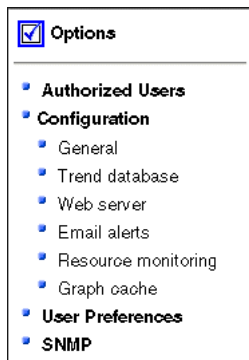
- The Fathom Management console page refresh rate.
- The default polling and trending attributes for your Fathom resources: database, file, network, OpenEdge server, and system.

You make these selections on the **User Preferences** page.



### To set user preferences for page refresh and default polling and trending:

1. Select **Options** from the Fathom console menu bar. A list of options appears in the list frame:



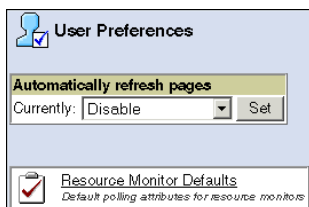
2. Select **User Preferences**. The **User Preferences** page appears.
3. Continue with the [“Setting the page refresh option”](#) section on page 7–22.

## Setting the page refresh option

From the **User Preferences** page, you can choose if and when you want the Fathom pages to refresh.

Consider your page refresh needs closely before establishing a setting. Frequent refreshing of menu, list, and detail frames adds to the processing time used by Fathom.

The current setting appears in the **Currently** field, as shown in [Figure 7–2](#).



**Figure 7–2: Refresh Pages page**

The following refresh options are available:

- **Disable**
- **Every 30 seconds**
- **Every 45 seconds**
- **Every minute**
- **Every 2 minutes**
- **Every 5 minutes**
- **Every 10 minutes**
- **Every 30 minutes**



**To change the refresh setting:**

1. From the **Currently** drop-down list, select a new option.
2. Click **Set**. The following activities occur:
  - The menu and detail frames are immediately refreshed.
  - The objects in the menu frame refresh according to your new setting.
  - Any time the list frame displays the **Alert List** page or the **Resources** page, these objects will be refreshed according to the new setting selected.

Remember that you can always click the **Refresh** icon, shown below, in the list control bar in the lower-left corner of the console:



---

**Note:** For more information about using the console, see the [Resource Monitoring Guide](#).

---

## Changing the SNMP Adapter settings

If you have installed the SNMP Adapter, you can change the current SNMP Adapter settings.



**To change the SNMP Adapter settings:**

1. Select **Options**→**Configuration**→**SNMP**. The **SNMP Adapter** page appears in the detail frame and displays the SNMP agent status and current settings:

| SNMP agent status             |         |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Snmp agent:                   | Running |
| SNMP information              |         |
| Snmp agent port:              | 8001    |
| Default SNMP trap port:       | 8002    |
| Default SNMP read community:  | public  |
| Default SNMP write community: | private |
| Autostart SNMP:               | false   |

You can also start or stop the SNMP agent from the **SNMP Adapter** page.

2. Click **Edit**. Change one or more of the following settings:
  - **Snmp agent port** — The port number of the host machine on which the SNMP management agent resides. The SNMP agent translates the requests from the SNMP management console and interprets MIB variables. The default port number is 8001.
  - **Default SNMP trap port** — The default port number to which traps are sent. The number is 8002.
  - **Default SNMP read community** — The community that specifies who has permissions to read which variables.
  - **Default write community** — The community that specifies who has permissions to write which variables. (In the case of the Fathom MIB, the values are read-only.)
  - **Autostart SNMP** — The option to autostart the SNMP agent.
3. Click **Submit**.

## Setting resource monitor defaults

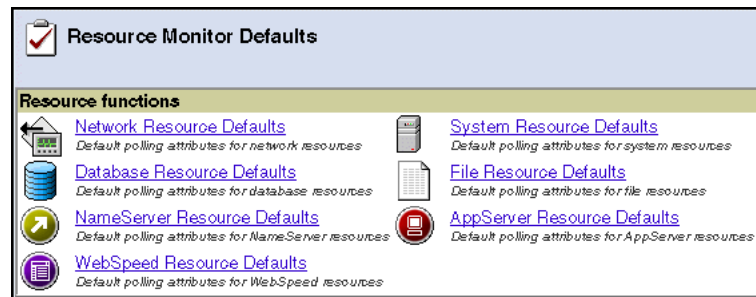
From the **User Preferences** page, you can set default polling and trending attributes for the following resources:

- Network
- Database
- System
- File
- NameServer
- AppServer
- WebSpeed



To choose the default options:

1. Click **Resource Monitor Defaults**. The **Resource Monitor Defaults** page appears:



2. Click a resource category. The defaults page for that category appears.
3. Select the defaults.
4. When you finish setting the defaults, click **Submit**. A message appears confirming that the defaults have been successfully updated.



To return to the original Fathom defaults, click **Restore Fathom Defaults**.

For more information about selecting resource monitor defaults for system, network, and file resources, see the relevant sections in the [Resource Monitoring Guide](#). For more information about selecting resource monitor defaults for databases, see the relevant section in the [Database Management Guide](#). For more information about selecting resource monitor defaults for OpenEdge server components, see the relevant section in the [OpenEdge Server Management Guide](#).

## Using the command-line interface

Fathom provides a command-line interface that performs Fathom functions without the use of the graphical user interface.

---

**Note:** To use the command-line interface, HTTP must be enabled with **localhost** defined as a trusted client. See [Chapter 8, “Setting up Secure Communications for Fathom Management”](#) for details.

---

Specifically, the command-line interface allows you to:

- Start, query, and stop Fathom.
- Dump the contents of the Fathom configuration database to a readable form (an XML file) and, in the event of a catastrophic failure, use the backup dump file to restore the database.
- Access command-line help.

You can also use the command-line interface to work with alerts in the following ways:

- Clear an alert.
- Enable and disable polling.
- Work with alert commands.

For details about working with alerts in the command line, see the [Alerts Guide and Reference](#).

## Using the fathomenv window

As a convenience, you can execute both Fathom and OpenEdge command-line utilities from a **Fathomenv** window. Access this window by choosing **Start→Programs→Fathom→fathomenv**. **Fathomenv** sets the shell environment variables needed for executing both Fathom and OpenEdge commands, as shown in [Figure 7-3](#).

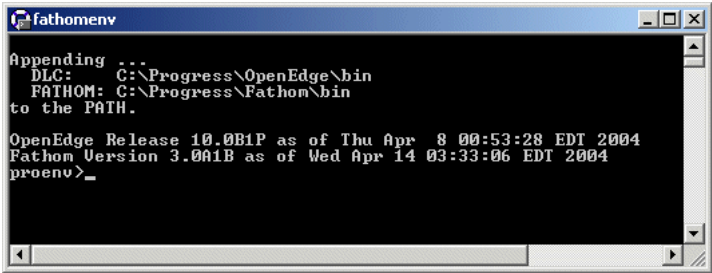


Figure 7-3: fathomenv window

## Starting, querying, and stopping Fathom

Use the following syntax to start, query, or stop Fathom from the command line:

```
fathom [-start | -query | -stop] <option>
```

[Table 7-1](#) describes the options you can use when starting or stopping Fathom.

Table 7-1: Options for starting and stopping Fathom (1 of 2)

| Option syntax   | Description  |
|-----------------|--|
| -host           | Host where the AdminServer process resides.                                  |
| -port           | Port where the AdminServer runs. Default is 20931.                           |
| -timeout <time> | Time, in seconds, for Fathom to wait for a response. Default is 240 seconds. |

**Table 7-1: Options for starting and stopping Fathom** (2 of 2)

| Option syntax                                | Description  |
|--|--|
| <code>-user &lt;user-name&gt;</code>         | Username on machine where the AdminServer resides. Default is current user.  |
| <code>-password &lt;user-password&gt;</code> | Password associated with the specified username. Not needed for local connection.<br><b>Note:</b> Use of the <code>-password</code> parameter might allow others to see your password in clear text. |

**Examples** You want to connect to your AdminServer but you do not want to wait more than five minutes for the connection to be made. Enter the following syntax to start Fathom from the command line (and assume that the AdminServer port is the default of 20931):

```
fathom -start -timeout 300
```

Enter the following syntax to stop Fathom from the command line and specify that the command-line interface tool wait five minutes before reporting an error (and assume that the AdminServer port is the default of 20931):

```
fathom -stop -timeout 300
```

To learn the execution status of Fathom with an AdminServer port number of 1905, enter the following syntax:

```
fathom -query -port 1905
```

## Dumping, backing up, and restoring the Fathom configuration database

Using the command-line interface, you can dump the Fathom configuration database, even while Fathom is running, to a readable XML file. You can use the dump file as a backup of the configuration database; in the event of a catastrophic failure, you can use the backup dump file to restore the Fathom configuration database. Because the dump file is readable, you can also use the file when you are performing diagnostics.

You can also perform a dump and load to reduce the disk space that the Fathom configuration database is using.

### Dumping the Fathom configuration database

You can dump the Fathom configuration database to a file whose name you specify by typing the following command:

```
fathom -dump <filename>
```

The resulting file will be in XML format and will contain an XML representation of all definitions in the Fathom configuration database. You can use this resulting file either as a potential single-file backup of the database or to assist with diagnostics regarding database performance.

Note that you can run the dump command whether Fathom is online (running) or offline (not running). If you run the command when Fathom is online, the dump command is sent to Fathom for processing. You can also use the `-httpport` argument, as follows, to identify the port of the Fathom Web server:

```
fathom -httpport <port-number> -dump <filename>
```

### Restoring the Fathom configuration database from a backup file

You can load a dump file you created from the Fathom configuration database. To run the load command, be sure that Fathom is offline; if Fathom is running, you must stop the AdminServer before you run the command.

To load the file, type the following command:

```
fathom -load <filename>
```

The `-load` command recreates the Fathom configuration database and populates it with definitions in the file whose name you specify.

### Reducing Fathom configuration database disk space usage

You can perform both the `-dump` and `-load` commands to reduce the amount of disk space consumed by the Fathom configuration database. You might want to perform this reduction in space if Fathom has been performing a lot of resource modifications over an extended period of time, in which case some database fragmentation might have occurred causing more disk space to be consumed than is actually required.

Note that Fathom must be offline when you run the `-load` command.

If Fathom is online, be sure to stop the AdminServer.



#### To dump the data, do the following:

1. Back up the `fathom.o*` files that are in the following location:

```
<fathom-install-dir>\config
```

2. Remove the `fathom.o*` files from the location identified in [Step 1](#).
3. Copy the `fathom.xml` file to the `\config` directory.
4. Restart the AdminServer.

## Accessing command-line help

To access help about any command-line option, use the following:

```
fathom -help -command
```

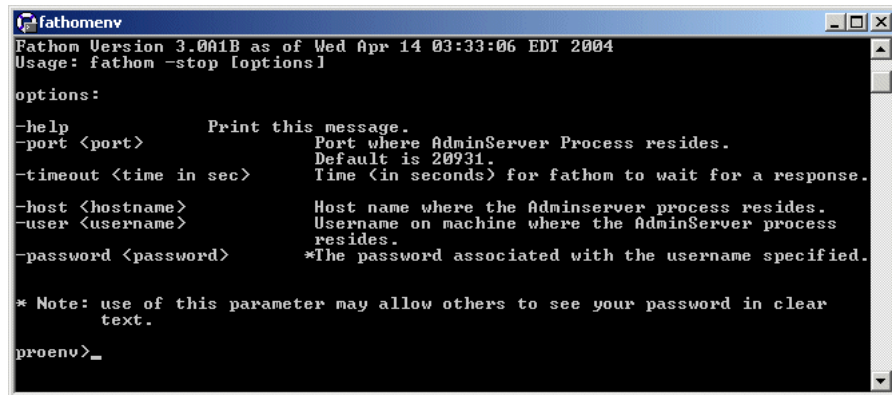
To access help for the `-clear` alert command when you have changed the default Web server port to 8080, enter the following command:

```
fathom -httpport 8080 -help -clear
```

To access help for the `-stop` command, enter the following:

```
fathom -help -stop
```

The help information shown in [Figure 7-4](#) appears.



```
fathomenv
Fathom Version 3.0A1B as of Wed Apr 14 03:33:06 EDT 2004
Usage: fathom -stop [options]

options:
- help          Print this message.
- port <port>   Port where AdminServer Process resides.
                  Default is 20931.
- timeout <time in sec> Time <in seconds> for fathom to wait for a response.
- host <hostname> Host name where the Adminserver process resides.
- user <username> Username on machine where the AdminServer process
                  resides.
- password <password> *The password associated with the username specified.

* Note: use of this parameter may allow others to see your password in clear
      text.
proenv>_
```

**Figure 7-4:** Command-line help for `-stop`

## Setting the log level for the AdminServer log file

The AdminServer log (`admserv.log`) records AdminServer activity. The log is located in the OpenEdge Work directory.

You can determine how much information is written to the log file by setting the log level. There are several different ways to set this level, depending on the platform.

### Using the `fathom.init.params` file (for Windows and UNIX platforms)

You can modify the `fathom.init.params` file on either Windows or UNIX to set the log level.



#### To set the log level:

1. Open the `fathom.init.params` file in a text editor. (This file is located in the Fathom install directory.)
2. Add the following line:

`FathomLogLevel=n`

in which *n* is a number from 0 to 5. The lower the number, the less information is written to the log.

3. Save the file.

## Adding a Fathom log level to \$JVMARGS

On UNIX platforms only, you can set the log level by adding it to JVMARGS.



**To set the log level:**

1. Open \$JVMARGS.
2. Add the **-DFathomLogLevel=2** value, as follows:

```
JVMARGS="$JVMARGS -DFathomLogLevel=2";export JVMARGS
proadsv -start
```

## Adding a Fathom log level to the Windows registry

On Windows platforms only, you can set the log level in the registry.



**To set the log level on Windows 2000 or Windows XP platforms:**

1. Choose **Start→Run**.
2. Type **regedit**, and click **OK**.
3. Open the following key:

```
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\PSC\PROGRESS\<version>\JAVA\JVMARGS
```

4. Add the following value:

```
"-DFathomLogLevel=2"
```

5. Restart the AdminServer
6. Restart Fathom.



---

# Setting up Secure Communications for Fathom Management

---

As you monitor resources and trend data using Fathom Management, one of your primary considerations will be the security of the data as it is transferred over the Internet.

This chapter describes how to use the HTTPS protocol with the Fathom Management Web server and the FathomTrendDatabase, as outlined in the following sections:

- [Transferring data securely with the HTTPS protocol](#)
- [Understanding common SSL terminology](#)
- [Getting started: using the Fathom Management demo certificate](#)
- [Changing Web server settings](#)
- [Changing FathomTrendDatabase settings](#)
- [Using SSL with Fathom Management](#)
- [Using your own certificate](#)
- [Using the keytool utility](#)
- [For additional information about using HTTPS](#)

## Transferring data securely with the HTTPS protocol

As you work with Fathom, you want to ensure that data being transferred between the Web browser and the Fathom Management Web server is secure. You may also require the same level of security when you trend performance data if the trend database is located on a remote machine. In cases in which you are sending or receiving sensitive data, the security of the communications is essential.

With this release of Fathom, you can now use the HTTPS protocol for communications between the Web browser and the Fathom Management Web server as well as between a Fathom instance and a remote trending database. The HTTPS protocol with Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) encrypts data through the use of a public/private key pair and a signed certificate, thereby making sure that both the client and the server (or, as in the case of Fathom, a Web browser and the Fathom Management Web server) can authenticate each other's identity. If you are trending data to a remote database, you can ensure that communication between the two machines is secure.

Both Netscape and Microsoft Internet Explorer support SSL.

### Using the Fathom Management demo or your own certificate

To help you get started using the SSL protocol, Fathom Management includes a demo keystore and certificate, valid for approximately one year, that you can set up on a nonproduction system. If you prefer (or if you want to set up SSL on a production system), you can generate your own certificate or use one that you acquire from a certificate authority.

Instructions for setting up SSL by either method are provided here.

## Understanding common SSL terminology

As you prepare to establish secure communications of Fathom-related data, there are several terms with which you should be familiar.

### **Data encryption**

A method of translating data into a code that is indecipherable without a special key or password. The sender of the data encrypts it, and the receiver of the data decrypts it.

Encrypted data is also known as *cipher text*.

### **SSL handshake**

A communication that allows the server to identify (authenticate) itself to the client by sending a certificate. The client uses the certificate to verify that the sender is who it claims to be.

### **Public and private key pair**

The combination of a sender's *public key*, which is common knowledge, and a *private key*, which is known only by the recipient of an Internet communication. For example, if a server wants to send a secure communication to a client, the server uses the private key to encrypt the contents of the message. The client then uses its public key to decrypt the encrypted message.

### **Keystore**

A database that functions as a repository for the certificates and keys.

### **Keytool**

A key and certificate management utility, developed by Sun Microsystems, that allows you to administer your own private/public key pairs and associated certificates. You then use these keys and certificates for self-authentication (in which you authenticate yourself to other users or services) using digital signatures.

### **X.509**

A commonly used standard for defining digital certificates.

### **Certificate**

An attachment included in a network communication for the purposes of security. A certificate allows the recipient of the communication to verify that the sender is as claimed and allows the recipient to return to the sender an encrypted response.

A certificate is issued by a Certificate Authority (CA).

Each certificate is a dated entity that has a limited lifespan. A typical certificate is issued for a year; however, a trial certificate will likely be valid for a shorter period of time, perhaps for fourteen days.

You can typically obtain a 14-day trial certificate from a certificate/security company such as Verisign (<http://www.verisign.com>)

### **Certificate Authority**

A provider of encrypted digital certificates. The CA signs the certificate request and chains it to its root certificate.

### **Root certificate**

A certificate that identifies the Certificate Authority. A root certificate is self-signed, meaning it does not chain to another certificate to establish trust. If a certificate user, such as a browser, does not recognize a particular certificate, it walks the chain for a parent that it does know, until it reaches the root.

### **Digital signature**

A signature on a certificate from a trusted Certificate Authority.

### **procertm utility**

A utility you can use to add any Certificate Authority's root certificate to the trend trust keystore, if the root certificate is not already there. You can also use the procertm utility to convert digital certificates between certificate file types (.der and .pem).

## Getting started: using the Fathom Management demo certificate

If you want to get up and running with SSL quickly, you can use the demo certificate that Fathom Management provides and set up the HTTPS protocol for Fathom Management Web server and remote FathomTrendDatabase communications.

---

**Caution:** This demo certificate is not intended for use in a production environment.

---

### Configuration update errors or warnings

In the event that you make an update to the Web server or FathomTrendDatabase configuration and the update is not successful, an error message appears, describing the issue. Additionally, a red letter X appears next to the field that prompted the generation of the error. The presence of one or more errors stops the update; click **OK** to close the error message.

If you make an update to the configuration and a warning is generated, an alert box appears and describes the particular warning. Additionally, a blue question mark appears next to the field that prompted the warning. Unlike what happens when an error is detected during a configuration update, the warning does not stop the update from proceeding; it is simply an informational reminder to you that you might want to reconsider how you are configuring Fathom.

If you make a change in configuration and the change does not appear to have taken effect, consult the AdminServer log (admserv.log), which is located in your OpenEdge Work directory, for details.

## Identifying trusted clients

As you update the configuration of either the Web server or the FathomTrendDatabase, you can optionally identify one or more trusted clients who are allowed to connect to the Fathom instance using the designated protocol. If you want to list more than one trusted client, separate each entry by a comma.

You can use the trusted clients feature to allow a few well-known clients (or even an entire subnet) to connect unsecured to Fathom Management for convenience and possible performance reasons, while requiring all other clients to use a secured connection. For example, you might want to establish that you use the HTTP protocol for intranet connections and the HTTPS protocol for any Internet connections (for example, coming through a firewall).

You can identify a trusted client by using any of the following formats:

- DNS name (for example, **pcjoe**).
- A dot-formatted address string (for example, **123.123.123.123**).
- A wildcard dot-formatted address string (for example, **123.123.123.\***).

Independent of how you configure trusted clients, you are always able to connect from the local host. If you leave the trusted clients list empty, any client can connect.

## Reconnecting to Fathom Management after updates

Note that changes you make to the configuration might require that you reconnect (log in again) to Fathom. If logging in again is necessary, you will be prompted to do so.

## Changing Web server settings

When you perform the initial Fathom configuration, you identify the Web server port you plan to use. Although you cannot choose to use the HTTPS protocol when you are making your initial configuration decisions regarding the Web server (as described in [Chapter 5, “Setting Up Fathom for the First Time”](#)), you can make that choice afterwards by updating the configuration options. You can change the port number, and you can also decide whether to use HTTP only, HTTPS (SSL) only, or both HTTP and HTTPS (SSL). If you choose to use both the HTTP and HTTPS protocols, you can define for both protocols a list of trusted clients.

For example, you might prefer to restrict the ones you want to talk to Fathom without SSL. For HTTP, you might put the local host (or create a subnet of local users to use HTTP) as the trusted client. For HTTPS, you can open data transfer to anyone, keeping in mind that it might add some overhead to communications.

---

**Note:** To use the existing command-line interface, HTTP must be enabled with **localhost** defined as a trusted client.

---



### To change the Web server settings:

1. Select **Options**→**Configuration**→**Web server**. The **Fathom Web Server Configuration** page appears in the detail frame and displays the current Web server settings.
2. Choose from the following protocol options:
  - If you want to allow HTTP connections, select the **Enable HTTP protocol** option. Type the port number in the **HTTP port** field.
  - If you want to allow HTTPS connections, select the **Enable HTTPS protocol** option. Type the port number in the **HTTPS port** field.
  - If you want to allow both HTTP and HTTPS connections, select both the **Enable HTTP protocol** option and the **Enable HTTPS (SSL) protocol** option. Then type the port numbers in the **HTTP port** field and the **HTTPS port** field.

## 3. Choose one:

- If you want to work with the demo keystore, click **Submit**. Then see the “[Using SSL with Fathom Management](#)” section on page 8–17 for details about using an HTTPS connection.
- If you are an advanced user and you want to change keystore information, continue with the “[Using advanced HTTP and HTTPS options with the Fathom Management Web server](#)” section on page 8–8.

## Using advanced HTTP and HTTPS options with the Fathom Management Web server

You can use the following advanced options when configuring Fathom to use HTTP or HTTPS:

- Use a Trust Keystore other than the demo provided by Fathom.
- Identify trusted clients for HTTP and/or HTTPS.



### To use the advanced options:

1. From the **Fathom Web Server Configuration** page, click **Advanced Options**. The expanded **Fathom Web Server Configuration** page appears:

2. Under **HTTP Configuration**, type the name of one or more trusted clients in the **Trusted clients** field. If you type more than one trusted client, use a comma-delimited list.

You can identify trusted clients by machine name, subnet, or IP address.

Under **HTTPS Configuration**, notice that the following fields are prefilled with data taken from the demo keystore, which is `demoWebServerIdentityKeystore.jks`:

- **Keystore path name**
- **Keystore pass phrase**
- **Alias**
- **Alias pass phrase**

The **Keystore pass phrase**, **alias**, and **alias pass phrase** are all case-sensitive.

Notice also the following details related to the demo certificate information provided by Fathom:

- **Owner** — The Common (CN) and Organization (O) name components of the Distinguished Name (DN), whose public key the certificate identifies. For the demo, the owner is Demo or localhost, Progress Software Corp.

Note that most popular browsers expect the common name portion of the owner name to be the DNS host name of the machine that is using the certificate for SSL. If a certificate has a different common name, as does the Fathom demo certificate, the browser notifies you of the difference when you connect to a Web server using this certificate.

- **Issuer** — The Common (CN) and Organization name components of the Distinguished Name (DN), the organization that signed the certificate.
- **Type** — The type of certificate. X.509 is the most widely accepted format and is currently the only format supported by the JDK keytool. This is also the default format used by SSL.
- **Public key** — The algorithm used to generate the public/private key pair. This should always be RSA, which is the only algorithm that Netscape and Internet Explorer browsers recognize.
- **Signature algorithm** — The algorithm used by the CA to sign the certificate.

- **Version** — The version of the X.509 standard that applies to this certificate. There are currently three certificate versions: V1, V2, and V3.
  - **Valid from** — The dates for which the certificate is valid.
3. Type the name of one or more trusted clients in the **Trusted clients** field. If you type more than one trusted client, use a comma-delimited list.
  4. Click **Submit**. A message appears confirming that the configuration has been successfully updated.
  5. Click **OK**.

Note that changes you make to the configuration might require you to reconnect (log in again) to Fathom.

## Changing FathomTrendDatabase settings

You determine whether the FathomTrendDatabase stores trend data in a local or remote Fathom database. For trending to a local database, you specify the local database path name and the local database port when you initially configure Fathom; for trending to a remote Fathom instance, you specify the remote Fathom host name and the Fathom Web server port. (These initial configuration steps are described in [Chapter 5, “Setting Up Fathom for the First Time.”](#))

Although you cannot choose to use the HTTPS protocol when you are making your initial configuration decisions regarding the location of the FathomTrendDatabase, you can make that choice afterwards by updating the configuration options. If you have a client that needs to get through a firewall, you can also configure trending to use a proxy server instead of connecting directly to the Internet.

For HTTPS, you can open data transfer to anyone, keeping in mind that it might add some overhead to communications.

If you choose to trend to a scripted database and use the HTTPS protocol, the machine on which the database resides must have HTTPS enabled in the Web server configuration.

**To store trend data in a managed Fathom database:**

1. Select **Trend database** in the list frame. The **Fathom Trend Database Configuration** page appears in the detail frame and displays the current trend database settings.
2. Select **Store trend data in a local Fathom database**.
3. Type the database path name (for example, **C:\Fathom\db\Fathom.db**). (Note that the inclusion of the **.db** extension is optional when you provide the path name.)
4. Type the database port number (for example, **1234**).
5. Click **Submit**.

**To store trend data in a remote Fathom instance:**

1. Select **Trend database** in the list frame. The **Fathom Trend Database Configuration** page appears in the detail frame and displays the current trend database settings.
2. Select **Store trend data in a remote Fathom instance**.
3. Type the host name in the **Fathom host name** field.
4. Type the remote Fathom Web server port number in the **Fathom port** field. Typically, the number is **9090** for HTTP or **9443** for HTTPS.
5. To use HTTPS, select the **Use HTTPS (SSL) protocol** option.
6. Choose one:
  - If you want to work with the demo keystore and are not using a proxy server, click **Submit**. Then see the [“Using SSL with Fathom Management”](#) section on page 8–17 for details about using an HTTPS connection.
  - If you are an advanced user and you want to change keystore information or use a proxy server, continue with the [“Using advanced HTTPS options when trending remotely”](#) section on page 8–12.

# Using advanced HTTPS options when trending remotely

If you want to use HTTPS for communications with a remote FathomTrendDatabase, you can also use the following advanced options:

- A Trust Keystore other than the demo provided by Fathom.
- A proxy server.



To use the advanced options:

1. From the **Fathom Trend Database Configuration** page, click **Advanced Options**. The expanded **FathomTrendDatabase Configuration** page appears:

Under HTTPS Configuration, the full path name to the demo keystore (demoTrendTrustKeystore.zip) appears in the **Keystore path name** field.

**Note:** Although the demo keystore is a .zip file, the .zip file format is not a requirement for a keystore. You can also use a .cer file or a .pem file as the keystore.

2. To use a keystore other than the demo, type the keystore name in the **Keystore path name** field.

3. If you want to use a proxy server, do the following:
  - a. Select the **Use a Proxy server** check box.
  - b. Type the host name in the **Proxy host name** field.
  - c. Type the server port number in the **Proxy server port** field.
4. Click **Submit**. A message appears confirming that the configuration has been successfully updated.
5. Click **OK**.

Note that changes you make to the configuration might require you to reconnect (log in again) to Fathom.

## Using the procertm utility

If you are using HTTPS for communications with a remote FathomTrendDatabase, you use the demo keystore — `demoTrendTrustKeystore.zip` — to validate the SSL connection from the Fathom installations that are trending to a remote management console (the location of the FathomTrendDatabase). The Digital Certificate that identifies the Certificate Authority who issued the remote management console's digital certificate must be in the `demoTrendTrustKeystore.zip` for the validation to succeed.

The `demoTrendTrustKeystore.zip` file contains a number of trusted root digital certificates for a Fathom demo and common, public Certificate Authorities. It is not typically necessary for you to modify the file; however, the `demoTrendTrustKeystore.zip` file contains neither the digital certificate for every public Certificate Authority nor certificates for any privately run company Certificate Authority.

You can obtain the distributed list of certificates by running the `procertm` utility and listing the contents of the `demoTrendTrustKeystore.zip` file certificate store. You can also use the `procertm` utility to add any Certificate Authority's root certificate to the `demoTrendTrustKeystore.zip`, if not already there.

If the remote management console's issuing Certificate Authority is not already present, you must first follow these steps:

1. Contact the CA who issued the management console's digital certificate and obtain the CA's trusted Root Digital Certificate. This may be returned in either PEM (.0, .txt, or .pem) or DER (.cer or .crt) format.
2. If the CA root digital certificate is in a PEM format (with a file extension of .0, .txt, or .pem), use the `procertm` tool to convert it to DER format (identified with a .cer file extension).
3. Use the `procertm` tool to import the DER-formatted CA digital certificate into the `demoTrendTrustKeystore.zip` certificate store.

### Managing the trust keystore with `procertm`

You run the `procertm` utility from a command line using the following syntax:

#### Syntax

```
procertm [options] cert_store
```

in which:

- `cert`

The path to the digital certificate you want to import, export, or remove. This is used with the `-i`, `-e`, and `-r` options. When importing, the path is relative to the working directory. When exporting or removing digital certificates from `cert_store`, the path is the full digital certificate path specified in `cert_store`. Subdirectories should be specified with a forward slash (/). You can use multicharacter (\*) and single-character (?) wildcards in the `cert` filename and file extension.

- `cert_store`

The path to the zip or jar certificate store file. If the certificate store file does not exist, and you are importing digital certificates, a new file is created.

When you run `procertm`, it performs the options in the following order:

1. Imports any certificates specified with the `-i` option from the working directory into `cert_store`. If a certificate is not found, a warning message displays.
2. Exports any certificates specified with the `-e` option from `cert_store` to the working directory. If a certificate is not found, a warning message displays.
3. Removes any certificates specified with the `-r` option from `cert_store`. If a certificate is not found, a warning message displays.
4. Shows the resulting `cert_store` file contents, if the `-l` option is specified.
5. Prints any digital certificate list information, if the `-p` option is specified.

You can provide the following options in any combination and in any order:

- `-v`  
  
Prints verbose information about the progress of the digital certificate's import and export. When used with `-l`, additional digital certificate field information is printed.
- `-l`  
  
Lists the contents of the `cert_store` file after all import, export, and remove operations are completed.
- `-p`  
  
Prints the digital certificate list the `cert_store` contents to the file `cert_store.dcl`, after all import, export and remove operations are completed.
- `-i cert`  
  
Imports certificate file(s) matching `cert` to `cert_store` from the working directory. The `cert_store` file is created as required. You can specify this option multiple times. See the definition of `cert`.

- `-e cert`

Exports the certificate file(s) matching `cert` from `cert_store` to the working directory. Any subdirectories are created if required. You can specify this option multiple times. See the definition of `cert`.

- `-r cert`

Removes the certificate file(s) matching `cert` from `cert_store`. You can specify this option multiple times. See the definition of `cert`.

- `-d`

Sets the working directory path where certificates are imported from or exported to. The default is the current working directory.

### Converting digital certificates with `procertm`

You can use the `procertm` utility to convert digital certificates between `.DER` and `.PEM` file formats. To convert files from one file format to the other, use the following command line syntax:

#### Syntax

```
procertm -c in_cert out_cert
```

in which:

- `in_cert`

The digital certificate whose file format you want to convert.

- `out_cert`

The file format to which you want to convert the digital certificate. `Procertm` performs the conversion based on the file-extension type. For example, if `in_cert` has a file extension type of `.crt` and `out_cert` has a file extension type of `.pem`, `in_cert` is converted from `.der` to `.pem` format and written to the file `out_cert`.

## Using SSL with Fathom Management

Once you configure the Web server to use SSL, enable the HTTPS protocol on a port, and identify a valid identity keystore and certificate, you can connect to Fathom using the HTTPS protocol.

In the browser's **Address** field, type the following command:

```
https://<host-name>:<port-number>
```

in which:

- *host-name* is either the DNS name or the dot-formatted address where Fathom is running.
- *port-number* is the port on which HTTPS is listening for SSL connections.

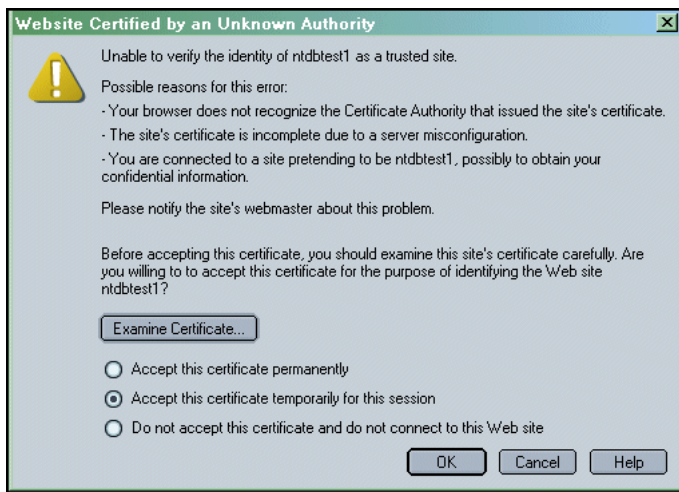
The Fathom Management login window appears.

## Detecting a certificate from an unknown Certificate Authority

If the browser determines that the certificate uses an unknown CA (as is the case with the Fathom demo certificate), a message appears informing you of this fact. Depending on the version of the browser, the content of the message varies.

### When browsing in Netscape

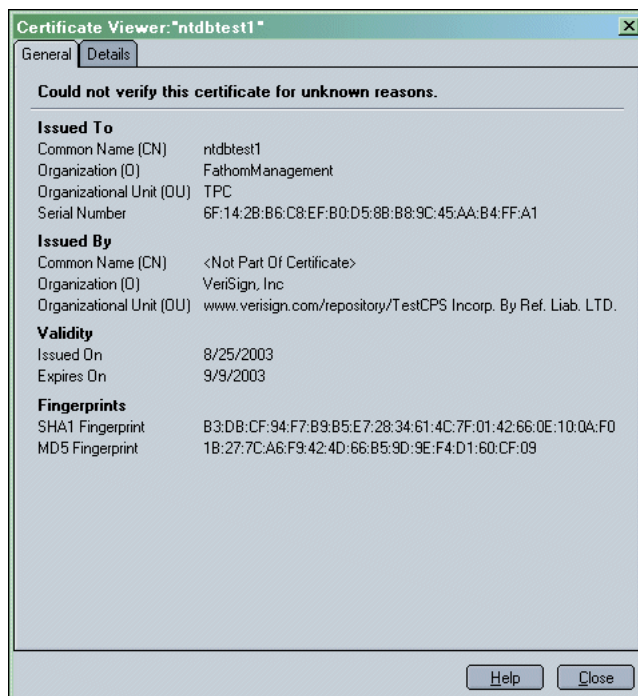
If you are using the Netscape browser and attempt to connect to a Web site whose certificate uses an unknown CA, you see the message shown in [Figure 8–1](#).



**Figure 8–1: Unknown authority in Netscape**

At this point, you can click either **Cancel** or **Examine Certificate**. If you click **Cancel**, you close the message without accepting the certificate. You will then be prompted each subsequent time you attempt to connect to the machine with the unknown CA.

If you click **Examine Certificate**, you see the details shown in [Figure 8–2](#).



**Figure 8–2: Certificate details**

Click **Close** to return to the previous window, where you are presented with the following three choices:

- **Accept the certificate temporarily for this session**

If you select this option (which is the default), you will be prompted each and every time you attempt to connect to the Web site from this browser. You can then accept the certificate on a session-by-session basis.

- **Accept the certificate permanently**

If you select this option, the certificate is imported into your browser. You will not be prompted when you next connect to the Web site from this browser.

- **Do not accept the certificate and do not connect to this Web site**

If you select this option, your browser session terminates.

### When browsing in Internet Explorer

If you are using the Internet Explorer browser and attempt to connect to a Web site whose certificate uses an unknown CA, you see the message shown in [Figure 8–3](#).



**Figure 8–3: Security Alert dialog in Internet Explorer**

You have the following three choices:

- Click **Yes** to accept the certificate for the current session only.
- Click **No** to terminate the session.
- Click **View Certificate**.

The certificate appears, as shown in [Figure 8–4](#).



**Figure 8–4: Certificate details**

The certificate contains three tabs of information: **General**, **Details**, and **Certification Path**.

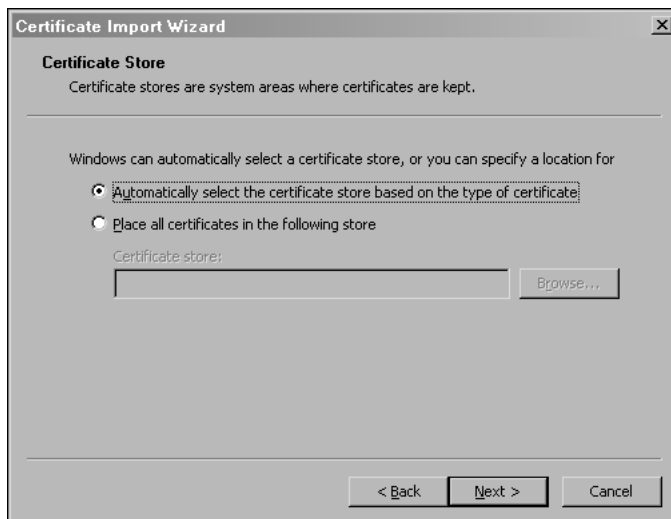


### To install the certificate:

1. Click **Install Certificate**. The **Certificate Import Wizard** launches:



2. Click **Next**. The Wizard continues:



3. Accept the defaults, and click **Next**. The Wizard completes:



4. Click **Finish**. A message appears informing you that the import was successful.

---

**Note:** If you are using the certificate for testing purposes only, you can remove the certificate from the browser at any time.

---

## Using your own certificate

If you want to use a certificate other than the demo included with Fathom Management, you can do either of the following:

- Generate your own certificate (to be placed in a JSEE-compatible keystore) by using the keytool utility. See the [“Using the keytool utility”](#) section on page 8–24 for details.
- Use an existing certificate that you have already acquired from a third-party CA. To use the existing certificate, follow the [“Step 3: Importing the CA Certificate”](#) section on page 8–29 and the [“Step 4: Importing the signed certificate to the store”](#) section on page 8–29.

## Using the keytool utility

You can use a valid certificate that you have already acquired from a CA, or you can use the keytool utility to take you through the following four steps towards obtaining and importing your own certificate:

1. Creating a keystore repository and generating a key.
2. Generating a certificate request.
3. Importing the CA's root certificate.
4. Importing the signed identity certificate to the store.

### Step 1: Creating a keystore repository

Before you obtain a digital certificate, you must create a keystore repository to hold the identity and CA certificates.

Running the following command will also put a self-signed certificate and key pair into the store.

---

**Note:** For improved readability of the command-line samples in this document, each command-line option appears in its own line. However, you must actually type the command as one continuous string, without including any return characters.

---

To create the repository, type the following command all on one line:

```
Keytool
-genkey
-dname "CN=<mypc>, OU=<dept.> O=<company>, L=<city>, S=<state>, C=<country>"
-alias <alias>
-keypass <alias-passphrase>
-keystore <fathom-install>/config/myIdentityKeystore.jks
-storepass <keystore passphrase>
-validity <days>
-keyalg rsa
-keysize 1024
```

in which:

- `-genkey` — Creates the public/private key pair and wraps the public key into a self-signed certificate.
- `-dname` — Defines the distinguished name string that identifies your site, as described in [Table 8–1](#).

**Table 8–1: Distinguished name string components**

| Component | Description   |
|-----------|---|
| <b>CN</b> | The common name, which is typically the host name for the system. (If you do not type the host name, you will get an alert from the browser). |
| <b>OU</b> | The name of your organization or department.  |
| <b>O</b>  | The name of your company.   |
| <b>L</b>  | The name of your city.  |
| <b>S</b>  | The name of your state.   |
| <b>C</b>  | The name of your country.   |

- `-alias` — A value that identifies a specific certificate/key pair. You must provide a unique alias for each certificate/key pair in a keystore. In the example shown here, the alias is **Acme**.
- `-keypass` — A password that you will use to access a specific certificate/key pair. In the example shown here, the keypass is **coyote**.

- **-keystore** — The full path (relative to the Fathom install directory) and the name of the keystore file you want to create.

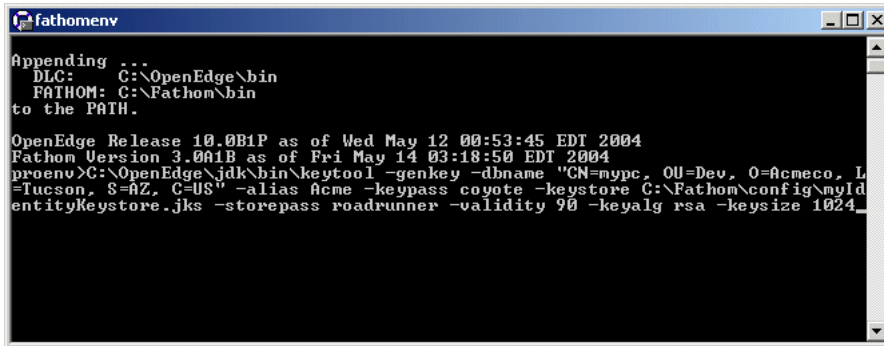
In the example shown here, `myIdentityKeystore.jks` is the repository name, and it is stored in the `<fathom-install>\config` directory, the default location.

- **-storepass** — A password for the keystore file. In the example shown here, the storepass is **roadrunner**.
- **-validity** — The length of time, in days, that the certificate can be used. The default is 90 days.
- **-keyalg** — The algorithm being used to create the certificate signature.

Use this option to override the default value of **dsa** by specifying **rsa**, which is the default used by the Jetty Web server and required by Internet Explorer and Netscape.

- **-keysize** — The default key size of 1024; other values include 512 and 2048.

A sample appears as shown in [Figure 8–5](#).



```
fathomenv
Appending ...
DLC: C:\OpenEdge\bin
FATHOM: C:\Fathom\bin
to the PATH.

OpenEdge Release 10.0B1P as of Wed May 12 00:53:45 EDT 2004
Fathom Version 3.001B as of Fri May 14 03:18:50 EDT 2004
proenv>C:\OpenEdge\jdk\bin\keytool -genkey -dbname "CN=mypc, OU=Dev, O=AcmeCo, L
=Tucson, S=AZ, C=US" -alias Acme -keypass coyote -keystore C:\Fathom\config\myId
entityKeystore.jks -storepass roadrunner -validity 90 -keyalg rsa -keysize 1024
```

**Figure 8–5: Creating a keystore**

The command shown in [Figure 8–5](#) accomplishes the following:

- Generates a public/private key pair for the entity whose distinguished name (DN) has a common name (CN) of **mypc**, the organizational unit (OU) **Dev**, the company (O) **AcmeCo**, the city (L) **Tucson**, the state (S) **AZ**, and the country (C) **US**.
- Establishes that the certificate is valid for **90** days and is associated with the private key in a keystore entry referred to by the alias **Acme**.
- Assigns to the private key the keypass (password) **coyote**.

- Creates the keystore named `myIdentityKeystore` in the `<fathom-install-dir>\config` directory.
- Assigns to the keystore the storepass (password) **roadrunner**.
- Uses the **rsa** key-generation algorithm to create the keys.
- Establishes the size for each key as **1024**.
- Creates a self-signed certificate that includes the public key and the distinguished name details.

Note that if you choose not to type the entire command, you can begin by typing only the `-genkey` command. The utility then prompts you for each of the subsequent pieces of information.

## Step 2: Generating a certificate request

Now that you have created a self-signed certificate, you want to request a signed certificate from a Certificate Authority, so that the certificate is more apt to be trusted by others.



### To request the certificate:

1. Execute the following command, typing it as one continuous string without including any return characters:

```
Keytool -certreq  
-alias acme  
-file d:\work\acme.csr  
-keypass coyote  
-keystore d:\work\fathomstore  
-storepass roadrunner
```

in which:

- `-certreq`

Generates a Certificate Signing Request (CSR).

- `-file d:\work\acme.csr`

Specifies the path to and name of the file that is generated to hold the certificate request information. Generally, the naming convention used to identify a CSR is to add `.csr` to the end of the file name. In the example shown here, the file is `d:\work\acme.csr`.

2. Submit the certificate request to a Certificate Authority (or to your own company's certificate authority, such as Microsoft's Certificate Authority). The submittal of the request is usually done by copying the contents of the file into the appropriate field into a Web page generated by your chosen certificate authority's Web site; however, the process for submitting the CSR is dependent upon the certificate authority.

The CA will typically authenticate you as the requestor and return a certificate, signed by the CA, authenticating your public key.

3. When you receive the reply (usually sent by e-mail), copy the contents starting with **---Begin Certificate** and ending with **--- End Certificate** into a file with a `.cer` extension.

In this case, the CA will actually return a chain of certificates; each certificate authenticates the public key of the signer of the previous certificate in the chain.

4. Download the CA's root certificate for use in the Web server identity keystore.

If necessary, obtain the CA's root certificate from your certificate authority to use in your browser and for remote trending. This certificate is used on the client side (browser) to authenticate the root signer and also needs to be added to the certificate keystore file. If the CA certificate is from a well-known authority such as Verisign, then it may not be necessary to install the CA certificate into the client-side browser as most browsers already include support for well-known certificate authorities.

If the CA is not one that is included in the `trendtrustkeystore.zip`, you must get the CA's certificate and add it.

You must now update the keystore file (created in the [“Step 1: Creating a keystore repository”](#) section on page 8–24) by importing the CA certificate and your new site certificate.

## Step 3: Importing the CA Certificate

Once you receive the signed certificate from the CA, you must import it.

To import the certificate, execute the following command, typing it as one continuous string without including any return characters:

```
keytool -import  
-alias ca  
-file d:\work\ca.cer  
-keypass ca  
-keystore d:\work\fathomstore  
-storepass roadrunner
```

in which:

- `-import` causes the certificate to be imported into the keystore file.
- `-alias` refers to the new CA certificate.
- `-file` refers to the path to and name of the file that contains the CA certificate.

## Step 4: Importing the signed certificate to the store

To add the signed certificate to the store, execute the following command, typing it as one continuous string without including any return characters:

```
Keytool -import  
-alias acme  
-file d:\work\acme.cer  
-keypass coyote  
-keystore d:\work\fathomstore  
-storepass roadrunner
```

The CA needs to be distributed to the clients. You can do this either by loading the CA certificate file manually into the browser, or, upon connecting to the Fathom Web server the first time, choosing to download and install the CA certificate.

# For additional information about using HTTPS

The topic of secure data transfer is a large and complex one. The information provided here is intended to provide you with the details necessary to set up HTTPS connections for Fathom. However, there are numerous additional resources to which you can refer for more general information about HTTPS and SSL.

Current additional resources are listed in [Table 8–2](#). Note, however, that links are subject to change.

**Table 8–2: Additional SSL resources**

| For further information about ... | See ...   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Trial certificates                | <a href="http://www.verisign.com">http://www.verisign.com</a><br><a href="http://www.rsa.com">http://www.rsa.com</a>  |
| SSL                               | <a href="http://java.sun.com/j2ee/1.4/docs/tutorial/doc/Security6.html">http://java.sun.com/j2ee/1.4/docs/tutorial/doc/Security6.html</a><br><a href="http://www.rsasecurity.com/standards/ssl/basics.html">http://www.rsasecurity.com/standards/ssl/basics.html</a><br><a href="http://wp.netscape.com/security/techbriefs/ssl.html">http://wp.netscape.com/security/techbriefs/ssl.html</a> |
| Keytool                           | <a href="http://java.sun.com/products/jdk/1.2/docs/tooldocs/solaris/keytool.html">http://java.sun.com/products/jdk/1.2/docs/tooldocs/solaris/keytool.html</a>   |
| Server certificates               | <a href="http://java.sun.com/j2ee/sdk_1.2.1/techdocs/guides/ejb/html/Security7.html">http://java.sun.com/j2ee/sdk_1.2.1/techdocs/guides/ejb/html/Security7.html</a><br><a href="http://java.sun.com/j2ee/tutorial/1_3-fcs/doc/Security10.html">http://java.sun.com/j2ee/tutorial/1_3-fcs/doc/Security10.html</a>  |

---

# Glossary

---

## A

### **Access Control List (ACL)**

A table of authorized user account information that Fathom creates based on the Fathom authorized users that you define. Note that these Fathom user accounts are not operating system accounts.

### **Action**

A user-defined process set up to automatically occur in response to the status, availability, or performance information of a monitored resource.

### **Administrator**

A user who has access to all Fathom functionality without restrictions.

### **Alert**

An indication that a noteworthy event has occurred in a monitored resource.

See also **Asynchronous alert**, **Internal alert**, and **Polled alert**.

### **Aliasing**

An event in which the server sends the client to a different Web page without informing the client.

### **Asynchronous alert**

An onscreen notification generated by a Fathom resource the moment a specific condition is detected, regardless of the resource's polling interval. An asynchronous alert can identify violations related to mission-critical and time-sensitive activities.

### **Authorized users**

Any individuals (administrators or operators) identified to Fathom on the Authorized Users page.

### **Autobaselining**

See **Configuration Advisor**.

### **Auto-start Option**

An indication that Fathom Management will be automatically started when the AdminServer is started.

## **B**

### **Bar chart**

A time-based chart that shows how a resource changes over time.

### **Baseline value**

A number that serves as the base for calculating a set of possible threshold settings based on your system's past activity for a specific rule. Baseline values are used by the Configuration Advisor.

### **Bookmark**

A user-defined identifier that is inserted into your log file to indicate the exact point from which the log file monitor is reading data.

### **Bulk Clear**

Simultaneous clearing of all alerts that meet specified criteria.

## **C**

### **Certificate**

An attachment included in a network communication for the purposes of security. A certificate allows the recipient of the communication to verify that the sender is as claimed and allows the recipient to return to the sender an encrypted response.

A certificate is issued by a Certificate Authority (CA).

See also **Root certificate**.

**Certificate Authority**

A provider of encrypted digital certificates. The CA signs the certificate request and chains it to its root certificate.

**Cipher text**

Encrypted data.

**Collection**

A group of resources (known also as members) that you define. You group resources into a collection based on criteria that you find valuable when grouped and viewed together.

**Collection view**

A view of individual viewlets. Each viewlet summarizes particular content, such as which resources have alerts or which active monitoring plans exist.

**Configuration Advisor**

A Fathom Management feature that can determine optimum threshold settings for specific polled rules.

**Configuration process**

The process of making and recording decisions about Fathom's setup and operation.

**Console**

See **Fathom Management console**.

**Container**

A named instance of an AdminServer that is either running Fathom or has been configured to be monitored by Fathom.

**Content rule**

An HTTP monitor rule that indicates content details such as whether a hash value comparison should be performed or a search should be performed on a given page for the search string you specify.

**Cron expression**

An expression you can use to establish more complex scheduling of jobs or reports.

### **Custom job**

A user-defined task that is executed according to a user-defined schedule.

See also **Database maintenance job** and **Job**.

### **Custom view**

A Fathom view that you create to define exactly what type of information you want to see. The information appears in a tabular and/or graphical format and provides you with a quick visual assessment of the status of each of your various resources.

## **D**

### **Database Compaction**

The process of compacting data in the FathomTrendDatabase by using a Fathom database maintenance job template.

### **Database maintenance job**

A Fathom-supplied, specialized job template from which job instances can be created. The predefined database jobs address fundamental OpenEdge database maintenance activities.

See also **Custom job** and **Job**.

### **Database migration utility**

A Fathom utility that allows a database to be recognized and managed by the Progress Explorer, the AdminServer, and Fathom Management.

### **Database resource discovery**

The process by which Fathom automatically recognizes a database managed by the AdminServer and Progress Explorer.

### **Database rule sets**

See **Rule sets**.

### **Data encryption**

A method of translating data into a code that is indecipherable without a special key or password.

### **Default rules**

Fathom-provided default settings. You can use these default values when defining rules for resource monitors. Default rules are set up at the resource type level, and you can override them at the individual resource level.

**Detail frame**

The right frame of the Fathom Management console. The detail frame displays information and tools related to the selection made in the list frame.

**Detail menu**

A DHTML menu available in select spots in the Fathom Management console. The content of the menu varies depending on where it appears, and its commands enable you to perform a number of common Fathom tasks.

**Digital signature**

A signature on a certificate from a trusted Certificate Authority.

**Disabled database**

A database deleted through Progress Explorer that continues to display in Fathom.

**Discovery**

See **Network discovery process** and **OpenEdge server discovery process**.

## **E**

**Encryption**

See **Data encryption**.

**Exit code**

A numeric value that indicates whether or not a job-related process has succeeded. Typically, an exit code of zero indicates success, while a nonzero code indicates an error.

When an action is associated with a job's exit code, Fathom can ensure that the specified action occurs.

See also **Job chaining**.

**Export**

To place a copy of a Fathom component's definition into a file that you can then import and use on another machine.

## **F**

### **Fathom database**

See **FathomTrendDatabase**.

### **fathomenv**

A utility that sets the shell environment variables needed for executing both Fathom and OpenEdge commands.

### **Fathom Management console**

A Web-based interface used to access all of Fathom's functionality.

### **Fathom system architecture**

Fathom Management is comprised of four components:

- A Web-based management console, which provides a central location for viewing and configuring resources that are monitored by Fathom.
- Components to monitor database, system, network, file, and OpenEdge server resources.
- A database, called the FathomTrendDatabase, which stores all data collected by agents for use in reporting.
- The Fathom process running as a thread in the AdminServer.

### **FathomTrendDatabase**

A database that stores all data collected by Fathom agents.

### **Fathom Web server**

A component of the Fathom Management architecture that allows you to connect to Fathom through the Web-based management console. By default, Fathom uses port 9090 for this Web server when configured to use HTTP and port 9443 when configured to use HTTPS.

### **fmconfig utility**

The utility you run to enable remote resource monitoring.

### **Fully qualified resource key**

The most complete reference to a resource. The default format for a fully qualified resource key identifies each resource by its container name, the resource category to which the resource belongs, and the specific resource type and associated resource name.

## **G**

### **Gluing**

The requirement of associating one Fathom installation with one OpenEdge 10.0B or Progress Version 9.1D09 product installation.

### **Group**

A collection of users who share the same user privileges. Specific to Fathom Management usage, a group identifies personnel who can create or maintain a job on supported UNIX platforms.

## **H**

### **Handshake**

A communication that allows the server to identify (authenticate) itself to the client by sending a certificate. The client uses the certificate to verify that the sender is who it claims to be.

### **HTML compliance**

The requirement for certain values entered in fields on Fathom Management pages to adhere to formatting rules and conventions that the HyperText Markup Language honors. For example, you cannot enter spaces between words or use special characters such as an asterisk (\*), ampersand (&), or period.

### **HTTP monitor**

A Fathom-supported resource monitoring feature that allows you to monitor various aspects of a Universal Resource Locator (URL).

# I

## **Import**

To add a component definition from an import file to your project.

## **Internal alert**

An onscreen notification Fathom automatically generates to inform you of events that occur internal to Fathom and for which you cannot set up specific alert definitions.

## **Initialization file**

A text file that provides all the information necessary to run a batch mode Fathom installation on UNIX.

# J

## **Job**

General term used to identify a task executed at regularly scheduled intervals. Fathom Management supports two types of jobs: custom and database maintenance.

See also **Custom job** and **Database maintenance job**.

## **Job chaining**

Linking individual job instances together in a sequence based on the presence of a specific exit code. Using the value of an exit code that occurs in response to a job having been run, you can determine the processes, or control the flow of processes, that occur once one job ends and the next one begins.

See also **Exit code**.

## **Job instance**

An individual job derived from a job template. A job instance has schedules that define when Fathom runs these jobs.

See also **Job template**.

## **Job template**

A template that provides predefined, common values from which individual jobs, called job instances, can be created and separately maintained.

See also **Job instance**.

## K

### **Keystore**

A database that functions as a repository for the certificates and keys.

### **Keytool**

A key and certificate management utility, developed by Sun Microsystems, that allows you to administer your own private/public key pairs and associated certificates. You then use these keys and certificates for self-authentication (in which you authenticate yourself to other users or services) using digital signatures.

## L

### **Legend**

Information in a graphical view that describes the data being presented.

### **List frame**

The vertical frame that displays on the left side of the Fathom Management console and displays items related to the selection made in the menu bar.

### **Log file monitor rule sets**

A set of rules that you can define and then associate with one or more log file monitor resources.

## M

### **Managed database**

A database that the Progress Explorer client and the AdminServer recognize and manage.

### **Management Console**

See **Fathom Management console**.

### **Menu bar**

A horizontal bar at the top of the Fathom Management console that lists the following options: My Fathom, Alerts, Resources, Library, Reports, Jobs, Options, and Help. The menu bar also displays the name of the machine and the username entered in the **Logon** window.

### **Meter chart**

A chart giving a metered view of information. Used when showing a snapshot in time.

### **Migration logs**

Log files created during a Fathom Management upgrade. You can review the log files to confirm that the Fathom upgrade has completed successfully or determine why the upgrade did not complete, should that be the case.

### **Monitor**

The combination of a resource, schedule, and rules.

### **Monitoring plan**

A block of time that a resource is to be monitored and the processing rules that are to be checked during the defined time frame. The basic elements used by all resource monitoring plans are schedules, rules, alerts, and actions.

### **My Fathom Home page**

A default page that Fathom creates for each Fathom user. From this page, you can create private or shared collections and views.

## **N**

### **Network discovery process**

The process of searching for ports that are already known to your system when creating or maintaining Fathom network resources.

### **Network resources**

Applications and other databases that might not be part of your OpenEdge application environment but that Fathom supports. The supported network resources are TCP port, UDP port, HTTP, and Ping (ICMP).

## O

### **OpenEdge server discovery process**

The process Fathom uses to detect new OpenEdge server-related resources and automatically create default monitoring plans for them.

### **OpenEdge servers**

Any of three OpenEdge server products that Fathom Management can monitor and manage: AppServer, NameServer, and WebSpeed Transaction Server.

### **Operator**

A user role whose access to overall Fathom functionality is restricted. By default, a user in the operator role is allowed only to view most Fathom functionality. (An administrator can customize the operator role to allow greater access.)

## P

### **Pie chart**

A chart used to represent more than one kind of information.

### **Pin up chart**

A pin up representation of either a Fathom database view or a Fathom custom view.

### **Ping status**

One of three statuses returned when the presence of a resource has been checked: failure, passed, and unreachable.

### **Polled alert**

An onscreen notification generated when the polling schedule defined for a monitored resource detects an error or other condition.

### **Private/public key pair**

The combination of a sender's public key, which is common knowledge, and a private key, which is known only by the recipient of an Internet communication.

### **Procertm utility**

A utility you can use to add any Certificate Authority's root certificate to the trend trust keystore, if the root certificate is not already there. You can also use the procertm utility to convert digital certificates between certificate file types (.der and .pem).

## R

### **Redirection**

An event in which the server informs the client that it is being redirected, and sends the client to the new page.

### **Reglue**

A command that allows you to change the association between a Fathom installation and an OpenEdge 10.0B or Progress Version 9.1D09 installation without necessarily having to uninstall and then reinstall Fathom. This command is available only on the UNIX platform.

### **Remote monitoring**

Monitoring of the following resources on a remote machine: database, file, CPU, memory, disk, file system, or OpenEdge server components.

### **Report instance**

The entity you schedule to run in order to produce report results. The report instance identifies the details to be reported on.

### **Report template**

The interface through which you define the characteristics of a report.

### **Resource**

A specific component of your system that is monitored by Fathom, such as database, files, database and log files, CPU, memory, disk, file system, OpenEdge server (AppServer, NameServer, or WebSpeed Transaction Server), TCP, UDP, and HTTP ports, and Ping (ICMP).

### **Resource viewlet**

A viewlet (in a Fathom custom view) that provides details specific to a single instance of a resource.

### **Response file**

A text file that provides all the information necessary to run a silent or batch mode Fathom installation on Windows.

### **Root certificate**

A certificate that identifies the Certificate Authority. A root certificate is self-signed, meaning it does not chain to another certificate to establish trust. If a certificate user, such as a browser, does not recognize a particular certificate, it walks the chain for a parent that it does know, until it reaches the root.

**Rule definitions**

The specific attributes of a resource to be monitored.

**Rule Summary**

A list of the rules and rule sets that are applied to a particular monitoring plan.

**Rules**

Criteria by which a resource's performance is measured.

**Rule set**

A set of rules that you can define, store in the Fathom Component Library, and then associate with one or more database resources, log file monitor resources, or OpenEdge server resources (AppServer, NameServer, or WebSpeed Transaction Server). You can share rule sets among resources that belong to the same resource type.

Fathom provides default rule sets and also supports user-defined rule sets.

## S

**Schedule**

A specific time frame defined for a resource monitor or job.

For a resource, the time frame defines when a set of monitoring rules is active. The schedule defines the block of time in which polling occurs (for example, 9:00AM–5:00 PM).

For a job, the time frame defines when the job will be executed. The schedule defines how frequently an individual job occurs (for example, every fifteen minutes).

**Scripted database**

A database that is not currently listed among the database resources that the AdminServer manages.

**Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)**

A protocol used for secure transmission of data across the Internet.

**Search criteria**

User-defined literals or Perl 5 regular expressions you submit to run searches within a log file or database log file.

### **SNMP Adapter**

A product that allows you to run the Fathom SNMP agent and configure it to throw traps to an SNMP Adapter console.

### **SNMP trap action**

A specific type of action that allows Fathom resource-related event notifications to be sent to your SNMP management console.

### **Stacked column chart**

A chart representing both the breakdown of different data types and the total of those data types together.

### **Standard viewlet**

A viewlet (in a custom view) that is predefined by Fathom and used to display information about either multiple resources or no resources at all.

### **Status rule**

An HTTP monitor rule that can indicate whether the URL you are monitoring was redirected and if the GET method was successful and accomplished within the time range you specified.

## **T**

### **Traps**

See **SNMP trap action**.

### **Trend, Trending**

The process of identifying and storing data in the FathomTrendDatabase.

### **Truncate Action**

An option you specify when defining a log file monitor resource monitor. This option identifies where the marker will be set within the file when the log file has been truncated.

## U

### **Unglue command**

The command you run to uninstall Fathom on UNIX.

## V

### **Valid data sample**

As determined by the Configuration Advisor, a data sample that is determined to be other than a null value (any whole number that is less than zero).

### **View**

Detailed information about a resource that appears in the detail frame. Views present a resource's data in both tabular and graphical formats.

See also **Collection view**.

### **Viewlet**

An individual pane of information in a Fathom custom view.

See also **Resource viewlet** and **Standard viewlet**.

## X

### **X.509**

A commonly used standard for defining digital certificates.



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